

STANDARD
COTTON MILL
PRACTICE
AND
EQUIPMENT

1921

THE YEAR BOOK OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

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CHANGE OF TITLE

Beginning with the 1922 edition, the Year Book of the Association will carry the title "Cotton Manufacturers Manual." The name is to be changed on account of the broadened scope of the publication. The Year Book now includes a large volume of statistics concerning commercial phases of the cotton industry, and it has been deemed best to change the title so that it will conform to the contents.

RUFUS R. WILSON,
*Secretary, National Association of
Cotton Manufacturers*



LOCATION OF COTTON MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES
 DOTS SHOW LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENTS. BLACK SQUARES
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STANDARD COTTON MILL PRACTICE

AND

EQUIPMENT

WITH CLASSIFIED BUYER'S INDEX

Compiled and Edited by

ALSTON HILL GARSIDE

Statistician of

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers



1921

YEAR BOOK OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS

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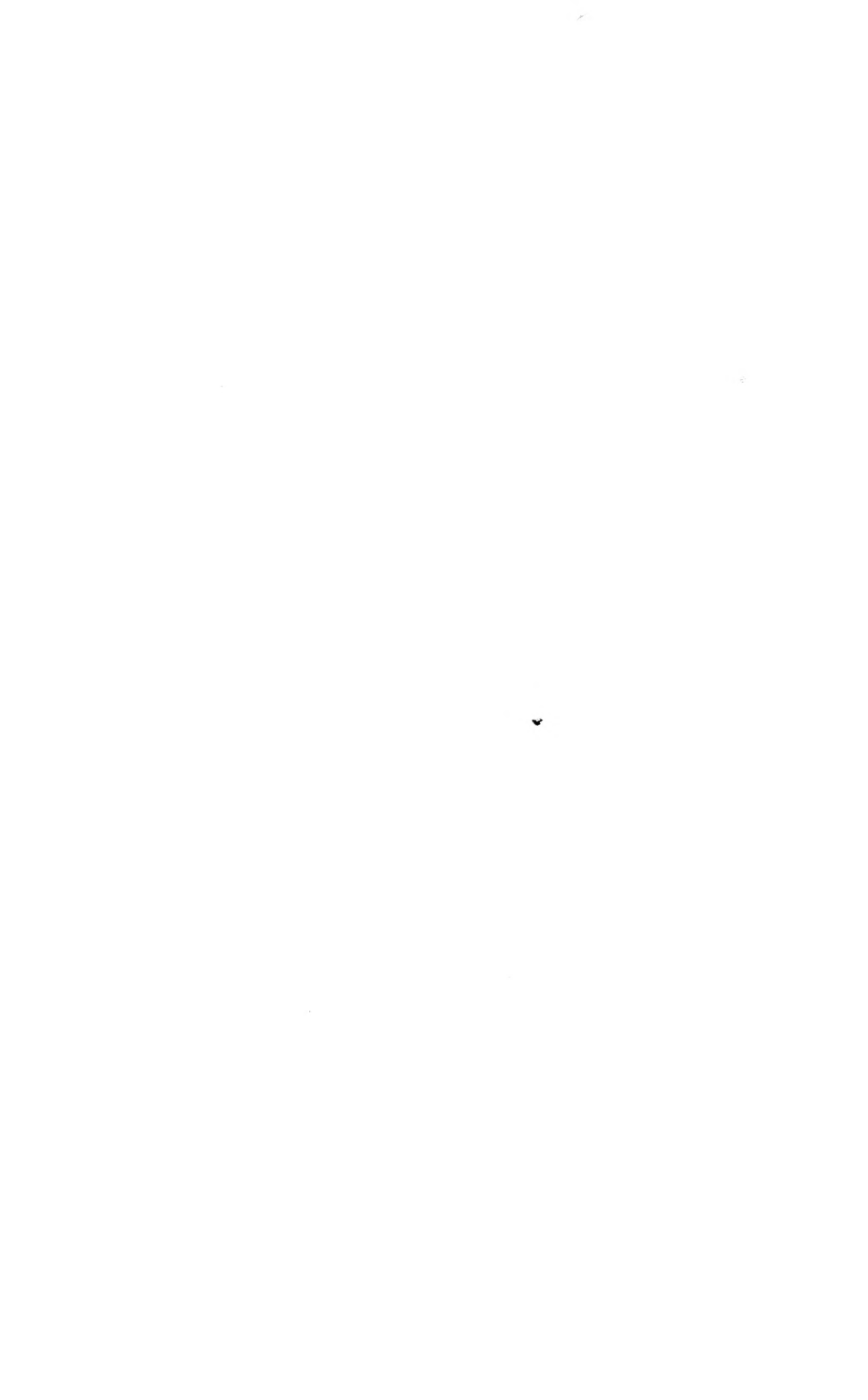
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Editor of Year Book

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.





THE TRADE IN RAW COTTON IN 1920

By ARTHUR RICHMOND MARSH

Editor of the Economic World

Were it possible for cotton merchants to look back upon their experiences during the year 1920 quite dispassionately and disinterestedly, it is safe to say that they would find them dramatic to an extent scarcely paralleled in all commercial history. In particular, the contrast presented by the conditions existing in the cotton trade in the early part of the year, as against those with which merchants had to contend as the year drew towards its close, is one of the most violent of which we have any record.

In the eyes of the outside observer, of course, the essential feature of this contrast consists of the tremendous change in the general price level for raw cotton of American and other growths which occurred between the Spring and the Fall of the year,—a price change the like of which can be found in connection with cotton only during and after the period of acute cotton famine produced by the American Civil War, and of a kind which had always been assumed by the present generation of cotton merchants to be entirely beyond the bounds of possibility under latter-day conditions of world-wide production and distribution of cotton.

From the point of view of those actually engaged in the cotton business, however, the decline of nearly 70 per cent. in the general price of the commodity which came about from July to December, 1920, though naturally it gave rise to some problems of a more or less difficult character, was much less a cause of anxiety and loss than were the quite unprecedented alterations of the relative values of the various qualities and grades of cotton which occurred simultaneously with the general downward movement of the price.

Value of "Hedging" Demonstrated

As a matter of fact, owing to the practically universal use by the cotton trade of the highly developed system of insurance against losses from general price changes by means of "hedging" contracts for future delivery on the great cotton exchanges, the past year's decline in the cotton markets, extraordinarily extensive though it was, would in itself have created only temporary and relatively unimportant difficulties for the majority of prudent merchants. In this respect, indeed, the cotton trade proper had a very great advantage, as compared on the

one hand with the producers of cotton whose loss through the fall of the price was for the most part complete and unmitigated, and on the other hand with the dealers in the long list of commodities for which no futures or "hedge" markets have been developed.

But as regards abnormal changes in the relative market values of the different qualities and grades of cotton, those engaged in the distribution of this commodity are still quite without the protection of price insurance afforded by any form of "hedging"; and in this particular the readjustment which took place in the latter part of 1920 was even more sweeping and of a character to produce even greater losses for merchants than was that of the general price. Accordingly, though public attention has been almost exclusively directed to the enormous decline in the price of cotton as commonly quoted in the markets, and though this decline has seemed the phenomenon of primary consequence to the cotton producers on the one side and perhaps to the ultimate consumers of cotton on the other, within the cotton trade itself the chief concern since the beginning of the débâcle has been with the irresistible changes for the worse of the relative market values of qualities and grades of cotton which were abnormally in demand when the year 1920 began and abnormally out of demand when the year ended.

Causes of Abnormalities early in 1920

It is difficult to give an adequate conspectus of the conditions existing in the domestic and foreign markets for cotton in the first months of 1920; the forces and influences operating to produce extreme abnormalities of one and another kind were so numerous and so various in nature as to render it well-nigh impossible to include them all. The first matter to engage our attention, naturally, is that of the general price level, whether for American cotton or for cotton of other growths. It is a well-remembered fact that even before the end of 1919 the price of "bread and butter" Middling Upland American cotton had risen in the markets of the United States far above any price known since the period of the Civil War; while in Liverpool and upon the Continent of Europe the highest prices even of the Civil War period had been exceeded—though here some allowance must be made for the depreciation of the European currencies.

The immediate causes of this great advance in the market value of the common run of American cotton had been reasonably apparent. First and foremost among them was an even more rapid rise in the prices of staple cotton goods both in the United States and abroad. In this country the cotton goods markets throughout most of 1919 and well on into 1920 were affected to an exceptional degree by the remark-

able monetary and bank credit expansion, accompanied by multifarious speculation, by which the period will be remembered in the country's economic history. In Great Britain the tremendous rise in the price of silver, and of the exchanges upon the silver-using countries of the Far East and elsewhere, automatically produced a corresponding enhancement of the prices of cotton yarns and cloths, and widened the margin of profit of cotton spinners and manufacturers in the most astonishing fashion, enabling them to pay with indifference almost any price for their raw material.

On the Continent of Europe the progressive depreciation of the currencies of the different countries—a depreciation immediately reflected in rapid increases of prices for all products—appeared for the time being to give manufacturers and merchants incessantly enlarged profits upon their turnover and lured them into increasing the scale of their ventures for the purpose of reaping the benefit of these profits to the utmost. Finally, in far-away Japan, the spirit of speculation, kindled by the events of the war period, was raised to the highest pitch by the seemingly inexhaustible purchasing power of the populations of China, India, and other Asiatic countries which resulted from the extraordinary prices obtained by these countries for the stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials accumulated during the later years of the war and precipitately bought by Europe and America as soon as there was ocean tonnage to move them.

Short Crop in 1919 Caused Apprehension

These influences alone, effective in the world's markets for cotton goods, were sufficient to bring about steadily advancing markets for raw cotton so long as their intensity remained undiminished. Their potency was much increased, however, by the conditions of cotton production in 1919 in all the cotton-growing countries, but especially in the United States. While the 1919 cotton crop was relatively small in both Egypt and India, the season was singularly unpropitious in the United States in respect both of the quantity and of the quality of the crops. Here a most unsatisfactory growing season followed by incessant and destructive rains through the Fall months produced general apprehension among spinners lest the supply of so-called "spinnable" American cotton should prove totally inadequate for the pressing demand from all over the world.

As a result, eagerness to fill the year's requirements of their mills before it should be too late led spinners everywhere to make commitments for American cotton for immediate and future delivery upon a scale the like of which the cotton trade had never before known in its

entire history. This insatiable demand, by its very magnitude, could have no other effect than to force the price of "spinnable" American cotton higher and higher through the last months of 1919 and the early months of 1920.

But even this is not the whole story of the cotton situation at the beginning of the past year. Reference has been made above to remarkable abnormalities that came to pass during the period of excitedly rising prices for cotton, in respect of the relative market values of the different grades and qualities of cotton—abnormalities which were to prove in the long run far more a source of trouble and loss to the cotton trade proper than even the most violent changes in the general price level for cotton. This trouble and loss, in fact, extended beyond the class of cotton merchants, reaching the manufacturers and even indirectly the distributors of cotton goods. For when the period of general price readjustment was entered upon, some of the greatest difficulties and the most painful shrinkages of value for the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade had their origin in what may be called the price excesses that had come about in connection with certain of the grades and qualities of raw cotton. ☺

Extraordinarily Wide "Differences" Developed

In the parlance of the cotton trade, these abnormalities, these price excesses, took the form of unprecedented exaggerations of the "basis" for the different grades and qualities of cotton—the "basis" being the relative market value or price for each particular grade or quality in comparison either with the price of the agreed-upon "basis grade" of Middling Upland (in the case of American cotton) or in comparison with the going price of contracts for future delivery in the great cotton exchanges. In the last resort these relativities of value, or "differences," rest in part upon the differing economic worth of the several grades of cotton in the process of manufacture and in part upon the developed demand and supply situation in respect of the various qualities of cotton and of the goods produced from them.

In the ordinary conduct of the cotton business, however, both merchants and manufacturers have until within the past two or three years been accustomed to apply in their transactions "basis" valuations for the various grades and qualities of the raw material which were almost conventional in character, since they reflected a long tradition of market experience and were generally accepted as corresponding with sufficient accuracy to the intrinsic economic worths of the cottons themselves. Thus, in the markets for American cotton the grades of Upland cotton above and below Middling had their appro-

priate "basis" valuations, ruling year after year within comparatively narrow limits, in the form of so many market points "on" or "off" the going price of Middling or "on" or "off" the going price of contracts for future delivery upon the American or European cotton exchanges. Similarly, the various lengths of "staple," or fibre, in excess of the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to one-inch "staple" which is characteristic of Upland cotton of American growth, were appraised upon an ascending scale of market points "on" the going price of Middling Upland.

And everybody concerned with the merchandising and manufacture of cotton was entirely familiar with these "differences" and was accustomed to rely upon their substantial uniformity and permanence in making commitments in cotton, whether for the present or for the more or less distant future. In the same manner, the relativities of value of cottons of growths other than American—Egyptian, East Indian, Brazilian, Peruvian, etc.—were matters of common and traditional knowledge in the world's cotton trade, and were currently employed in the multitudinous dealings in these cottons.

In the later months of 1919 and the earlier months of 1920, however, powerful commercial and industrial forces came into play which profoundly disturbed and distorted these relativities of value as the trade had long known and observed them. In the markets for American cotton an unprecedented pressure of demand for the higher grades of cotton, at the expense of the lower, began to manifest itself. Spinners and manufacturers the world over appeared suddenly to desire only the grades of Middling and above, regardless both of the absolute and of the relative price of these grades, and irrespective of their economic or manufacturing worth in comparison with the grades below Middling. The latter, in fact, became almost totally neglected and a positive drug in the markets. Various explanations were given of this novel phenomenon—one being that such high prices were being obtained in the world's markets for yarns and cloths that it was inexpedient to employ in manufacture any but the superior grades of cotton, and another that mill-workers everywhere, elated with high wages and eager to make maximum earnings, objected to the slower and more tedious processes required in the spinning and weaving of cotton of the lower grades.

Shortage of High Grades in 1919 Crop

Whether these explanations are adequate or not, the fact is certain that in the last half of 1919 the clamor for the better grades of American cotton was universal, with the inevitable consequence that the "basis" for these grades began to rise by leaps and bounds. To make the matter worse from the standpoint of the cotton trade, moreover, the

weather over practically the entire Cotton Belt in the United States was excessively bad throughout the fall of 1919, the picking of the season's crop was delayed by incessant heavy rains, and when at length the cotton had been picked its average grade was found to have been lowered to a quite unparalleled extent. The effect of the conjunction of a tremendous demand for the higher grades regardless of price and of a crop containing an abnormally large proportion of low grade cotton and an abnormally small proportion of high grade cotton can easily be imagined. The "basis," or relative price, of the higher grades increased beyond all economic reason, while that for the lower grades decreased with equal rapidity.

In the mean time, these same influences and still others of a commercial and industrial nature were even more powerfully affecting the relative and the absolute values of all cottons, of whatever growth, possessing extra "staple," or length of "fibre." Without attempting to discuss in detail the other influences referred to, one in particular may be mentioned as having produced perhaps more violent effects than any other cause in enhancing the market price of all cottons of the very long staple type. This influence was the tremendous expansion of the automobile tire industry in the United States—an expansion now known to have been far beyond even the extremest needs of the automobile industry proper, at least for a long period to come, yet none the less productive of numerous commercial abnormalities while it was in progress.

As a cotton fabric forms the basis of the automobile tire, and as until recently it has been generally believed that this fabric, in order to be durable, must be manufactured only from cotton of the maximum length of fibre and tensile strength, the sudden vast increase in the production of tires in this country (as well as some increase in other countries) resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand for the long staple cottons of American and Egyptian growth, diverted great quantities of these cottons from other branches of the textile industry which depended upon them, set up an intense competition for them all over the world, and drove the price of them upward with fairly dizzying rapidity. How vertiginous this rise was is illustrated by the fact that in the early months of 1920 cottons suitable for automobile tire fabrics, which in the pre-war years had had a market value of from 350 to 500 American market points (or 150 to 250 Liverpool market points) "on" the going price of future contracts upon the cotton exchanges, were selling at from 7,000 to 8,000 American points (or 3,500 to 4,000 Liverpool points) "on" the price of such contracts—and the contract price itself had advanced some 200 per cent.

Dangerous Position of the Trade

The situation as regards the extreme abnormalities of relative value for the better grades and qualities and the longer staples of cotton, which has just been described as having come about in the latter part of 1919 and the earlier months of 1920, proved later in 1920 to be of an importance that can scarcely be exaggerated as a source of distress and loss for the world's cotton trade—and, for that matter, for the cotton industry as well. When the Spring and Summer of 1920 arrived, the stocks of cotton in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers of all countries consisted predominantly of these excessively valued cottons, the purchase of which had made necessary an unprecedented use of capital or bank credit, and the carrying of which through the stages of distribution and manufacture involved so over-extended a loan position on the part of the trade and industry as a whole that the hazards of price changes were enhanced to an unheard of extent.

To make the position more dangerous, the usual method of "hedging" against fluctuations of price by means of future contracts on the great cotton exchanges had lost the greater part of its efficacy, since these contracts afforded virtually no protection against losses due to the shrinkage of the grossly exaggerated relative values of the cottons in question. It should be added, too, that the risks which the cotton trade and industry were compelled to carry were not confined to those implied by the stocks of actual cotton, in whosoever hands these might be, but were vastly enlarged by the extensive forward commitments for similarly valued cottons, reaching many months ahead, which had of necessity been entered into in the normal course of business.

Looked at in retrospect, the above-described position of the cotton trade and industry in the early part of 1920 is clearly enough seen to have depended for its secure maintenance upon the undisturbed and uninterrupted operation of a wide range of economic factors, many of which were quite beyond the control of those concerned with cotton and the products of cotton. First of all, of course, it was necessary that there should be no intermission of the intense demand for cotton goods of every kind in all the important manufacturing and consuming countries, no pause in the distribution of cotton goods at the excessively high price level that had been reached by the beginning of 1920, no interruption or restriction of the vast bank credits required by the sum total of transactions at such a price level,—in short, no financial, industrial, or commercial hitch anywhere in connection with the cotton trade and industry themselves.

But all this was conditioned upon the persistence of economic influences of a still wider scope. Such an influence was the exceedingly high price to which silver had risen and the effect thereof upon the Far Eastern exchanges and consequently upon the purchasing power of the great consuming countries of the Far East and to some extent of South America. Another similar influence was the unprecedented expansion of bank and other credits in all parts of the globe, due in some countries, like the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, to the progressive exhaustion of the ultimate credit resources of the banks by the operations of manufacturers and merchants; in others, like those of Continental Europe, to excessive issues of depreciated currency—but everywhere resulting in a steady enhancement of commodity prices, wages of labor and the like, and giving the impression of widespread prosperity and unheard-of consuming and buying ability on the part of the mass of the population.

The First Note of Warning

The first note of warning with respect to an impending interruption of the operation of these powerful expansionary influences was sounded in the United States towards the end of 1919, when the Federal Reserve Board became apprehensive at the rapid approach of the loans of the banks to the limit of safety as established by the Federal Reserve Act and intimated the desirability of a prompt reduction of such loans as were of a primarily speculative character, especially those made in furtherance of Stock Exchange commitments. As a result of this warning, a preliminary liquidation promptly set in upon the American securities markets and prices there fell rapidly. At first, however, industry and commerce were so little affected by these events that all and more than all the bank credit released by the contraction of the securities loans was immediately absorbed by the demands of trade; commodity prices, wages, etc., rose more rapidly than before, and the expansion of industry and trade was intensified rather than checked. And if this was the case in the United States, where a clear warning had been given, it was still more the case in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, where the belief in a long period of industrial and commercial activity and prosperity was well-nigh universal—this belief resting upon the conviction that the wastes of the war must be made good before any slowing down of production could occur.

It was not, in fact, until March and April, 1920, that British and European confidence received the least shock. This came from a sudden break in the price of silver, accompanied by a corresponding decline in the exchanges upon the silver—using countries of the Far

East. Even this occurrence, however, was not very seriously regarded at the outset, as its causes were obscure and it was believed to be only temporary in character. The intermission of new Far Eastern buying of British and European goods which it produced was the less felt because the volume of commitments for goods already made at excessively high prices for Far Eastern account was enormous, and these commitments extended many months into the future. Seemingly, there was not the least suspicion that the validity of these very commitments was ultimately to be endangered by the course of the silver market and of the Far Eastern exchanges, and that staggering losses were soon to be experienced by the merchants and manufacturers having them upon their books.

The Crisis in Japan

Following close upon the abrupt decline of the price of silver and of the Far Eastern exchanges, however, came a much more significant indication of approaching disturbance of a far-reaching kind in the world's economic affairs. Towards the end of April, reports from Japan began to disclose the existence of a destructive commercial and financial crisis in that country. The extent of the trouble was not at first appreciated in the Occidental countries, but its repercussions were speedily felt. One of its earliest effects was a collapse in the world's markets for raw silk, speedily followed by a similar terrific decline in the markets for silk fabrics of every description. Here was the first open and visible breach in the general structure of super-inflated commodity prices the world over, and the psychological influence of the crash in numerous directions, but particularly in the textile trade and industry as a whole, can scarcely be exaggerated.

Something of doubt was cast upon all textile values, and this doubt was shared by a great variety of persons—by textile manufacturers and merchants, by ultimate consumers of textiles and, in some respects worst of all, by bankers financing the manufacture and distribution of all manner of textile products. The argument was only too obvious that if silk and its products could suddenly decline 50 or 60 per cent. in value, there was nothing to prevent the same thing from happening with wool and its products or with cotton and cotton goods.

For reasons somewhat difficult to explain, the immediate shock to confidence from the panic in Japan was severer in the United States than in Europe, and its general economic consequences were more quickly perceptible. Within less than a month after the news of it reached this country, American distributors of goods for ultimate consumption, and especially of textiles and the like, became painfully

aware of a severe curtailment of buying on the part of the consuming public—of the initiation of what came to be known as the “buyers’ strike.” Not only merchants but also bankers soon began to feel something of alarm at the accumulation of unsold goods and at the coincident piling up of unliquidated bank loans. Desperate measures were speedily resorted to for the purpose of bringing the public back into the market; and during May and June announcements of “reduced price” sales on the part of department stores and other retail distributors were the order of the day in all the cities of the United States.

The effects of these announcements, however, were very far from being what had been hoped for and expected. The response of the consuming public to them was on the whole extremely disappointing; instead of increasing the offtake of goods, they seemed to intensify the feeling that prices were too high and that the strictest economy was in order. As stocks of goods still accumulated and as bankers became even more pressing in their requests for a liquidation of loans, apprehension with regard to the future spread rapidly among all classes of distributors, and they sought relief in whatever direction they thought they might be able to find it.

Widespread Cancellation of Contracts

In particular, they were dismayed at the possibilities of loss involved in the very large quantities of goods for which they had contracted at very high prices for delivery months ahead, and great numbers of them wildly sought to escape from this loss by the outright cancellation of such contracts. Retailers endeavored to use this expedient with wholesalers, and wholesalers in their turn resorted to it with manufacturers. And of all the American industries producing for ultimate consumption, the textile industry, including its various subsidiary industries, appeared to suffer first and most severely. By the early summer of 1920 the silk industry in the United States was almost in a state of suspended animation; by midsummer the woolen industry was in a barely better plight; and by the early fall the cotton industry found itself in almost the same situation.

The first impression produced in Great Britain and most European countries by this course of events in the United States was one of profound astonishment. At the outset British and European comment upon the reports of what was happening in this country was largely to the effect that we were suffering from an attack of economic hysteria. The conviction long remained general on the other side of the Atlantic that the war had left as a heritage a universal shortage of goods and that the making up of this shortage would occupy productive industry

for a good many years to come. There were, to be sure, serious difficulties of international credit and the like to contend with, but these difficulties should not prove insuperable, especially for a country become so rich and strong as the United States had become by reason of the war. The industrial countries of Europe, however, could not long resist the influence of the economic disturbance in the United States, any more than the United States had been able to remain unaffected by the panic in Japan; indeed, they were far less able to do so because the financial and industrial situation in which they had been left by the war was immeasurably less strong than that of the United States.

Hence, before the past Autumn was far advanced, all the British and European industries producing for ultimate consumption were showing unmistakable signs of distress; the prices of their products were beginning to decline, they were getting scarcely any new business, they were being forced to curtail their operations, and, what was more disturbing still, they were finding that a large part of the forward sales of goods upon which they had been counting were unsubstantial and a source of heavy loss instead of a handsome profit. This was particularly the case with the textile industry, and above all the cotton industry, which found itself precipitated from the heights of the most extravagant prosperity it had ever known to the depths of an equally unprecedented depression and distress.

Cotton Price Sustained by Crop Conditions

Returning now to the vicissitudes of the cotton trade proper during the past year, it may be said that the full magnitude of the trials and losses that were to befall it was obscured until well on into the Summer by the fact that up to that period the promise of the season's American crop was exceedingly poor. The planting season had been extraordinarily late and unpropitious, the start of the crop was extremely unsatisfactory, the early summer was excessively wet over a large part of the Cotton Belt, and the first official estimates of the expectancy of yield were so low as to make a positive crop disaster seem not improbable. The prospect was, in fact, for the sixth short American cotton crop in succession—and this much the shortest of the series. The effect of this outlook, of course, was to sustain the price of cotton in the face of the unfavorable conditions that were developing in the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade.

In fact, the highest prices attained in the markets of the United States by cotton of American growth throughout the entire period of the war and post-war inflation were touched as late as July 23, 1920,

when "basis Middling" contracts in the New York Cotton Exchange sold at 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. (It should be said, perhaps, that the highest prices commanded by American cotton in Great Britain were reached in February and March.) Moreover, the expected scarcity of the supply had prevented up to that time any important change for the worse in the excessive relative values of the better grades and qualities and of the longer staples of cotton, of which mention has been made above.

In early August, however, the entire picture began to change rapidly and fundamentally. An unexpected improvement in the weather and growing conditions occurred over the greater part of the Cotton Belt, the expectancy of yield of the crop suddenly began to increase, and it soon became apparent that the season's supply of American cotton would be abundantly adequate to meet the steadily diminishing prospective demands of the world's cotton industry. Naturally, this complete alteration of the outlook at once rendered effective all the depressing influences of every kind with which the cotton industry and the cotton goods trade in the United States and elsewhere were obliged to contend. And thus was initiated the remarkable decline in the price of cotton which continued virtually without interruption to the very end of 1920,—a decline which at its maximum has amounted to more than 70 per cent. of the value of the commodity when at its highest barely six months ago.

Great Collapse in Premiums for Better Qualities

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that this great decline was simply that which occurred in what may be called the general or absolute price level of bread-and-butter cotton of American growth, as this level is indicated by the quotations for "basis Middling" contracts on the great cotton exchanges or by the quotations for Middling Upland cotton in the leading spot markets. What was infinitely more serious from the standpoint of the cotton trade was the even greater proportional decline in the market values of the superior grades and staples of cotton, whose market valuations in comparison with "basis Middling" contracts or with Middling Upland cotton "on the spot" had risen to heights never before known in the entire history of cotton. It has been from the collapse of these excessive valuations that the most painful losses have resulted both for the cotton trade proper and for manufacturers everywhere who had bought or contracted for supplies of the cottons in question.

Thus, while the total decline in the price of "basis Middling" contracts on the American exchanges and of Middling Upland cotton in the

American spot markets has been not far from 30 cents per pound, or \$150 per bale, some of the longer-stapled cottons of the higher grades have fallen 60 cents, 80 cents, and even \$1 per pound, equivalent to \$300, \$400, and \$500 per bale. And against these losses merchants and manufacturers have had virtually no "hedge" or at any rate only so much of a "hedge" as was afforded by the "basis Middling" contracts on the exchanges. It is scarcely to be wondered at that so extraordinary a loss in market value, within so brief a space of time, of a raw material of such universal use and necessity as cotton, has appeared to great numbers of persons in the cotton trade and industry almost unbelievable, even after the event. These persons are completely bewildered as to the causes, as well as totally incredulous as to the permanence, of the enormous decline.

The immediate causes, however, are not particularly difficult to make out, though it may be admitted that there is a certain obscurity as regards the coming to pass of such a conjuncture of the world's economic conditions and circumstances as to bring these causes into operation. Briefly summarized, the causes of the great decline in the price of cotton have been, on the one hand, a sudden curtailment upon an unprecedented scale of the world's offtake of cotton goods of all kinds and hence of the consumption of raw cotton by the mills in all countries; and, on the other hand, an intense pressure upon banking and credit resources everywhere, which has rendered extremely difficult the carrying forward of the superabundant supply of cotton to the time when the demands of consumption should reassert themselves.

Consumption of Cotton Cut in Half

It is probably not far from correct to say that the rate of consumption of cotton by the mills throughout the world in the last months of 1920 has not been more than 60 per cent. of what it was in the cotton year 1919-20 and not much more than 50 per cent. of what it was in cotton year 1913-14. So extreme a reduction of consumption, of course, has resulted in a rapid accumulation in first and second hands of stocks of the raw material, and this at a time when the banks and bankers of all countries were exceedingly averse to any enlargement of their credit commitments.

As to the permanence of the price level for cotton obtaining at the end of 1920, it would obviously be hazardous to express an opinion unless for a comparatively long period in the future. The present facts undeniably are the still superabundant supply of cotton, the still greatly reduced consumption in all countries, and the still severely congested

condition of the world's financial affairs—all powerful factors making against an early and considerable enhancement of the market value of cotton. Yet, on the other hand, it seems decidedly improbable from the standpoint of economic science that the average price of this indispensable raw material over a period of, say, five years from 1921 onward will prove to be as low as, or lower than, the average price it commanded for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war. Beyond this very general estimate of the probabilities of the movement of the price of cotton in the nearer future it is perhaps as yet hardly safe to go.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION

Statistics of the world's cotton production are only rough estimates at the best, for the following reasons:—

(a) Accurate information is not available as to the production of China, Russia, and a number of other cotton-producing countries. Estimates of the Chinese crop vary by two or three million bales, ranging from four to six million in normal years. It is believed that the Russian crop has declined since the revolution from one and one-quarter million to less than half a million bales, but there are no data to be had on which to base reliable estimates.

(b) The cotton is packed in different parts of the world in bales which vary greatly in weight, the range being all the way from about 225 to about 750 pounds. In some cases there is a great variation in the bale weights within a single country. Under these conditions it is impossible to ascertain the world's cotton production in bales of one uniform size.

(c) In some countries, notably China and India, a great volume of cotton is spun and woven in the homes of the people. As this cotton never reaches the large manufacturing centres or cotton markets, it cannot be counted. Such cotton is estimated to amount to four or five million bales per year in the aggregate.

(d) The production of linters presents another complication. Some authorities include linters, others do not. The production of linters in the United States has ranged in recent years from about 600,000 bales to over 1,300,000.

Statistics of the world's cotton crops may refer to the actual growth in a given year (including or excluding linters, and including or excluding cotton used in home manufacture in India and China) or to what is known as the "commercial crop," *i.e.*, cotton which is marketed in the year referred to. The "commercial crop" of cotton in any year may vary considerably from the actual growth in that year, according

to whether part of the cotton produced was held back from the markets of the world, or the world drew upon the reserves accumulated in previous years.

The following table gives the estimates of the world's cotton production as compiled by four leading authorities. It should be noted that these estimates are compiled on different bases as follows:—

The estimates of the United States Bureau of the Census are in bales of 500 pounds net. They include merely cotton produced for factory consumption. Through 1908 these estimates include linters. Beginning with 1909 they are exclusive of linters.

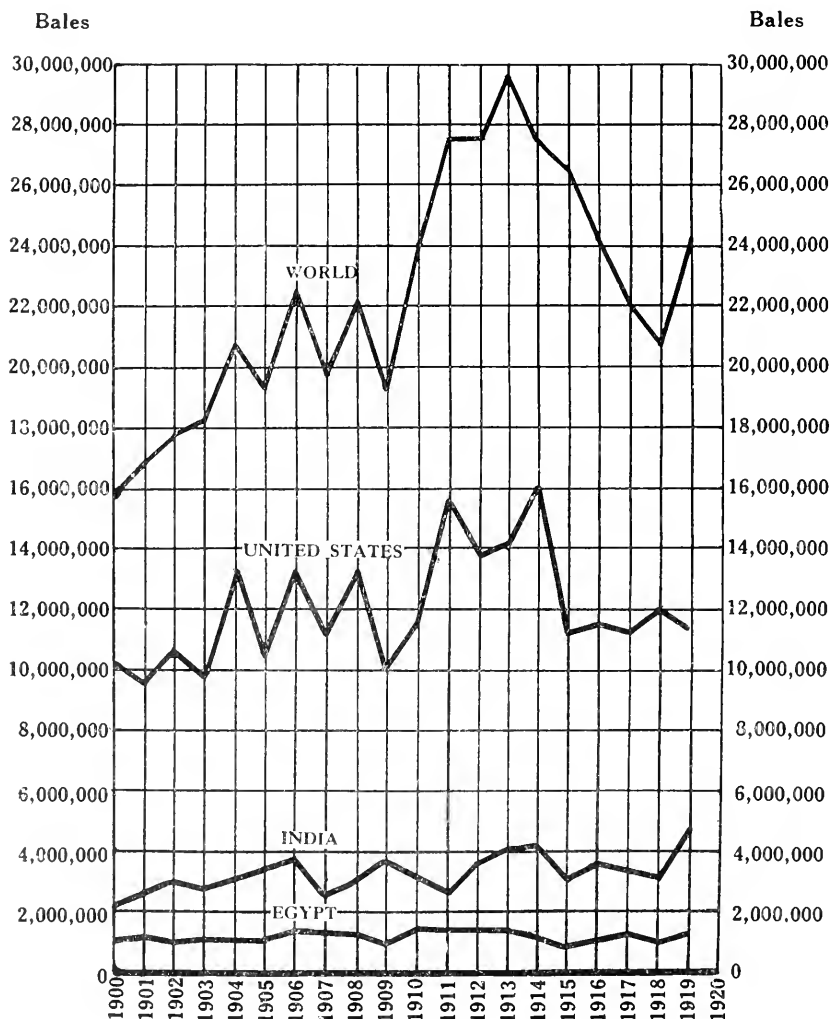
The estimates from Shepperson's "Cotton Facts" are in bales of 500 pounds gross. They include cotton entering into both home and factory manufacture. They include linters.

The estimates from Comtelburo's Annual Cotton Hand Book are in running bales, and include cotton entering into both home and factory manufacture. They include linters.

The estimates of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle are in bales of 500 pounds net. These estimates refer to commercial crops, *i.e.*, the cotton marketed during each season as distinguished from the actual growth. They include linters.

	U. S. Bureau of Census, Bales of 500 lbs. Net	Shepperson's Cotton Facts, Bales of 500 lbs. Gross	Comtelburo's Annual Cotton Handbook. Running Bales	Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Bales of 500 lbs. Net
1900	—	—	15,513,000	13,032,454
1901	—	—	16,739,000	14,413,949
1902	—	—	17,013,000	14,726,687
1903	—	—	18,152,000	14,159,341
1904	18,803,000	—	20,633,000	17,944,056
1905	15,747,000	—	19,457,000	15,651,533
1906	19,942,000	—	22,473,000	18,614,166
1907	16,512,000	—	19,851,000	15,475,642
1908	10,608,000	—	22,301,000	17,985,020
1909	16,241,000	10,623,000	19,409,000	15,246,528
1910	18,027,000	22,802,200	24,027,000	19,862,737
1911	21,269,000	24,738,700	27,560,000	20,529,915
1912	20,976,000	24,953,000	27,506,000	19,197,979
1913	21,618,000	25,035,600	29,808,000	20,914,660
1914	23,768,000	27,091,000	27,043,000	19,578,954
1915	17,649,000	20,823,000	26,758,000	17,371,166
1916	18,002,000	21,514,000	24,247,000	18,023,337
1917	17,343,000	20,880,000	22,164,000	16,785,660
1918	17,940,000	21,082,000	20,005,000	16,861,959
1919	19,260,000	19,842,000	24,237,000	17,964,453

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN THE WORLD



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the production of cotton in the United States, India, and Egypt in equivalent 500-pound bales and the total estimated production of the world in running bales. Statistics for the United States, India, and Egypt were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The estimates for the world are from Comtelburo Ltd.'s Annual Cotton Handbook.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN THE WORLD

(Statistics for the United States, India, and Egypt were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The totals for the World are from Comtelburo Ltd.'s Annual Cotton Handbook)

Year	United States (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Exclusive of Linters)	India (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales)	Egypt (In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales)	World (In Running Bales, Including Linters)
1900	10,123,027	2,162,018	1,077,000	15,513,000
1901	9,503,745	2,648,586	1,262,000	16,730,000
1902	10,630,045	3,000,439	1,157,000	17,913,000
1903	9,851,129	2,863,714	1,280,000	18,152,000
1904	13,438,012	3,060,800	1,251,000	20,633,000
1905	10,575,017	3,380,600	1,181,000	19,457,000
1906	13,273,809	3,926,400	1,377,000	22,473,000
1907	11,107,179	2,407,600	1,433,000	19,851,000
1908	13,241,799	2,052,800	1,337,000	22,391,000
1909	10,004,940	3,774,400	1,000,000	19,400,000
1910	11,608,616	3,082,400	1,506,000	24,027,000
1911	15,692,701	2,630,400	1,403,000	27,560,000
1912	13,703,421	3,688,000	1,402,000	27,500,000
1913	14,156,486	4,052,000	1,522,000	29,808,000
1914	16,134,030	4,107,200	1,286,000	27,643,000
1915	11,101,820	2,900,400	952,000	20,758,000
1916	11,449,930	3,661,600	1,012,000	24,247,000
1917	11,302,375	3,200,000	1,240,000	22,164,000
1918	12,040,532	3,182,400	955,000	20,905,000
1919	11,420,763	4,676,000	1,130,000	24,237,000

WORLD PRODUCTION OF LONG STAPLE COTTONS 1910 TO 1920

In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

	American Extra Staple Uplands, 1 1/8" and Over	Egyptians	Sea Islands	American Egyptians	Others	Total
1910	No Statistics Available	1,506,000	71,080	—	No Statistics Available	No Statistics Available
1911		1,403,000	95,380	—		
1912		1,492,000	56,360	375		
1913		1,522,000	50,680	2,135		
1914		1,286,000	64,580	6,187		
1915	832,000	952,000	71,180	1,095	143,725	2,000,000
1916	1,009,000	1,012,000	93,000	3,331	132,600	2,250,000
1917	1,354,000	1,240,000	71,080	15,066	150,954	2,850,000
1918	1,359,000	955,000	40,000	49,343	104,757	2,500,000
1919	607,000	1,130,000	5,020	42,374	96,606	2,250,000
1920	1,200,000	1,237,000	1,380	61,065	110,655	2,650,000

NOTE.—1920 Statistics are preliminary estimates.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL COTTON

Bales of 500 Pounds Net

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

YEAR	United States	India ¹	Russia	Egypt	China ²	Brazil	Mexico	Peru	All Other Countries	Total
1910	11,104,000	2,722,000	981,000	1,506,000	775,000	280,000	147,000	95,000	417,000	18,027,000
1911	15,013,000	2,270,000	930,000	1,463,000	625,000	275,000	130,000	100,000	454,000	21,269,000
1912	13,113,000	3,328,000	917,000	1,492,000	1,074,000	315,000	140,000	110,000	487,000	20,976,000
1913	13,545,000	3,602,000	1,030,000	1,522,000	620,000	420,000	150,000	110,000	520,000	21,618,000
1914	15,438,000	3,807,000	1,247,000	1,286,000	759,000	440,000	125,000	103,000	572,000	23,768,000
1915	10,790,000	2,630,000	1,465,000	952,000	845,000	250,000	125,000	93,000	580,000	17,649,000
1916	10,056,000	3,242,000	1,065,000	1,012,000	810,000	309,000	140,000	108,000	459,000	18,002,000
1917	10,811,000	2,840,000	578,000	1,249,000	830,000	400,000	125,000	110,000	400,000	17,343,000
1918	11,520,000	2,822,000	550,000	955,000	900,000	524,000	130,000	114,000	425,000	17,940,000
1919	10,021,000	4,316,000	420,000	1,139,000	1,100,000	536,000	200,000	165,000	460,000	19,200,000

¹ Figures for United States do not include linters.² Figures for India do not include cotton used in home manufacture.³ Figures for China consist of cotton exported and consumed in spinning mills.

REVIEW OF LAST TEN AMERICAN COTTON CROPS**1911 to 1920**

1911. The very satisfactory prices paid for cotton during the few years prior to 1911 tended to increase the acreage in that year, a total of 36,681,000 acres being under cultivation at the end of June. Weather conditions were generally favorable throughout the belt and throughout the season. There was ample moisture early in the Spring, but April and May were exceedingly dry months, especially in the eastern states, and this interfered somewhat with getting stands. Later, during the growing season, drought was experienced, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma, but it was relieved before much damage was done. The weather was generally fair during the Fall, with killing frosts not coming until late, extending from October 23rd to November 3rd. The boll weevil was held in check in 1911, as a result of droughts in 1909 and 1910 and a killing frost at the end of the season in 1910. These climatic conditions in the two previous seasons greatly reduced the number of weevils. However, the pest spread into new territory. The acreage harvested was 36,045,000. The average yield per acre was unusually high, being 207.7 pounds. The crop was of bumper proportions, aggregating 15,553,073 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 556,276 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 16,109,349 bales. This was by far the largest crop produced up to 1911.

1912. Unusually wet weather in Arkansas and the states east of the Mississippi River during the Spring of 1912 made it impossible for growers to prepare the soil properly. Planting was delayed, and the growth of plants was retarded, with the result that the stand was uneven and was two to three weeks late. Floods caused a material reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton along the Mississippi River and also retarded planting in that section. Weather conditions in Texas, however, were favorable during the planting season. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 34,766,000 acres, a decrease of 1,915,000 acres from that of the previous year. Later in the season, the weather was generally favorable in both the eastern and western sections of the belt, but the injurious effects of the wet Spring in the sections referred to above could not be entirely overcome. Harvesting conditions were excellent, with killing frost late, about November 5th. The crop of 1912 was seriously affected

by insect pests. Weather conditions favored the spread of the boll weevil into new territory, and in some sections the crop suffered from cotton caterpillars, grass worms, and other pests to a greater extent than in former years. The acreage harvested was 34,283,000. The average yield per acre was above the average of the previous decade, being 190.9 pounds. The crop was more than two million bales less than that of 1911, but was still very large, aggregating 13,488,539 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 602,324 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 14,090,863 bales. The very high price of the crop led to quick picking and ginning, while the movement to the cotton centres and for export was extraordinarily rapid.

1913. The acreage in 1913 was the largest ever planted up to that year, the area under cultivation at the end of June aggregating 37,458,000 acres, compared with 34,766,000 acres in 1912. The crop as a whole got a late start and in the Atlantic coast states much replanting was necessary, probably about 25 per cent. of the total. During May and June, favorable weather conditions prevailed in all sections, offsetting to a degree the lateness of the crop and permitting the very late replanted cotton to get a good start. Favorable conditions continued, for the most part, in the Atlantic states and the greater portion of the middle Gulf states, enabling the plants in those sections to mature and fruit, and converting the early discouraging prospects into an excellent harvest. On the other hand, what promised to be a large yield in the area west of the Mississippi was reduced by prolonged drought and excessive heat to a poor yield. A frost about October 21 and another more extensive one a week later killed the plants through a large section of the belt. The weather was generally favorable during the harvesting season except in a few localities, particularly in eastern Texas and Louisiana, where excessive rains somewhat retarded picking and wrought much damage. Insect pests did less damage in 1913 than in 1912, though certain sections suffered more severely than ever before and the weevil spread into new territory. The acreage harvested was 37,089,000. The average yield per acre was less than the average of the previous decade, being 182 pounds. The crop was very large, aggregating 13,982,811 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 631,153 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 14,613,963 bales.

1914. The acreage planted in 1914 was again very large. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 37,406,000 acres, this being only 52,000 acres less than that in 1913. Conditions were to some extent unfavorable to the preparation of the soil and the

planting of the crop in about two-thirds of the belt. From the beginning of the year to the end of the planting season, the eastern states, particularly Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, were abnormally dry, and the western states, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, abnormally wet. Some relief from the extremes of weather conditions began to be felt early in June, when refreshing showers fell in the dry districts and the excessive rains in the west ceased. In a few weeks it began to be feared that parts of Texas and Oklahoma would be damaged as much by drought as had been threatened by too much precipitation. But this danger passed. The situation in the east gradually developed from very poor to very bright prospects, so far as yield was concerned. At no time did the rainfall in the eastern states amount to normal, but the showers were so timely in recurrence and so well distributed that the promise of a poor yield was converted into a very gratifying outturn. Climatic conditions in the Fall were upon the whole favorable. No killing frost occurred until late in October. The crop was, in general, less seriously affected by insect pests than for some years previous. The extremely early frosts of 1913 killed the boll weevil in a district averaging about 20 miles in width around the outside of the entire infested area. However, conditions during the season favored the spread of the pest and some new territory was infested. The acreage harvested in 1914 was 36,832,000. The average yield per acre was the largest in many years, being 209.2 pounds. The crop was of record-breaking proportions, aggregating 15,905,840 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The linters totalled 832,401 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 16,738,241 bales.

1915. The area planted in 1915 was smaller than in any year previous back to 1907. At the end of June only 32,107,000 acres were under cultivation, compared with 37,406,000 in 1914. The decrease was due to the demoralized state of the cotton market following the outbreak of the European war. During the Spring, the rainfall was excessive in a large part of the belt, including the Atlantic and central Gulf states and Oklahoma. Later, however, conditions became much more favorable in all of the cotton-growing states, except for droughty conditions in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, and low temperatures in some states, particularly northern Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, which checked the development of the plant. Tropical storms occurred in August. Although these were not very destructive in themselves, they resulted in spreading the boll weevil over a large area of previously uninfested country which suffered severely from the pest late in the season. The Fall weather was

favorable, killing frosts not coming until late, about the middle of November. The acreage harvested was 31,412,000 acres. The average yield per acre was far below that of the year previous, being only 170.3 pounds against 209.2 pounds in 1914. The crop was only about two-thirds as large as that in 1914, aggregating 11,068,173 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 944,640 bales, making the total crop, including linters, 12,012,813 bales.

1916. The area planted in 1916 and under cultivation at the end of June totalled 36,052,000 acres. In most sections of the belt, preparation of the ground and planting were delayed on account of rain and low temperatures, and the crop as a whole was abnormally late throughout the growing season. However, the general condition of the crop was promising as late as July 1. In July, a destructive storm swept over the central and eastern states and was followed by a period of much rain, which caused shedding and deterioration and greatly favored the activities of the boll weevil. While some sections were receiving too much rain, Oklahoma and parts of Texas were suffering from drought. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the crop as a whole degenerated from 81.1 per cent. of normal on June 25th to 56.3 per cent. on September 25th. However, in practically the entire cotton belt, the weather was ideal for picking until the end of the year. The first killing frost, in the second week in October, did but little real damage and served mostly in hastening the opening of mature bolls. The boll weevil damaged the crop considerably, and infested an unusually large area of new territory. The acreage harvested was estimated at 34,985,000. The average yield per acre was unusually low, being only 156.6 pounds. The crop was the second short one in succession, aggregating only 11,363,915 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. The crop of linters was the greatest on record, amounting to 1,300,163 bales. This made a total crop, including linters, of 12,664,078 bales.

1917. The acreage planted in 1917 was less than in 1916, but still was much larger than the low point reached in 1915. The area under cultivation at the end of June was estimated at 34,925,000 acres. Weather conditions during the Spring were unfavorable. Heavy rain and cool weather in the eastern part of the belt and dry weather in the west hindered preparation of the soil and other farming operations. Cool weather early in May in all portions of the belt resulted in slow growth and poor germination and necessitated considerable replanting. Cool weather through large portions of the belt, deficient moisture in

many western localities, and too much rain in the Carolinas were retarding factors early in the summer. Later in the summer, conditions were fairly favorable in the eastern part of the belt, but drought in Texas caused much deterioration of the crop in that state. During September the weather was rather unfavorable, but October weather was generally favorable. Killing frosts came early, from October 9th to 13th, doing considerable damage to unopened bolls in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee, where the crop was two weeks or more late. The crop was not seriously injured by cotton pests. Owing to the extremely cold weather in the Spring and the general lateness of the planting season, the boll weevil was set back considerably. The trade, however, was alarmed by the discovery of the pink bollworm in Texas, and vigorous repressive methods were immediately undertaken. The acreage harvested was 33,841,000. The average yield per acre was very low, being only 159.7 pounds. The crop was the third short one in succession, aggregating only 11,248,242 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 1,096,422 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 12,344,664 bales.

1918. The acreage planted in 1918 was of almost record size, 37,207,000 acres being under cultivation at the end of June. Weather conditions during the Spring varied greatly. At first they were fairly favorable, but later excessive rains and low temperatures interfered with planting, germination, and growth. In the late Spring and early Summer, beneficial showers and warm temperatures produced a rapid advance of the crop, with the result that at the end of June the outlook was very promising. Beginning with July, a severe drought, accompanied by high temperatures, resulted in pronounced deterioration of the crop in the western part of the belt. In the eastern section, fairly satisfactory weather prevailed during much of the season, and consequently the crop continued in a much better condition in the east than in the west. In September, rainfall was only light to moderate, and it was generally too cool for satisfactory development of a top crop. However, during October, high temperatures, ample rainfall, and absence of frost damage stimulated further growth, with the result that over large sections the top crop came out better than expected. Continuing favorable weather during November brought much late cotton to maturity. The boll weevil did comparatively little damage during 1918. The great drought prevented the normal abundance of this pest, and 46,000 square miles previously infested were cleared of the pest. The acreage harvested was 36,008,000. The average yield per acre was lower than in any previous year back to 1909, being only 155.9 pounds. The crop was the fourth short one in succession,

aggregating only 11,906,480 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 910,236 bales, making a total crop, including linters, of 12,816,716 bales.

1919. The acreage planted in 1919 was about the average for the few years immediately preceding, the area under cultivation at the end of June being 35,133,000 acres. Weather conditions during the Spring were decidedly unfavorable. Frequent rains in March delayed preparation of the soil and planting, cool weather in April retarded germination and growth, frost late in April damaged the plant in the Carolinas, while frequent rains and persistently cool weather during May continued to affect the cotton adversely in most sections of the belt. The eastern section suffered the least, and there the condition of the crop at the end of May was fairly good, but in most of the western portions of the belt the crop was in very poor condition. Similar conditions continued through June, more particularly in the western and southern portions of the belt. In July the weather was more favorable in the west, the rainfall being much less than earlier in the season, but in the east there was too much rain, resulting in rank growth of stalk. Weather conditions caused much damage by insect pests. During August the weather was fairly favorable in most sections and the crop made moderate progress, but at the end of the month the situation was unsatisfactory over large sections of the belt. There was a great variety of weather in different sections during September, resulting in good progress in some states and deterioration elsewhere. October was decidedly unfavorable, persistent rains resulting in bolls decaying, seed sprouting, and discoloration of open cotton. The rains continued well into November. Extensive killing frost occurred in the Gulf states about the middle of November. Boll weevil injury during 1919 was decidedly variable in its intensity, but in the country as a whole was comparatively light. The acreage harvested was 33,566,000. The average yield per acre was low, being only 161.5 pounds. The crop was the fifth short one in succession, totalling only 11,325,532 running bales, counting round as half bales, exclusive of linters. Linters totalled 595,093 bales, making the total crop, including linters, 11,920,625 bales.

1920. The acreage devoted to cotton in 1920 was at first reported by the Department of Agriculture to be 35,504,000 acres, but the estimate was later increased to 36,383,000 acres. The planting season was very late and unpropitious, due to low temperatures and heavy rains, and the crop got a poor start. During May, torrential downpours produced flood conditions in the states bordering the Mississippi. The heavy precipitation resulted in slow germination of the young plants and caused grass and weeds to spring up so quickly that the farmers.

handicapped by the shortage of labor, were unable to cope with them, and much replanting was necessary. The very unsatisfactory situation was reflected in the report issued by the Department of Agriculture as of May 25th, in which the condition percentage was given as 62.4, compared with a ten-year average of 78.7. The prospect was for another short crop, the sixth in succession. During July, however, the weather conditions changed completely. Higher temperatures and plenty of sunshine resulted in the most remarkable recovery of the crop ever recorded. The forecasts issued by the Department of Agriculture were increased from 11,450,000 equivalent-500-pound bales as of June 25th, to 12,519,000 as of July 25th, and 12,783,000 as of August 25th. During the latter part of August and the early part of September, heavy rains again caused damage, and estimates of the crop were reduced somewhat. There were many reports that the plants were failing to take on fruit, and that the boll weevil was unusually active. During the latter part of September, and through the harvesting season of October and November, however, weather conditions were generally very favorable to the maturity of the crop, and to planting and ginning. The result was that much cotton was added at the very end of the season. The December estimate was 12,987,000, and the final ginning report showed an actual crop of 13,365,754 equivalent-500-pound bales. The crop in running bales was 13,197,775. This was the largest crop since that of 1914.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

Running Bales, Counting Round as Half Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

STATE	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Alabama	1,005,284	1,328,207	1,483,600	1,731,751	1,025,818	552,679	520,906	780,265	716,055	670,721
Arizona	*			*			21,140	54,215	58,472	104,853
Arkansas	008,014	770,037	1,038,203	009,237	780,583	1,102,671	953,587	957,118	867,177	1,177,935
California	0,817	7,034	22,411	48,374	28,586	43,604	58,974	71,470	59,082	77,443
Florida	04,471	58,833	66,700	00,048	55,354	50,979	48,178	34,051	17,317	10,104
Georgia	2,704,205	1,812,478	2,346,237	2,723,004	1,037,730	1,852,104	1,885,954	2,117,860	1,078,758	1,446,577
Louisiana	386,826	374,793	436,805	452,261	336,813	441,121	629,719	582,068	303,035	388,025
Mississippi	1,100,066	1,004,376	1,251,841	1,217,883	925,509	800,100	886,260	1,103,122	950,097	897,733
Missouri	61,110	53,538	63,761	78,400	46,644	60,406	58,937	59,797	62,607	74,332
North Carolina	1,126,276	906,351	837,995	970,470	737,354	603,672	650,050	610,338	857,253	936,382
Oklahoma	1,016,538	1,005,109	842,499	1,232,638	622,176	813,419	955,342	585,140	1,002,178	1,287,089
South Carolina	1,603,140	1,224,245	1,418,704	1,500,105	1,474,213	970,702	1,207,135	1,581,726	1,462,277	1,630,470
Tennessee	430,027	267,439	366,786	372,008	266,222	378,064	238,866	317,962	301,408	313,747
Texas	4,107,152	4,045,369	3,773,024	4,390,200	3,008,852	3,562,789	3,041,726	2,610,337	2,960,335	4,130,197
Virginia	31,049	25,400	24,500	25,277	10,357	27,975	20,155	25,235	23,076	20,844
All other states	6,843	3,101	31,868	13,326	6,962	13,420	5,058	6,228	4,035	12,673
Total	15,550,373	13,488,539	13,982,811	15,005,840	11,068,173	11,363,915	11,248,242	11,906,480	11,325,532	13,107,775

* Included in all other states.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

GROWTH YEAR	COTTON EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS		LINTERS		COTTON INCLUDING LINTERS	
	Running Bales Counting Round as Half Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight	Running Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight	Running Bales Counting Round as Half Bales	Equivalent 500-Pound Bales Gross Weight
1900 .	10,102,102	10,123,027	143,500	143,500	10,245,602	10,266,527
1901 .	9,582,520	9,500,745	166,026	166,026	9,748,546	9,675,771
1902 .	10,588,250	10,630,945	196,223	196,223	10,784,473	10,827,168
1903 .	9,819,960	9,851,120	195,752	194,486	10,015,721	10,045,615
1904 .	13,451,337	13,438,012	245,973	241,042	13,697,310	13,679,954
1905 .	10,495,105	10,575,017	230,497	220,539	10,725,602	10,804,556
1906 .	12,983,201	13,273,809	322,004	321,680	13,305,205	13,595,498
1907 .	11,057,822	11,107,170	268,060	268,282	11,325,882	11,375,461
1908 .	13,086,005	13,241,700	346,126	345,597	13,432,131	13,587,306
1909 .	10,072,731	10,004,040	313,478	310,433	10,386,209	10,315,382
1910 .	11,568,334	11,608,616	397,628	397,072	11,965,962	12,005,688
1911 .	15,553,073	15,602,701	556,276	557,575	16,109,349	16,250,276
1912 .	13,488,539	13,703,421	602,324	600,594	14,090,863	14,313,015
1913 .	13,982,811	14,156,486	631,153	638,881	14,613,964	14,795,367
1914 .	15,905,840	16,134,930	832,401	856,000	16,738,241	16,991,830
1915 .	11,068,173	11,191,820	944,640	931,141	12,012,813	12,122,961
1916 .	11,363,915	11,449,930	1,300,163	1,339,714	12,664,078	12,780,644
1917 .	11,248,242	11,302,375	1,096,422	1,125,719	12,344,664	12,428,094
1918 .	11,906,480	12,040,532	910,236	929,516	12,816,716	12,970,048
1919 .	11,325,532	11,420,763	595,093	607,060	11,920,625	12,028,732
1920 .	13,107,775	13,365,754	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY SHOWING COMMERCIAL CROPS OF AMERICAN COTTON

In Running Bales, including Linters

(Compiled by New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Port receipts	6,406,120	6,735,868	7,299,607
Overland to mills	1,660,057	1,528,262	1,674,828
Southern consumption	4,393,743	3,533,777	3,691,005
	12,378,020	11,797,937	12,665,500
Less taken by Southern mills from ports	471,050	158,284	222,320
Total crops	11,906,970	11,639,653	12,443,180

COMMERCIAL CROPS OF COTTON OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR YEARS ENDING JULY 31ST

(Compiled by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange)

States	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Alabama	1,255,000	650,000	521,000	756,000	891,000
Arkansas	847,000	1,228,000	1,004,000	914,000	899,000
Florida	60,000	60,000	50,000	34,000	20,000
Georgia	2,320,000	2,164,000	1,680,000	2,029,000	2,037,000
Louisiana	403,000	406,000	665,000	541,000	329,000
Oklahoma	806,000	905,000	1,016,000	590,000	825,000
Mississippi	1,100,000	924,000	979,000	1,154,000	1,046,000
North Carolina, etc.* .	893,000	827,000	717,000	908,000	1,006,000
South Carolina	1,370,000	1,127,000	1,295,000	1,491,000	1,743,000
Tennessee, etc.** . . .	510,000	610,000	460,000	543,000	550,000
Texas	3,374,000	3,941,000	3,220,000	2,680,000	3,097,000
Total Crop	12,938,000	12,941,000	11,907,000	11,640,000	12,443,000

*Including Virginia and Kentucky. **Including Missouri, California, etc.

PRODUCTION OF SEA ISLAND COTTON

Running Bales

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Florida	Georgia	South Carolina	Total	Average Gross Weight of Bale (Pounds)
1910	29,417	47,935	13,016	90,368	393.3
1911	41,270	72,904	5,119	119,293	399.7
1912	22,334	43,736	7,707	73,777	381.9
1913	25,587	43,395	8,671	77,563	384.7
1914	33,662	42,395	5,597	81,654	395.5
1915	28,094	57,572	6,178	91,844	387.5
1916	36,092	77,081	3,486	117,559	395.6
1917	37,327	47,979	7,313	92,619	388.6
1918	20,571	21,279	10,358	52,208	391.7
1919	2,787	684	3,445	6,916	362.1
1920	—	—	—	1,725	—

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA STAPLE COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES

It is impossible to compile statistics as to extra staple cotton production which would be accepted without question by all sections of the trade, due principally to the fact that there is a large quantity of cotton produced which some cotton experts would call $1\frac{1}{8}''$ and therefore extra staple, while others would call it only $1\frac{1}{16}''$ and therefore short staple. Estimates of the extra staple crop, exclusive of Sea Islands and American-Egyptians, range all the way from 600,000 to 1,300,000 bales, in normal years. The estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for the four years from 1916 to 1920 inclusive are given below. It is evident from the large totals that these estimates are based on a relatively low standard of staple classification. It should be noted that these statistics are exclusive of Sea Island and American-Egyptian cotton.

STATES	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ TO 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH INCLUSIVE			
	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arkansas	178,000	200,000	201,000	136,000
California	13,000	13,000	9,000	10,000
Louisiana	27,000	23,000	22,000	7,000
Mississippi	284,000	404,000	470,000	207,000
Oklahoma	90,000	155,000	55,000	75,000
South Carolina	73,000	106,000	122,000	92,000
Texas	186,000	222,000	180,000	181,000
All other States *	95,000	81,000	114,000	56,000
Total	946,000	1,213,000	1,182,000	854,000
STATES	OVER 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH			
	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arkansas	15,000	25,000	26,000	30,000
Louisiana	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Mississippi	24,000	45,000	66,000	42,000
Oklahoma	—	8,000	6,000	2,000
South Carolina	11,000	36,000	41,000	24,000
Texas	—	15,000	5,000	6,000
All other States †	8,000	9,000	31,000	8,000
Total	62,000	141,000	177,000	113,000

* Includes Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

† Includes California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

ACREAGE AND CROPS OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN COTTON

Crops in 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage Planted	Crop
1912	520	375
1913	3,500	2,135
1914	12,000	6,187
1915	2,330	1,095
1916	5,477	3,331
1917	33,000	15,966
1918	80,000	40,343
1919	90,000	42,374
1920	250,000	91,905

NOTE.—1920 Statistics of acreage are preliminary estimates.

COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES AND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included.

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

COTTON GINNED TO	YEAR OF GROWTH									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
September 1	771,297	730,884	700,009	480,317	463,883	850,668	614,787	1,038,078	142,625	367,241
September 25	3,670,504	3,007,271	3,246,655	3,393,752	2,003,820	4,081,989	2,511,958	3,770,611	1,835,214	2,243,030
October 18	7,758,621	6,874,206	6,973,518	7,010,747	5,708,730	7,303,183	5,573,066	6,811,351	4,029,104	5,712,057
November 1	9,070,005	8,869,222	8,830,396	9,826,912	7,378,886	8,623,893	7,185,178	7,777,159	6,305,954	7,471,352
November 14	11,313,236	10,209,646	10,444,529	11,668,240	8,771,275	9,615,003	8,571,115	8,706,420	7,604,320	8,020,776
December 1	12,816,807	11,854,541	12,088,412	13,073,386	9,703,612	10,352,031	9,713,529	9,571,414	8,844,368	10,144,921
December 13	13,770,727	12,439,030	12,027,428	13,072,220	10,306,309	10,838,709	10,131,594	10,281,139	9,396,646	10,878,265
January 1	14,317,002	12,007,405	13,347,721	14,443,146	10,036,778	11,039,491	10,434,852	10,773,863	10,008,020	11,559,230
January 16	14,515,799	13,088,030	13,582,036	14,915,850	10,751,090	11,137,712	10,579,733	11,048,952	10,307,120	12,016,405
Total Ginnings	15,553,973	13,488,530	13,982,811	15,005,840	11,068,173	11,363,915	11,248,242	11,006,480	11,325,532	13,107,775

PER CENT. OF TOTAL COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

PER CENT. GINNED TO	YEAR OF GROWTH									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
September 1	3.1	5.0	5.4	5.7	3.0	4.2	7.5	5.5	8.7	1.3
September 25	20.0	23.6	22.3	23.2	21.3	26.2	35.0	22.3	31.7	16.2
October 18	46.9	49.9	51.0	49.9	47.9	51.6	64.3	49.6	57.2	43.5
November 1	63.5	64.1	65.8	63.2	61.8	66.7	75.9	63.9	65.3	55.7
November 14	75.9	72.7	76.4	74.7	73.4	79.2	84.6	76.2	73.1	67.1
December 1	87.7	82.4	87.9	86.5	82.2	87.7	91.1	86.4	80.4	78.1
December 13	92.5	88.5	92.2	92.5	87.8	93.1	95.4	90.1	86.3	83.0
January 1	95.8	92.1	95.7	95.5	90.8	96.1	97.1	92.8	90.5	88.4
January 16	97.3	93.3	97.0	97.1	93.8	97.1	98.0	94.0	92.8	91.0

AVERAGE GRADES OF RECENT COTTON CROPS

Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, computes the average grades of recent American cotton crops to have been as follows:—

- 1914-15, Middling.
- 1915-16, Middling to Strict Middling.
- 1916-17, Middling to Strict Middling.
- 1917-18, Middling.
- 1918-19, Barely Middling.
- 1919-20, Strict Low Middling.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF COTTON SEED PRODUCED, QUANTITY OF COTTON SEED CRUSHED, AND QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CRUDE PRODUCTS OBTAINED

Statistics of the quantity of seed produced relate to the growth year. Those of the quantity crushed and of the quantities and values of products obtained relate to the year beginning August 1st.

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	Cotton Seed Produced (Tons)	Cotton Seed Crushed (Tons)	Total Value Products	Quantity of Oil (Gallons)	Value of Oil	Quantity of Cake & Meal (Tons)	Value of Cake & Meal	Quantity of Hulls (Tons)	Value of Hulls	Quantity of Linters (500-pound Bales)	Value of Linters
1910 .	5,175,000	4,106,000	\$142,710,000	167,070,000	\$80,430,000	1,702,000	\$44,660,000	1,375,000	\$11,370,000	379,576	\$6,250,000
1911 .	6,097,000	4,021,073	131,340,000	201,650,000	66,580,000	2,151,000	49,720,000	1,642,000	9,890,000	533,909	5,150,000
1912 .	6,104,000	4,579,508	132,230,000	185,750,000	69,100,000	1,099,000	45,970,000	1,540,000	9,710,000	583,091	7,450,000
1913 .	6,305,000	4,847,628	159,670,000	193,330,000	81,020,000	2,220,000	59,810,000	1,400,000	11,210,000	600,087	7,630,000
1914 .	7,186,000	5,779,065	152,880,000	220,260,000	80,540,000	2,648,000	57,740,000	1,077,000	8,450,000	820,274	6,150,000
1915 .	4,092,000	4,202,313	180,260,000	167,110,000	87,940,000	1,923,000	53,860,000	1,220,000	12,340,000	880,577	26,120,000
1916 .	5,113,000	4,479,176	287,192,000	187,688,000	153,419,000	2,225,000	74,586,000	969,000	13,094,000	1,273,345	45,103,000
1917 .	5,040,000	4,251,680	300,736,000	174,096,000	217,902,000	2,068,000	97,352,000	996,000	18,878,000	1,089,802	26,604,000
1918 .	5,360,000	4,478,508	383,580,000	176,711,000	227,316,000	2,170,000	116,119,000	1,137,000	17,917,000	880,500	22,228,000
1919 .	5,074,000	4,012,704	352,138,000	161,520,000	209,668,000	1,817,000	119,039,000	1,143,000	11,095,000	584,146	12,336,000

ACTIVE AND IDLE GINNERIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES GINNED PER ACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Growth Year	Total Ginneries	Active Ginneries	Idle Ginneries	Bales Ginned Per Establishment
1910	29,380	26,234	3,146	443
1911	29,225	26,349	2,876	592
1912	28,358	25,279	3,079	535
1913	27,649	24,749	2,900	567
1914	27,339	24,547	2,792	648
1915	26,721	23,162	3,559	478
1916	25,999	21,624	4,375	526
1917	24,272	20,351	3,921	553
1918	23,439	19,259	4,180	618
1919	22,418	18,815	3,603	602
1920	—	18,420	—	—

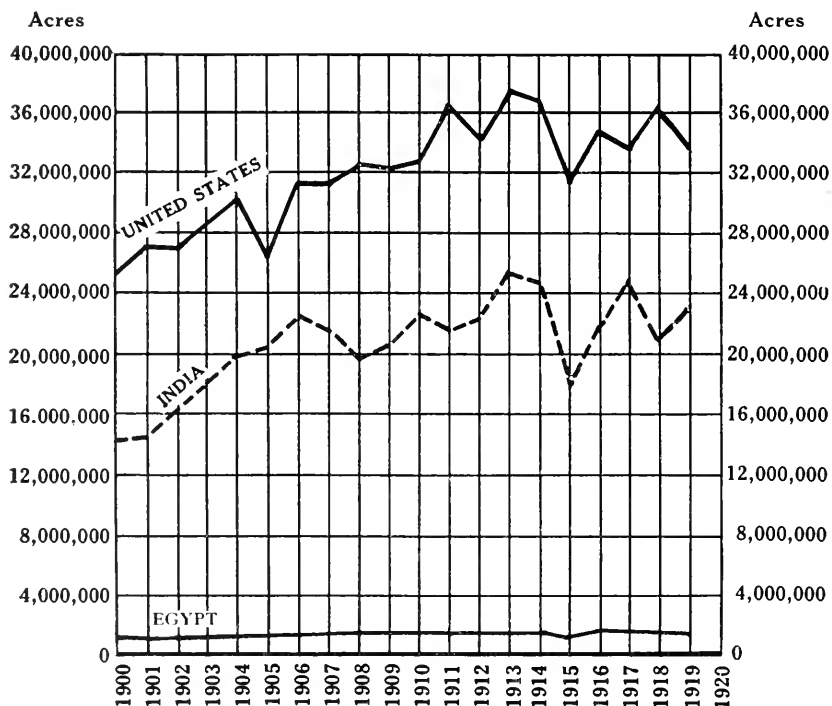
ESTIMATED VALUES OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED PRODUCED AND OF COTTON EXPORTED

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Growth Year	Value of Cotton Produced	Value of Cotton Seed Produced	Total Value of Cotton Crop	Value of Cotton Exported*
1909	\$688,350,000	\$123,740,000	\$812,090,000	\$459,447,243
1910	820,320,000	142,860,000	963,180,000	585,318,869
1911	740,890,000	119,800,000	860,690,000	595,840,271
1912	786,800,000	117,330,000	904,130,000	547,357,195
1913	885,350,000	141,350,000	1,026,700,000	610,475,391
1914	591,130,000	128,950,000	720,080,000	376,217,972
1915	627,040,000	167,000,000	795,840,000	374,186,247
1916	904,060,000	250,070,000	1,253,130,000	543,100,542
1917	1,532,690,000	333,550,000	1,866,240,000	665,924,655
1918	1,737,710,000	340,400,000	2,087,200,000	873,570,666
1919	2,030,090,000	340,470,000	2,371,430,000	1,381,707,502

* Export data relate to years ending June 30th, during which crops referred to were marketed.

COTTON ACREAGE OF EGYPT, INDIA, AND THE UNITED STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the number of acres devoted to cotton in Egypt, India, and the United States, as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census.

COTTON ACREAGE OF EGYPT, INDIA, AND THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Egypt	India	United States
1900	1,277,000	14,231,150	25,758,139
1901	1,207,000	14,506,205	27,220,414
1902	1,324,000	16,581,046	27,114,103
1903	1,383,000	18,025,000	28,016,893
1904	1,401,000	10,918,000	30,053,739
1905	1,626,000	20,401,000	26,117,153
1906	1,564,000	22,488,000	31,374,000
1907	1,664,000	21,630,000	31,311,000
1908	1,793,000	16,000,000	32,444,000
1909	1,610,000	20,545,000	32,044,000
1910	1,664,000	22,596,000	32,493,000
1911	1,776,000	21,615,000	36,045,000
1912	1,787,000	22,028,000	34,283,000
1913	1,789,000	25,020,000	37,080,000
1914	1,822,000	24,595,000	36,832,000
1915	1,231,000	17,746,000	31,412,000
1916	1,718,000	21,745,000	34,085,000
1917	1,741,000	25,188,000	33,841,000
1918	1,413,000	21,038,000	36,008,000
1919	1,633,000	23,063,000	33,566,000

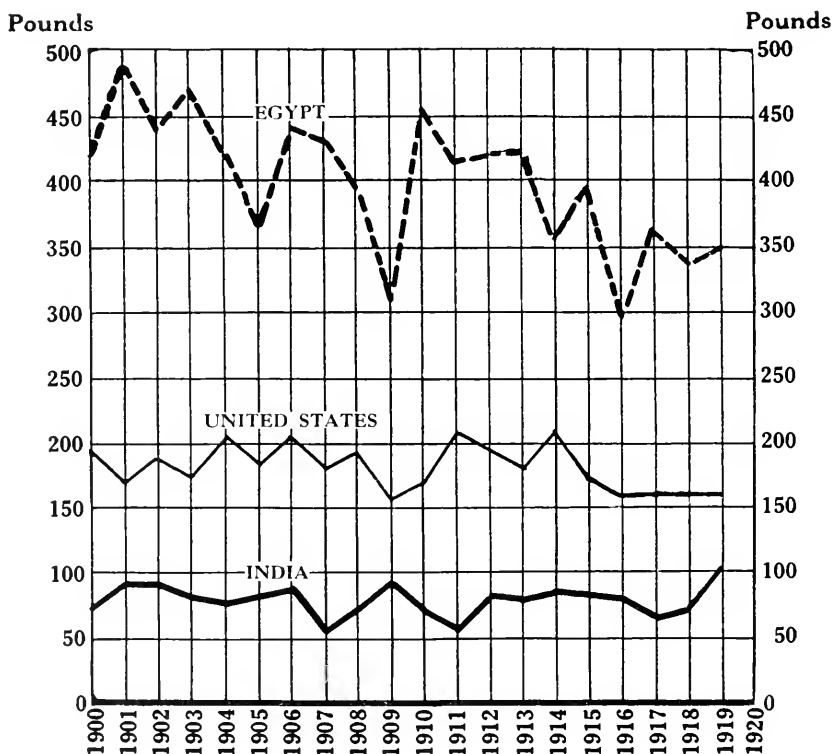
COTTON PRODUCTION, POUNDS PER ACRE, BY STATES

(Compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States	208	191	182	209	170	157	160	160	161	171
Alabama	204	172	190	209	146	79	125	140	122	111
Arkansas	190	190	205	196	180	200	170	158	155	104
California	300	450	500	500	380	400	242	270	268	240
Florida	130	113	150	175	120	105	100	85	74	86
Georgia	240	159	208	230	189	105	173	190	152	135
Louisiana	170	193	170	165	165	170	210	167	93	120
Mississippi	172	173	204	195	167	125	155	187	160	140
Missouri	360	260	286	270	240	225	190	200	257	275
North Carolina	315	267	230	200	200	215	194	268	266	264
Oklahoma	160	183	132	212	162	154	165	92	105	225
South Carolina	280	200	235	255	215	160	208	250	240	254
Tennessee	257	160	210	200	188	200	130	175	195	180
Texas	180	206	150	184	147	157	135	115	140	160
Virginia	330	250	240	265	225	310	180	270	255	230

NOTE.—Data for 1920 are preliminary estimates.

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN THE UNITED STATES, EGYPT, AND INDIA



The above chart is based on the statistics on the next page. It shows the number of pounds of cotton produced per acre in the United States, Egypt, and India. The statistics for Egypt and India were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Those for the United States were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN THE UNITED STATES, EGYPT, AND INDIA

Expressed In Pounds

(Statistics for Egypt and India were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census; those for the United States were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Year	United States	Egypt	India
1900	104	422	70
1901	170	487	91
1902	187	437	90
1903	174	460	79
1904	206	420	77
1905	187	393	83
1906	202	440	88
1907	179	431	58
1908	195	393	73
1909	154	300	92
1910	171	453	68
1911	208	412	50
1912	191	417	84
1913	182	425	81
1914	200	353	85
1915	170	387	84
1916	157	295	83
1917	160	350	64
1918	160	338	70
1919	161	349	101

CONDITION ESTIMATES OF THE 1920 EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

(As reported by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture)

In the system of notation adopted, 100 is taken to represent the average crop of each division of the country. The figures given below represent the prospective final condition of the crop at the time of report in relation to each divisional average, assuming the absence of any extraordinary circumstances in the future history of the crop; they have no relation to the area under cultivation.

	Lower Egypt	Middle Egypt*	Upper Egypt†
May	00	00	100
June	04	100	100
July	08	102	100
August	100	100	93
September	00	93	98
October	82	88	94

* El Giza—El Minya.

† Asyút—Aswân.

ACREAGE OF COTTON PLANTED, ACREAGE ABANDONED, AND ACREAGE HARVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES*

(Revised estimates of United States Department of Agriculture)

	Acres Planted	Acres Abandoned	Acres Harvested
1910	33,418,000	1,015,000	32,403,000
1911	36,681,000	636,000	36,045,000
1912	34,766,000	483,000	34,283,000
1913	37,458,000	369,000	37,089,000
1914	37,406,000	574,000	36,832,000
1915	32,107,000	695,000	31,412,000
1916	36,052,000	1,067,000	34,985,000
1917	34,025,000	1,084,000	33,841,000
1918	37,207,000	1,199,000	36,008,000
1919	35,133,000	1,567,000	33,566,000
1920	36,383,000	—	—

* Acreage planted is computed as of June 30 each year.

ACREAGE OF COTTON HARVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES

(United States Department of Agriculture)

STATE	THOUSANDS OF ACRES										
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Total	32,403	36,045	34,283	37,089	36,832	31,412	34,985	33,841	36,008	33,566	36,383
Alabama	3,560	4,017	3,730	3,760	4,007	3,340	3,225	1,977	2,570	2,791	2,842
Arizona	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	41	95	107	237
Arkansas	2,238	2,363	1,991	2,502	2,480	2,170	2,600	2,740	2,901	2,725	2,862
California	9	12	0	14	47	39	52	136	173†	185†	208†
Florida	257	308	224	188	221	193	101	183	167	103	101
Georgia	4,873	5,504	5,335	5,318	5,433	4,825	5,277	5,195	5,341	5,220	4,958
Louisiana	975	1,075	929	1,244	1,209	990	1,250	1,454	1,683	1,527	1,442
Mississippi	3,317	3,340	2,880	3,067	3,054	2,735	3,110	2,788	3,138	2,848	3,024
Missouri	100	120	103	112	145	96	133	153	148	125	148
North Carolina	1,478	1,624	1,545	1,576	1,527	1,282	1,451	1,515	1,600	1,409	1,518
Oklahoma	2,204	3,050	2,665	3,000	2,847	1,805	2,562	2,783	2,908	2,424	2,765
South Carolina	2,534	2,800	2,605	2,700	2,801	2,516	2,780	2,837	3,001	2,835	2,877
Tennessee	765	837	783	865	915	772	887	882	902	758	824
Texas	10,060	10,943	11,338	12,507	11,031	10,510	11,400	11,092	11,233	10,476	12,576
Virginia	33	43	47	47	45	34	42	50	44	42	39
All other	—	—	—	—	20	15	25	15	12	10	21

* Included in all other states.

† Lower California (149,000 acres in 1920, 85,000 in 1919 and 88,000 in 1918) included in California figures but excluded from United States totals.

NOTE.—The data for 1920 relate to area planted.

FORECASTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMPARED WITH ACTUAL YIELD AND PRODUCTION, AND AMOUNT OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL YIELD AND PRODUCTION

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of the Merchants National Bank of Boston)

FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE

FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE (Pounds)

	FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE (Pounds)					Actual Yield Pounds	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL YIELD							
	May 25	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.	May 25	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.		
1020	-	155.0	170.4	174.0	105.0	170.8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1010	-	171.3	150.4	156.8	150.8	158.2	161.5	+6	-3	-1	-2	-2		
1018	-	-	160.8	177.3	145.2	154.1	159.6	-	+28	+13	-7	-1		
1017	-	162.5	162.5	166.0	174.6	168.3	159.7	+2	+2	+4	+9	+5		
1016	-	181.5	161.6	173.4	158.5	156.3	156.6	+16	+22	+11	-	-		
1015	First forecast of yield per acre													
	Issued as of													
			Sept. 25	1015	108.1	172.5	170.3	-	-	-	-1	+1		
1014	-	-	-	-	-	207.0	209.2	-	-	-	-	-1		
1013	-	-	-	-	-	183.4	182.0	-	-	-	-	+1		
1012	-	-	-	-	-	193.2	190.9	-	-	-	-	+1		
1011	-	-	-	-	-	208.2	207.7	-	-	-	-	-		
1010	-	-	-	-	-	170.1	170.7	-	-	-	-	-		

FORECASTS OF TOTAL CROP

500-pound gross bales, exclusive of linters

FORECASTS OF CROPS

	FORECASTS OF CROPS					Actual Production	AMOUNT OF VARIATION OF FORECASTS FROM ACTUAL PRODUCTION							
	June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.		June 25	July 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 25	Dec. Est.			
1020	11,450,000	13,510,000	12,783,000	12,123,000	12,687,000	13,365,754	1,015,754	-84,754	-58,754	-1,212,751	-378,754			
1010	10,080,000	10,010,000	11,230,000	10,606,000	11,039,000	11,420,763	131,763	-1,404,763	-16,763	-724,763	-302,763			
1018	15,325,000	13,610,000	11,437,600	11,818,000	11,700,000	12,610,532	+1,881,468	+1,578,468	-903,532	-222,532	-340,532			
1017	11,033,000	11,040,000	12,499,000	12,047,000	10,910,000	11,302,375	+3,862,375	+3,862,375	+1,610,625	+744,625	-353,375			
1016	14,360,000	13,910,000	11,830,000	11,637,000	11,511,000	11,449,030	+2,810,070	+1,466,070	+330,070	+187,070	+61,070			
1015	-	-	-	10,950,000	11,101,000	11,191,820	-	-	-	-241,820	-30,820			
1014	-	-	-	-	15,606,000	16,134,930	-	-	-	-	-108,030			
1013	-	-	-	-	13,677,000	14,156,486	-	-	-	-	-179,486			
1012	(First monthly forecast made by Department of Agriculture)					13,793,421	-	-	-	-	-	+116,579		
1011	(First monthly forecast made by Department of Agriculture)					15,092,791	-	-	-	-	-	-89,791		
1010	-	-	-	-	11,456,000	11,608,616	-	-	-	-	-	-152,616		

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON MAY 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	60	93	89	83	83	88	89	75	89	89	71
North Carolina	84	83	87	76	76	85	76	93	84	85	70
South Carolina	78	80	83	68	72	80	65	70	80	78	68
Georgia	81	92	74	60	80	81	73	69	78	81	55
Florida	80	95	75	83	82	80	82	76	75	75	62
Alabama	83	91	74	75	85	78	76	61	78	78	58
Mississippi	82	86	72	81	87	82	83	66	86	73	65
Louisiana	76	91	69	81	82	76	82	74	85	74	72
Texas	83	88	86	84	65	70	78	74	82	76	60
Arkansas	81	87	73	85	79	84	87	64	85	68	61
Tennessee	86	83	74	87	80	85	86	63	90	64	60
Missouri	87	86	74	60	86	90	87	73	79	70	64
Oklahoma	84	87	78	87	68	76	85	77	86	95	70
California	90	95	96	96	100	82	97	82	91	91	86
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	80
United States	82.0	87.8	78.0	79.1	74.3	80.0	77.5	69.5	82.3	75.6	62.4

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON JUNE 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	81	98	87	81	86	78	90	82	85	82	73
North Carolina	72	89	83	76	82	79	76	67	91	83	74
South Carolina	75	84	79	73	81	76	74	71	83	78	74
Georgia	78	94	72	74	83	79	80	99	80	72	93
Florida	82	96	76	85	86	78	83	79	79	57	63
Alabama	81	93	76	79	88	78	79	65	84	67	67
Mississippi	81	87	74	82	81	84	85	68	90	63	69
Louisiana	77	89	74	81	81	83	84	74	87	61	77
Texas	84	85	80	86	74	82	81	72	84	69	71
Arkansas	77	80	77	80	80	85	89	67	91	64	72
Tennessee	82	87	76	87	79	87	84	70	94	64	69
Missouri	80	90	75	88	93	86	74	75	93	60	72
Oklahoma	88	87	82	89	79	71	84	74	90	69	77
California	95	100	98	95	100	90	100	93	93	99	83
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	96	93	80
United States	80.7	88.2	80.4	81.8	79.6	80.3	81.1	70.3	85.8	70.0	70.7

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON JULY 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	80	102	85	81	80	79	87	75	75	80	74
North Carolina	71	87	80	77	86	78	70	65	87	76	77
South Carolina	70	86	75	75	79	72	65	74	80	71	77
Georgia	70	95	68	70	82	76	68	60	77	67	68
Florida	70	95	75	82	86	78	62	80	70	50	64
Alabama	71	94	73	70	81	71	54	65	78	64	67
Mississippi	71	80	68	77	70	76	65	73	81	63	71
Louisiana	60	84	76	79	76	75	77	74	65	52	71
Texas	82	86	84	81	71	76	78	68	61	67	74
Arkansas	73	94	74	87	72	80	85	71	77	63	78
Tennessee	76	92	71	90	73	85	82	71	86	67	76
Missouri	72	96	75	86	75	83	80	78	93	97	81
Oklahoma	87	88	80	81	75	60	84	77	75	75	85
California	98	90	90	100	100	96	100	94	95	100	85
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	95	93	85
United States	75.5	80.1	76.5	79.6	79.4	75.4	72.3	70.3	73.6	67.1	74.1

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON AUGUST 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	82	96	80	80	86	85	90	76	84	67	81
North Carolina	76	76	75	78	82	76	65	69	77	70	79
South Carolina	73	74	73	77	77	71	57	74	67	67	71
Georgia	71	81	70	70	81	69	62	68	66	55	58
Florida	74	85	73	81	83	70	58	65	60	38	57
Alabama	72	80	75	72	77	65	45	65	66	55	58
Mississippi	71	70	70	69	75	69	49	75	67	61	60
Louisiana	60	69	74	67	66	65	64	75	53	47	55
Texas	69	68	76	94	79	67	66	55	43	61	67
Arkansas	78	78	77	72	75	72	71	70	52	65	75
Tennessee	78	88	76	80	76	82	80	80	58	60	75
Missouri	78	88	78	72	72	81	80	83	60	75	83
Oklahoma	85	62	84	45	80	71	56	84	33	71	84
California	95	100	95	96	98	93	92	90	92	98	80
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	96	90	86
United States	72.1	73.2	74.8	68.2	78.0	69.2	61.2	67.8	55.7	61.4	67.5

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROPS ON SEPTEMBER 25TH

(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

STATES	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	78	87	70	75	80	80	85	69	84	64	72
North Carolina	72	77	70	70	70	70	61	63	74	61	68
South Carolina	70	73	68	71	72	63	53	67	65	61	62
Georgia	68	79	65	72	81	61	58	62	62	49	51
Florida	66	75	65	78	81	62	48	61	50	35	50
Alabama	67	73	68	67	78	57	36	55	63	45	49
Mississippi	63	62	63	63	68	62	40	63	64	52	50
Louisiana	51	66	60	60	67	60	56	69	52	38	47
Texas	63	71	75	63	70	57	63	53	44	52	61
Arkansas	68	70	68	63	60	63	65	68	50	60	65
Tennessee	73	77	68	68	70	71	68	65	59	64	66
Missouri	75	80	72	64	72	72	67	76	61	58	75
Oklahoma	70	60	69	42	80	63	56	62	33	72	70
California	90	100	90	100	96	95	93	80	90	95	78
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	93	92	90
United States	65.0	71.1	69.6	64.1	73.5	60.8	56.3	60.4	54.4	54.4	50.1

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP ON REPORTING DATES IN 1920

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	May 25	June 25	July 25	August 25	Sept. 25
Virginia	71	73	74	81	72
North Carolina	70	74	77	79	68
South Carolina	68	74	77	71	62
Georgia	55	63	68	58	51
Florida	62	63	64	57	50
Alabama	58	67	67	58	49
Mississippi	65	60	71	60	50
Louisiana	72	77	71	55	47
Texas	60	71	74	67	61
Arkansas	61	72	78	75	65
Tennessee	60	69	76	75	66
Missouri	64	72	81	83	75
Oklahoma	70	77	85	84	70
California	86	83	85	80	78
Arizona	80	80	85	86	90
New Mexico	—	80	—	—	—
United States	62.4	70.7	74.1	67.5	59.1

DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN IN THE COTTON BELT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

(Compiled from Official Reports of the United States Weather Bureau)

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
NORTH CAROLINA:						
Charlotte	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Oct. 30
Rockingham	Nov. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 24	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Raleigh	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 31	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
Goldsboro	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Oct. 31	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Oct. 30
SOUTH CAROLINA:						
Charleston	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Nov. 25	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 20
Columbia	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 3	Dec. 26	Nov. 15	Nov. 13
GEORGIA:						
Atlanta	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 24	Dec. 26	Nov. 14	Nov. 12
Augusta	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 26	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
Savannah	Nov. 30	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
Columbus	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	Oct. 30
Rome	Nov. 4	Oct. 22	Oct. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Oct. 29
ALABAMA:						
Eufaula	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Oct. 25	Dec. 5	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
Mobile	None	Nov. 16	Dec. 9	Dec. 26	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
Montgomery	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Oct. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
MISSISSIPPI:						
Vicksburg	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
Greenville	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 13	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
LOUISIANA:						
New Orleans	None	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	None	None	None
Shreveport	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 13	Nov. 13
TEXAS:						
Galveston	None	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	None	Dec. 10	None
Palestine	Dec. 3	Nov. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
San Antonio	Dec. 20	Nov. 14	Oct. 30	Nov. 28	Dec. 10	Nov. 16
Fort Worth	Nov. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 24	Nov. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
ARKANSAS:						
Little Rock	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Fort Smith	Nov. 15	Oct. 21	Oct. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 13	Nov. 3
TENNESSEE:						
Memphis	Nov. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 9	Nov. 24	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Nashville	Oct. 10	Oct. 22	Oct. 11	Nov. 2	Nov. 13	Oct. 20
Chattanooga	Nov. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
OKLAHOMA:						
Ardmore	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Nov. 24	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
Oklahoma	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Nov. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Mangum	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 10	Nov. 23	Nov. 12	Nov. 2

**DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN,
LATEST KILLING FROSTS IN SPRING, AND AVERAGE
DATES, FROM BEGINNING OF RECORD KEPT BY
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU TO MAY, 1920**

	Years Recorded	Earliest Date in Autumn	Average Date in Autumn	Latest Date in Spring	Average Date in Spring
VIRGINIA:					
Newport News	22	Oct. 3	Nov. 9	April 26	March 26
Norfolk	48	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	April 26	March 27
Richmond	24	Oct. 12	Nov. 3	April 26	April 2
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Greensboro	18	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	April 26	April 7
Raleigh	34	Oct. 8	Nov. 2	May 6	March 31
Wilmington	50	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	May 1	March 23
Charlotte	42	Oct. 8	Nov. 4	April 26	March 29
Monroe	25	Oct. 2	Oct. 19	May 10	April 14
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Charleston	50	Nov. 8	Dec. 2	April 2	March 1
Columbia	42	Oct. 30	Nov. 8	April 17	March 22
Greenwood	24	Oct. 11	Nov. 4	April 17	March 22
Spartanburg	27	Sept. 24	Nov. 6	April 17	March 31
Greenville	20	Oct. 10	Nov. 7	April 24	April 8
GEORGIA:					
Macon	22	Oct. 11	Nov. 13	April 18	March 20
Athens	20	Oct. 11	Nov. 8	April 21	March 27
Augusta	47	Oct. 11	Nov. 7	April 17	March 24
Savannah	48	Oct. 21	Nov. 27	April 13	March 9
Rome	20	Oct. 11	Nov. 1	April 24	March 31
Columbus	24	Oct. 11	Nov. 17	April 26	March 6
Gainsville	29	Oct. 11	Nov. 3	April 24	March 31
Newman	25	Oct. 11	Nov. 8	April 26	March 25
Thomasville	26	Oct. 21	Nov. 18	April 26	March 6
FLORIDA:					
Gainesville	22	Nov. 10	Dec. 3	April 2	Feb. 26
Jacksonville	50	Nov. 12	Dec. 6	April 6	Feb. 16
Lake City	20	Nov. 7	Nov. 28	April 15	March 10
Pensacola	41	Oct. 27	Dec. 5	April 6	Feb. 23
Tallahassee	31	Nov. 4	Dec. 1	April 10	March 4
Tampa	30	Nov. 21	Jan. 3	April 7	Jan. 26
ALABAMA:					
Anniston	15	Oct. 11	Oct. 30	April 25	April 2
Opelika	27	Oct. 21	Nov. 9	April 17	March 17
Montgomery	48	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	April 5	March 10
Selma	24	Oct. 13	Nov. 8	April 26	March 13
Eufaula	28	Oct. 21	Nov. 9	April 26	March 14
Mobile	50	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	April 6	Feb. 24
Decatur	26	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	April 26	April 5
Birmingham	26	Oct. 21	Nov. 5	April 17	March 19
Tuscaloosa	32	Oct. 21	Nov. 6	April 25	March 23
Thomasville	24	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	April 26	March 15
MISSISSIPPI:					
Yazoo City	27	Oct. 13	Nov. 2	April 25	March 28
Vicksburg	50	Oct. 20	Nov. 13	April 6	March 6
Meridian	31	Oct. 8	Nov. 2	April 25	March 17
Natchez	28	Oct. 20	Nov. 12	April 25	March 9

**DATES OF EARLIEST KILLING FROSTS IN AUTUMN,
LATEST KILLING FROSTS IN SPRING, AND AVERAGE
DATES, ETC. (Continued).**

	Years Recorded	Earliest Date in Autumn	Average Date in Autumn	Latest Date in Spring	Average Date in Spring
MISSISSIPPI (Continued):					
Greenville	30	Oct. 10	Oct. 31	April 26	March 18
Greenwood	22	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	April 26	March 19
Columbus	27	Oct. 11	Oct. 31	April 26	March 27
LOUISIANA:					
Baton Rouge	36	Oct. 14	Nov. 10	April 5	March 1
New Orleans	48	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	March 27	Feb. 3
Monroe	28	Oct. 10	Nov. 12	April 9	March 14
Natchez (see Miss.)					
Shreveport	22	Oct. 24	Nov. 11	April 9	March 4
Vicksburg (see Miss.)					
TEXAS:					
Houston	47	Oct. 25	Nov. 25	March 26	Feb. 20
Galveston	43	Nov. 30	Dec. 24	Feb. 25	Jan. 27
Corpus Christi	34	Nov. 20	Dec. 16	March 10	Feb. 21
Luling	30	Oct. 27	Nov. 10	April 9	March 2
Cuero	20	Oct. 27	Nov. 23	April 5	Feb. 25
San Antonio	35	Oct. 30	Nov. 26	April 5	Feb. 23
El Paso	31	Oct. 27	Nov. 10	April 22	March 20
Abilene	35	Oct. 10	Nov. 15	April 23	March 15
Amarillo	20	Sept. 22	Nov. 1	May 23	April 10
Fort Worth	26	Oct. 22	Nov. 24	April 9	March 8
Lampasas	32	Oct. 9	Nov. 7	May 2	March 24
Taylor	10	Oct. 30	Nov. 22	April 5	March 13
Temple	30	Oct. 20	Nov. 15	April 9	March 14
Austin	52	Oct. 28	Nov. 18	April 9	March 12
Waco	31	Oct. 22	Nov. 15	April 9	March 10
Gainesville	31	Oct. 9	Nov. 7	May 1	March 31
Dallas	31	Oct. 8	Nov. 13	May 1	March 19
Waxahachie	23	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	April 30	March 26
Corsicana	31	Oct. 22	Nov. 14	May 1	March 15
Palestine	38	Oct. 20	Nov. 13	April 5	March 13
Nacogdoches	21	Oct. 21	Nov. 12	April 25	March 10
Greenville	20	Oct. 10	Nov. 18	April 26	March 10
Paris	20	Oct. 9	Nov. 15	April 12	March 20
ARKANSAS:					
Fort Smith	37	Oct. 9	Nov. 5	April 9	March 22
Little Rock	41	Oct. 22	Nov. 13	April 26	March 18
Pine Bluff	28	Oct. 11	Nov. 4	April 25	March 27
Texarkana	20	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	April 12	March 23
TENNESSEE:					
Memphis	49	Oct. 2	Nov. 2	April 25	March 22
Nashville	50	Oct. 8	Oct. 27	April 24	April 1
Chattanooga	42	Sept. 30	Oct. 26	May 14	April 2
Decatur	25	Oct. 10	Oct. 23	May 14	April 18
Knoxville	50	Oct. 1	Oct. 28	April 26	April 2
OKLAHOMA:					
Muskogee	21	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	April 21	March 30
Oklahoma	30	Oct. 7	Nov. 2	April 30	April 2
MISSOURI:					
St. Louis	48	Sept. 30	Oct. 21	May 22	April 6

YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN INDIA

In Pounds

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	73	46	105
Central Provinces and Berar	52	78	114
Madras*	60	74	71
Punjab*	68	127	120
United Provinces*	60	81	138
Sind*	70	144	100
Burma	78	76	73
Bengal*	107	175	145
Bihar and Orissa	90	101	100
North-West Frontier	53	72	47
Assam	162	145	170
Ajmer-Merwara	80	187	218
Hyderabad	52	107	07
Central India	32	60	73
Baroda	105	40	64
Rajputana	50	88	102
Mysore	60	46	50
AVERAGE	64	76	101

* Includes Indian States.

COTTON ACREAGE IN INDIA

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	7,097,000	5,547,000	5,704,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,494,000
Madras*	2,502,000	3,175,000	2,332,000
Punjab*	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,251,000
United Provinces*	1,315,000	862,000	1,284,000
Sind*	267,000	317,000	313,000
Burma	247,000	360,000	416,000
Bengal*	71,000	73,000	60,000
Bihar and Orissa	60,000	70,000	77,000
Northwest Frontier	38,000	30,000	51,000
Assam	32,000	33,000	33,000
Ajmer-Merwara	70,000	30,000	44,000
Hyderabad	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000
Central India	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,587,000
Baroda	614,000	814,000	704,000
Rajputana	435,000	250,000	374,000
Mysore	154,000	123,000	145,000
TOTAL	25,188,000	21,038,000	23,003,000

* Includes Indian States.

COTTON PRODUCTION OF INDIA

These statistics embrace all cotton produced in India, including that used in house manufacture as well as that taken by factories or exported.

In Bales of 400 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by Indian Department of Statistics)

PROVINCES AND STATES	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay*	1,403,000	641,000	1,503,000
Central Provinces and Berar	591,000	807,000	1,285,000
Madras*	450,000	587,000	413,000
Punjab*	307,000	493,000	673,000
United Provinces*	108,000	174,000	442,000
Sind*	53,000	114,000	83,000
Burma	48,000	70,000	70,000
Bengal*	10,000	32,000	25,000
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	20,000	21,000
North-West Frontier	5,000	7,000	6,000
Assam	13,000	12,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	14,000	14,000	24,000
Hyderabad	450,000	643,000	740,000
Central India	116,000	214,000	291,000
Baroda	230,000	81,000	127,000
Rajputana	54,000	55,000	95,000
Mysore	23,000	14,000	18,000
TOTAL	4,000,000	3,978,000	5,845,000

* Includes Indian States.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN INDIA

These statistics of cotton production in India embrace all cotton produced in India, including that used in house manufacture as well as that taken by factories or exported.

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage Planted in Cotton	Crop (500-Pd. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)
1910	22,506,000	3,082,400	68
1911	21,615,000	2,639,400	59
1912	22,028,000	3,688,000	84
1913	25,020,000	4,052,000	81
1914	24,595,000	4,167,200	85
1915	17,746,000	2,999,400	84
1916	21,745,000	3,601,600	83
1917	25,188,000	3,209,000	64
1918	21,938,000	3,182,400	76
1919	23,063,000	4,676,000	101

ACREAGE PLANTED TO EGYPTIAN COTTON, BY VARIETIES

Expressed in Feddans †

(Reported by Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Sakellaridis	110,636	107,456	247,292	394,403	547,923	1,032,140	1,133,180	952,481	1,146,443	1,270,481
Ashmouni (Uppers)	329,843	344,265	356,485	353,882	231,630	343,589	361,874	273,936	334,100	283,906
Mitalifi	845,605	691,010	623,737	467,350	200,550	141,446	96,675	36,240	35,145	44,068
Nubari	115,402	158,567	201,137	261,775	106,634	62,127	39,330	21,587	23,611	37,320
Afif Assil	*	39,836	65,958	134,103	49,545	66,602	38,008	20,736	21,003	30,051
Abbassi	33,300	36,354	37,383	12,281	7,468	3,391	3,489	4,871	3,718	12,558
Joannovich	250,972	239,232	173,439	127,532	28,998	4,220	1,592	223	97	2,087
Various	16,243	14,195	17,663	3,044	4,337	1,097	3,153	5,498	0,485	147,390
Total	1,711,241	1,721,815	1,723,094	1,755,270	1,186,004	1,055,512	1,677,310	1,315,572	1,573,602	1,827,870

* Included in "Various". † 1 faldan = 1.038 acres.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN EGYPT

(From statistics compiled by Egyptian Ministry of Finance and United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Acreage in Feddans *	Acreage in Acres	Crop in Kantars Gross Weight †	Crop in Equivalent 500-Pd. Bales	Yield in Kantars Per Feddan	Yield in Pounds Per Acre
1910	1,642,610	1,664,000	7,505,000	1,506,000	4.57	453
1911	1,711,241	1,776,000	7,386,000	1,463,000	4.32	412
1912	1,721,817	1,787,000	7,400,000	1,492,000	4.35	417
1913	1,723,004	1,789,000	7,604,000	1,522,000	4.44	425
1914	1,755,270	1,822,000	6,451,000	1,286,000	3.67	353
1915	1,186,004	1,231,000	4,775,000	952,000	4.02	387
1916	1,655,512	1,718,000	5,060,000	1,012,000	3.06	295
1917	1,677,310	1,741,000	6,203,000	1,249,000	3.75	359
1918	1,315,572	1,413,000	4,821,000	955,000	3.66	338
1919	1,573,662	1,633,000	5,572,000	1,130,000	3.54	349

* 1 feddan = 1.038 acres.

† 1 kantar = 99.040 pounds.

FREIGHT RATES ON COTTON FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Per 100 Pounds

(Compiled by Messrs. Lambert & Barrows, Freight Brokers, Produce Exchange, New York)

	Rates on Standard Bales
From 1910 to August, 1914, rates ranged from	\$0.20 to \$0.55
August, 1914 to November, 1914 . . . . .	.35
November, 1914 to December, 1914 . . . . .	.50
December, 1914 to January, 1915 . . . . .	.75
January, 1915 to November, 1915	1.00
November, 1915 to January, 1916	1.25
January, 1916 to February, 1916	2.25
February, 1916 to May, 1916	2.50
May, 1916 to July, 1916	2.00
July, 1916 to September, 1916	1.00
September, 1916 to December, 1916	1.50
December, 1916 to June, 1917	1.75
June, 1917 to July, 1917	4.00
July, 1917 to October, 1917	5.00
November, 1917 (American steamers only)	8.00 to 9.00

After November 1917, all ocean space for cotton was allocated by the British Ministry of Shipping. The rates on standard bales varied from \$3.25 to \$5.75. Beginning in this period, a distinction was made between rates for standard bales and for high density bales.

	Rates on Standard Bales	Rates on High Density Bales
January, 1919 to July, 1919	\$4.50	—
July, 1919 to November, 1919	2.50	—
November, 1919 to August, 1920	1.80	\$1.15
August, 1920 to October 13, 1920	2.05	1.80
October 13, 1920 to October 21, 1920	1.62	1.37½
October 21, 1920 to December 28, 1920	1.35	1.15
December 28, 1920 to —	1.15	.90

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES OF PRODUCTION

Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	Egyptian	Peruvian	Chinese	Others	Total
MONTH OF					
December 1920	8,083	510	481	16,816	25,890
November 1920	2,041	1,004	—	18,568	22,513
October 1920	12	1,303	3,762	8,748	13,825
September 1920	2,402	7,617	3,260	6,626	20,004
August 1920	12,876	4,057	2,744	3,420	23,106
July 1920	12,060	2,828	9,533	3,658	28,088
June 1920	18,453	1,421	6,245	3,516	19,635
May 1920	6,800	2,058	4,427	2,392	15,767
April 1920	56,118	1,843	7,785	3,611	69,357
March 1920	110,952	5,046	12,757	4,972	133,727
February 1920	96,524	10,378	5,977	11,001	123,880
January 1920	66,553	16,710	2,156	19,066	104,485
December 1919	27,358	4,185	275	16,776	48,594
November 1919	31,020	5,054	1,152	14,862	52,088
October 1919	11,010	12,873	2,507	8,882	35,281
September 1919	45,868	1,026	2,417	5,931	54,342
August 1919	11,280	4	1,954	832	14,070
SEASON ENDING					
July 31, 1920	485,004	63,426	57,185	94,509	700,214
July 31, 1919	100,006	25,230	10,871	65,478	201,585
July 31, 1918	114,580	19,692	38,964	47,980	221,216
July 31, 1917	199,892	11,069	36,063	44,933	291,957
July 31, 1916	350,796	10,909	35,792	49,077	437,574
July 31, 1915	252,373	10,353	25,631	93,929	382,286
August 31, 1914	137,355	12,629	21,926	108,380	280,290
August 31, 1913	191,075	10,737	18,341	7,492	227,645

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON AND LINTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED

In Equivalent 500-Pound Bales for Years ending June 30th
(Compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

YEAR	Total value	EXPORTED TO									
		United Kingdom	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Belgium	Russia *	Nether-lands	All other Europe	All other countries
1000	\$241,832,737	2,302,428	1,010,473	736,002	443,051	246,612	1,183,310	54,050	74,035	65,635	13,645
1001	313,673,443	3,106,857	1,030,035	751,320	305,359	237,346	1,54,082	53,471	37,238	52,425	718
1002	290,651,819	3,432,324	1,795,815	775,773	445,437	270,602	1,32,232	73,446	30,757	61,679	7,054
1003	316,180,429	2,700,096	1,015,004	806,673	441,050	266,336	1,57,351	181,038	30,012	82,243	2,078
1004	370,811,240	2,475,752	1,797,354	734,280	304,205	184,802	1,95,213	108,590	28,458	61,488	580
1005	370,095,014	3,007,068	2,011,070	818,301	534,735	205,537	1,45,504	129,000	62,572	72,911	6,405
1006	401,005,921	3,484,443	1,871,441	817,583	480,007	244,747	1,14,073	112,180	50,375	44,186	4,603
1007	481,277,707	3,006,110	2,315,651	1,006,633	507,016	275,868	1,54,108	121,111	113,630	65,083	7,775
1008	437,755,202	2,950,352	2,385,063	880,083	418,021	262,744	1,19,470	98,371	27,681	62,125	4,375
1009	417,300,655	3,065,355	2,438,000	1,008,173	505,065	304,780	1,57,613	100,753	30,120	58,174	6,500
1010	450,447,243	2,444,538	1,887,957	908,422	394,327	178,455	102,346	67,263	18,823	43,378	1,831
1011	585,318,809	3,461,051	2,302,707	1,031,008	436,206	242,073	150,225	84,911	70,530	48,713	4,042
1012	595,810,271	4,143,408	2,450,171	1,228,204	430,077	343,500	211,093	112,302	35,242	83,821	14,579
1013	547,357,105	3,710,808	2,443,886	1,074,697	500,823	347,093	236,097	74,007	113,482	55,376	20,077
1014	610,475,391	3,581,501	2,684,324	1,139,309	537,357	297,339	237,474	90,976	100,511	63,725	34,671
1015	376,217,072	3,010,749	2,041,194	902,699	1,127,100	464,504	5,057	82,425	544,035	808,006	30,727
1016	344,186,247	2,760,890	—	800,376	836,015	340,240	—	173,410	102,087	100,154	28,095
1017	513,074,600	2,895,423	—	1,055,274	687,158	304,003	—	40,189	62,101	184,717	170,550
1018	655,024,655	2,851,101	—	658,553	390,213	250,104	—	15,045	10,008	82,572	5,268
1019	873,570,669	2,404,000	—	773,274	557,549	281,343	72,052	55,386	10,008	82,572	10,706
1020	1,181,757,592	3,444,794	420,758	509,391	617,293	275,034	20,452	310	57,049	203,040	1,797
									186,470	183,730	1,141
										876,250	210,000

*Includes Finland and Poland prior to 1919.

†Includes Czechoslovakia and Hungary prior to 1920.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES

In Running Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Month of	Total Cotton Exclusive of Linters	Total Linters	COTTON AND LINTERS EXPORTED TO				All Other Countries
			Total Cotton and Linters	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Italy
December 1920	785,309	3,170	788,578	317,431	160,587	65,045	59,418
November 1920	680,822	2,501	683,323	240,336	120,005	110,893	57,173
October 1920	580,305	1,700	582,014	211,085	70,732	121,100	45,896
September 1920	226,023	1,445	228,008	104,795	42,320	35,401	11,007
August 1920	144,079	1,689	146,068	43,715	45,943	8,807	9,159
July 1920	208,366	3,475	211,841	60,765	25,454	10,440	46,098
June 1920	237,580	3,800	241,440	72,005	43,141	10,552	0,005
May 1920	359,354	5,550	364,904	121,031	42,017	20,008	32,714
April 1920	539,097	6,158	545,255	161,938	70,036	22,285	71,908
March 1920	780,080	4,471	784,460	375,393	55,847	45,268	62,458
February 1920	634,103	6,217	640,320	322,080	31,835	82,080	44,186
January 1920	922,280	7,391	929,671	470,323	20,053	87,025	99,017
December 1919	873,752	3,001	876,843	442,210	31,850	80,107	04,020
November 1919	921,632	3,110	924,751	520,881	40,358	120,341	50,004
October 1919	351,411	820	352,231	187,870	33,941	45,350	17,002
September 1919	233,011	3,083	236,094	85,580	27,200	5,439	21,340
August 1919	473,872	5,186	479,058	230,350	21,747	36,383	30,053
July 31, 1920	6,545,326	53,021	6,598,347	3,060,341	443,179	570,228	570,151
July 31, 1919	5,502,386	71,534	5,603,920	2,935,198	—	734,739	588,373
July 31, 1918	4,288,420	187,704	4,476,124	2,276,543	—	615,095	373,812
July 31, 1917	5,200,510	430,409	5,730,909	2,682,170	—	904,085	643,573
July 31, 1916	5,805,672	295,438	6,101,110	2,859,162	—	921,032	788,995
July 31, 1915	8,322,688	221,875	8,544,563	3,771,646	242,661	682,630	1,110,541
August 31, 1914	8,654,958	259,881	8,914,839	3,584,707	2,713,107	1,033,509	503,158
August 31, 1913	—	—	8,800,060	3,550,258	2,404,397	1,022,642	496,499
August 31, 1912	—	—	10,681,758	—	—	—	—
August 31, 1911	—	—	7,781,414	—	—	—	—
August 31, 1910	—	—	6,339,028	—	—	—	—
August 31, 1909	—	—	8,574,024	—	—	—	—

Not Separately
Compiled

Statistics of exports of cotton to individual countries in terms of running bales and for cotton season are not available for years prior to 1913. The table showing exports in terms of equivalent 500-lb. bales and for years ending June 30th shows exports to each country as far back as 1920.

ANNUAL EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS

In Running Bales, including Linters

(Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Galveston	791,821	1,574,307	1,940,594
New Orleans	736,064	1,201,487	1,348,977
Mobile	79,408	86,945	122,102
Savannah	511,535	718,683	1,178,094
Charleston	—	14,642	143,008
Wilmington	68,069	63,830	162,792
Norfolk	101,051	50,093	160,807
Baltimore	79,927	16,955	12,662
New York	870,078	670,575	198,557
Boston	105,876	37,314	20,610
Philadelphia	29,725	23,289	13,008
Newport News	—	—	—
Brunswick	132,211	128,464	178,174
Pensacola	30,987	—	18,743
Port Arthur	8,120	—	—
Port Townsend	407,336	617,731	334,014
San Pedro, Calif., etc.	—	—	13,098
San Francisco	169,071	122,954	122,343
Portland, Ore.	773	122	31,987
Nogales	260	230	485
Texas City, etc.	2,207	63,476	248,480
Eagle Pass	700	—	70
El Paso	—	—	15
Houston	—	—	70,284
Portland, Me.	1,701	—	—
Jacksonville	—	9,532	24,513
Georgetown	—	—	—
Total	4,188,420	5,497,829	6,362,686

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT UNITED STATES PORTS

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Galveston	1,621,886	1,933,092	2,101,110
New Orleans	1,664,267	1,635,444	1,366,735
Mobile	107,290	155,516	265,176
Savannah	1,140,591	1,150,618	1,306,361
Charleston	203,870	217,226	445,123
Wilmington	68,913	151,882	142,758
Norfolk	209,882	304,012	340,661
Baltimore	77,461	22,336	92,063
New York	182,808	12,070	30,229
Boston	111,867	30,147	44,362
Philadelphia	21,221	8,065	21,284
Newport News	—	—	1,476
Brunswick	158,741	109,944	162,777
Pensacola	15,439	3,928	15,095
Port Arthur	8,120	—	1,104
Port Townsend	366,019	602,731	314,347
San Pedro, Calif., etc.	—	—	13,307
San Francisco, etc.	107,090	133,090	120,859
Portland, Ore.	773	122	30,391
Nogales	260	230	485
Texas City, etc.	74,768	124,276	331,324
Eagle Pass	700	—	70
El Paso	—	—	15
Houston	—	—	70,284
Jacksonville	43,544	29,887	20,890
Total	6,365,519	6,707,416	7,247,415

TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON BY SOUTHERN MILLS

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Alabama	391,046	320,977	363,710
Georgia	834,725	714,665	822,454
Louisiana	39,335	34,982	45,127
Mississippi	40,371	36,835	35,836
Missouri	12,204	18,316	22,922
North Carolina	1,222,420	1,066,348	1,141,487
Oklahoma	6,684	6,045	7,266
South Carolina	904,744	778,123	850,959
Tennessee	104,295	87,151	103,723
Texas	78,212	69,088	82,050
Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Virginia	680,690	307,855	152,643
Total	4,314,735	3,441,285	3,628,177
Takings <i>via</i> ports	450,575	197,566	226,941
Net takings	3,864,160	3,243,719	3,401,236

WORLD'S TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season
Aug.	6	—	—	114 ^d	114	83 ^c	83	50 ^b	50	10 ^a	10	—	—
	13	142	142	170	204	124	207	102	150	173	215†	140	140
	20	167	310	160	454	170	377	110	277	137	351	168	317
Sept.	27	182	402	171	625	127	504	112	370†	147	400	171	488
	3	176	608	172	707	143	647	147	460†	137	635	112	602*
	10	211	870	104	901	110	766	138	588†	100	795	145	746
Oct.	17	182	1,061	222	1,213	137	903	140	737	158	954	130	886
	24	216	1,277	243	1,456	167	1,070	170	926†	171	1,125	175	1,090
	1	206	1,483	271	1,727	174	1,244	164	1,080	185	1,310	157	1,217
Nov.	8	260	1,743	284	2,011	168	1,441	186	1,276†	223	1,532	184	1,401
	15	285	2,027	306	2,377	232	1,673	205	1,481	214	1,746	184	1,585
	22	310	2,347	401	2,778	283	1,983†	232	1,726†	221	1,967	191	1,777
Dec.	29	331	2,678	467	3,246	292	2,275	242	1,967	234	2,201†	100	1,967
	6	375	3,953	477	3,723	282	2,543†	293	2,157†	286	2,487	207	2,234
	13	403	3,450	492	4,215	320	2,872	261	2,418	292	2,770	220	2,455
Jan.	20	358	3,814	443	4,037	351	3,175†	306	2,723	323	3,102	210	2,664
	27	333	4,347	430	5,087	387	3,525†	301	3,047	347	3,440	252	2,916
	3	320	4,476	388	5,475	433	3,930†	324	3,341†	411	3,850	208	3,124
Feb.	10	385	4,861	366	5,842	414	4,340†	322	3,648†	420	4,288	284	3,410
	17	356	5,217	289	6,131	360	4,700	292	3,940	392	4,681	216	3,626
	24	304	5,521	277	6,408	369	5,092†	280	4,273	482	5,162	253	3,870
Mar.	31	325	5,846	276	6,684	335	5,427	393	4,576	344	5,506	274	4,184
	7	272	6,117	274	6,958	336	5,763†	354	4,930	381	5,807†	284	4,468
	14	273	6,300	250	7,208	342	6,125	320	5,261†	403	6,380†	—	—
Apr.	21	333	6,723	272	7,480	315	6,480†	283	5,404†	375	6,695†	—	—
	28	297	7,020	271	7,752	235	6,722†	280	5,720†	386	7,081	—	—
	5	281	7,301	195	7,947	271	7,094†	253	5,981	289	7,370	—	—
May	12	269	7,570	199	8,147	264	7,180†	211	6,198	220	7,552†	—	—
	19	273	7,843	225	8,372	234	7,461†	190	6,388	295	7,778†	—	—
	26	274	8,117	211	8,582	202	7,688†	183	6,666	266	8,043†	—	—
June	3	274	8,391	232	8,814	238	7,920	231	6,877†	293	8,321†	—	—
	10	284	8,675	275	9,030	193	8,110†	182	7,050	291	8,612†	—	—
	17	250	8,934	210	9,308	161	8,214†	225	7,284	294	8,906	—	—
July	24	204	9,228	220	9,520	185	8,390†	162	7,441†	245	9,120†	—	—
	31	275	9,503	208	9,797	145	8,535†	172	7,613†	212	9,332	—	—
	7	251	9,753	222	10,010	184	8,674†	139	7,718†	190	9,493	—	—
Aug.	14	212	9,966	262	10,281	203	8,877	161	7,870	238	9,698†	—	—
	21	273	10,230	207	10,548	237	9,170†	143	8,038†	188	9,866†	—	—
	28	244	10,483	200	10,844	198	9,377†	116	8,154	218	10,087	—	—
Sept.	4	250	10,742	252	11,096	178	9,570†	160	8,397	225	10,312	—	—
	11	201	11,033	210	11,315	213	9,732†	169	8,476	195	10,418†	—	—
	18	227	11,260	221	11,536	120	9,928†	149	8,625	196	10,558†	—	—
Oct.	25	270	11,535	238	11,776	155	10,074	147	8,772	168	10,737	—	—
	2	270	11,809	222	11,999	190	10,293	102	8,694	202	10,932†	—	—
	9	242	12,048	183	12,179	151	10,650*	170	9,135	190	11,121	—	—
Nov.	16	231	12,279	178	12,357	121	10,771	126	9,260	172	11,203	—	—
	23	210	12,488	158	12,515	150	10,920	154	9,405†	166	11,462†	—	—
	30	192	12,680	185	12,790	133	11,053	167	9,572	168	11,630	—	—
Dec.	7	182	12,862	167	12,868	168	11,221	169	9,738	177	11,807	—	—
	14	216	13,078	198	13,095	131	11,352	137	9,875	205	11,991†	—	—
	21	190	13,267	154	13,219	128	11,480	137	10,013	164	12,125	—	—
Jan.	28	153	13,420	154	13,373	134	11,615	133	10,146	138	12,266†	—	—
	4	185	13,605	80	13,453	127	11,742	97	10,224†	162	12,364†	—	—
	11	26	13,631	—	13,453	—	11,742	—	10,224	20	12,507†	—	—

^a 1 day.^b 2 days.^c 3 days.^d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

† Corrected.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN CROP INTO SIGHT DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season
	—	—	32 ^d	32	17 ^c	17	13 ^b	13	12 ^a	12	—
Aug. 6	30	39	81	112	52	68	47	60	66	109†	40
13	37	70	71	184	55	123	66	127	65	174	31
20	60	145	107	291	107	231	75	155†	65	230	66
27	62	207	186	477	155	385	132	287	60	300	84
Sept. 3	111	318	324	801	162	548	148	435	63	303	90
10	202	520	371	1,171	213	701	205	627†	106	409	120
17	307	827	458	1,030	265	1,026	272	902†	145	500*	171
24	437	1,264	556	2,185	308	1,334	316	1,213†	105	786	237
Oct. 1	405	1,750	630	2,815	366	1,600	310	1,524†	273	1,050	300
8	500	2,260	643	3,458	422	2,121	347	1,871	342	1,400	321
15	525	2,704	660	4,118	461	2,608†	354	2,230†	417	1,818	366
22	525	3,310	633	4,751	470	3,085	401	2,631	301	2,232†	433
20	510	3,820	703	5,460	476	3,556†	372	3,003	503	2,735	446
Nov. 5	524	4,347†	633	6,003	451	4,008	376	3,370	530	3,260	443
12	471	4,818	500	6,682	480	4,541†	395	3,774	544	3,810	414
10	448	5,257†	540	7,223	497	5,038	386	4,183†	513	4,323	387
20	397	5,654	484	7,706	470	5,516	340	4,407†	540	4,872	380
Dec. 3	442	6,096	408	8,175	500	6,013†	338	4,708†	520	5,401	390
10	514	6,600	363	8,537	381	6,304	355	5,153	400	5,807	386
17	459	7,057†	202	8,820	372	6,702†	414	5,610†	474	6,371	360
24	393	7,450	270	9,090	366	7,180	398	6,017	401	6,701†	348
31	331	7,781	218	9,317	355	7,544	301	6,378	447	7,248†	332
Jan. 7	242	8,023	173	9,401	360	7,923†	337	6,716†	450	7,718†	—
14	311	8,334	220	9,720	303	8,273†	334	7,127†	423	8,170†	—
21	237	8,571	156	9,875	241	8,558†	204	7,421	375	8,545	—
28	228	8,790	158	10,033	221	8,786†	243	7,687†	268	8,813	—
Feb. 4	197	8,996	142	10,175	200	8,980	255	7,942	276	9,080	—
11	207	9,203	125	10,301	212	9,252†	212	8,155	267	9,356	—
18	232	9,434	130	10,437	202	9,470†	188	8,448†	260	9,616	—
25	233	9,667	125	10,562	222	9,695†	237	8,696†	267	9,808†	—
Mar. 4	177	9,844	131	10,693	183	9,861†	160	8,856	203	10,101	—
11	163	10,007	148	10,841	180	10,124†	192	9,048	101	10,202	—
18	177	10,184	147	10,988	170	10,334†	150	9,202†	160	10,461	—
25	166	10,362†	151	11,130	149	10,480†	160	9,362†	167	10,628	—
Apr. 1	208	10,566†	160	11,200	123	10,613	115	9,478	152	10,780	—
8	160	10,735	147	11,446	90	10,711	125	9,602	105	10,920†	—
15	140	10,884	155	11,600	71	10,830†	106	9,703	112	11,060†	—
22	174	11,058	130	11,730	82	10,921	124	9,832	140	11,218	—
29	155	11,213	114	11,844	80	11,010	121	9,954	86	11,304	—
May 6	143	11,355	115	11,960	86	11,096	120	10,083	72	11,346†	—
13	135	11,490	111	12,070	70	11,235†	101	10,183	78	11,443†	—
20	174	11,664	80	12,150	66	11,361	107	10,200	71	11,514	—
27	145	11,809	101	12,251	87	11,388	150	10,440	78	11,595†	—
June 3	133	11,942	68	12,310	84	11,701*	187	10,636	68	11,662	—
10	98	12,041	50	12,378	70	11,771	104	10,800	53	11,715	—
17	70	12,120	85	12,463	70	11,847	117	10,918†	47	11,765†	—
24	112	12,232	61	12,554	64	11,911	113	11,031	49	11,814	—
July 1	98	12,330	80	12,632†	54	11,995	115	11,146	56	11,860	—
8	100	12,436	31	12,662	53	12,018	105	11,251	65	11,970†	—
15	90	12,526	36	12,668	53	12,071	106	11,357	40	12,016	—
22	67	12,593	19	12,717	60	12,131	74	11,443†	40	12,052†	—
29	56	12,650	37	12,754	72	12,203	56	11,449†	45	12,064†	—
30	71	12,720	—	12,754	—	12,203	—	11,440	7	12,298†	—

a 1 day.

b 2 days.

c 3 days.

d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

† Corrected.

AMERICAN (INCLUDING CANADIAN) TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21			
	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	Week	Season	
	—	—	25 ^d	25	41 ^c	41	18 ^b	18	5 ^a	5	—	—	
Aug.	6	40	40	46	71	63	104	63	82	57	93 [†]	48	48
	13	44	83	57	128 [†]	67	171	58	139	53	146	50	99
	20	55	138	60	188	61	232	58	197	57	203	47	146
	27	44	182	57	246	73	305	60	287	73	276	54	203*
Sept.	3	78	260	91	337	62	368	71	342 [†]	60	336	55	258
	10	77	337	111	447	78	445	86	427	93	398	67	325
	17	99	436	109	557	98	543	118	541 [†]	81	479	60	304
	24	110	540	157	713	116	636 [†]	110	650	87	566	86	470
Oct.	1	148	693	178	801	118	754	129	747 [†]	112	679	98	577
	8	164	857	241	1,132	135	880	141	888	109	788	105	682
	15	201	1,050	264	1,306	166	1,050 [†]	142	1,026 [†]	133	921	110	801
	22	212	1,270	314	1,710	164	1,188 [†]	173	1,168	137	1,058 [†]	123	924
	29	232	1,502	355	2,066	225	1,300 [†]	182	1,380	181	1,230	140	1,072
Nov.	5	236	1,738	360	2,426	261	1,660	190	1,570	194	1,433	143	1,215
	12	221	1,950	327	2,753	257	1,614 [†]	230	1,817	234	1,667	126	1,341
	19	220	2,178	264	3,047	286	2,200	216	2,015 [†]	220	1,806	125	1,466
	26	266	2,384	220	3,267	326	2,507 [†]	222	2,237	200	2,186	114	1,580
Dec.	3	240	2,624	103	3,460	307	2,810 [†]	230	2,461 [†]	302	2,488	134	1,706
	10	268	2,832	152	3,612	253	3,064	221	2,681	277	2,705	140	1,846
	17	260	3,032	151	3,763	201	3,335 [†]	231	2,863 [†]	278	3,043	147	1,902
	24	166	3,228	134	3,867	263	3,508	220	3,121	260	3,303	151	2,165
	31	193	3,421	150	4,046	264	3,861	227	3,340	265	3,566 [†]	146	2,311
Jan.	7	166	3,587	124	4,170	248	4,100	220	3,570	272	3,820 [†]	—	—
	14	194	3,780	161	4,331	227	4,336	201	3,771	238	4,059	—	—
	21	153	3,933	102	4,433	144	4,404 [†]	168	3,930	220	4,270	—	—
	28	141	4,074	121	4,554	180	4,052	157	4,095	138	4,418	—	—
Feb.	4	143	4,218	90	4,644	158	4,793 [†]	147	4,242	113	4,530	—	—
	11	137	4,354	98	4,742	154	4,935 [†]	123	4,366	115	4,646	—	—
	18	145	4,490	61	4,864	136	5,033 [†]	107	4,471 [†]	106	4,751	—	—
	25	152	4,651	64	4,867	147	5,180	112	4,583	104	4,864 [†]	—	—
Mar.	4	140	4,800	120	5,017	125	5,306	91	4,675	99	4,662	—	—
	11	124	4,924	117	5,135	103	5,405 [†]	61	4,766	103	5,066	—	—
	18	149	5,073	105	5,230	122	5,510 [†]	52	4,793 [†]	71	5,137	—	—
	25	139	5,212	131	5,370	102	5,611	57	4,850	58	5,195	—	—
April	1	123	5,335	141	5,512	119	5,730	48	4,868	46	5,240	—	—
	8	160	5,441	144	5,656	124	5,854	52	4,940	78	5,303 [†]	—	—
	15	125	5,566	120	5,784	135	5,975 [†]	37	4,986	32	5,326 [†]	—	—
	22	113	5,678	140	5,934	129	6,074 [†]	40	5,036	33	5,376 [†]	—	—
	29	130	5,808	111	6,045	105	6,179	48	5,083	35	5,410	—	—
May	6	141	5,949	108	6,153	137	6,316	49	5,132	57	5,495 [†]	—	—
	13	115	6,064	120	6,274	77	6,300 [†]	47	5,179	58	5,462	—	—
	20	134	6,197	109	6,383	97	6,487	54	5,232	49	5,512	—	—
	27	117	6,315	90	6,472	120	6,607	55	5,287	60	5,594 [†]	—	—
June	3	107	6,421	82	6,555	88	6,740 [†]	60	5,401 [†]	60	5,621 [†]	—	—
	10	105	6,526	84	6,630	95	6,814	55	5,456	44	5,665	—	—
	17	82	6,608	82	6,720	92	6,907	44	5,367 [†]	47	5,795*	—	—
	24	55	6,663	80	6,810	71	6,978	43	5,410	61	5,766	—	—
July	1	83	6,746	71	6,881	72	7,050	49	5,450	83	5,845 [†]	—	—
	8	81	6,827	52	6,933	72	7,122	53	5,511	54	5,934 [†]	—	—
	15	66	6,863	73	7,006	75	7,197	38	5,540	64	5,993 [†]	—	—
	22	49	6,942	76	7,082	73	7,270	45	5,594	60	6,050 [†]	—	—
	29	55	6,997	26	7,108	69	7,340	35	5,600 [†]	61	6,086 [†]	—	—
	30	22	7,019	—	7,108	—	7,340	—	5,600	27	6,353 [†]	—	—

^a 1 day.

^b 2 days.

^c 3 days.

^d 4 days.

* Adjusted.

[†] Corrected.

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT

With Total Movement to the End of Each Month and Per Cent. of Total for the Season
In Running Bales. Linters Included

(Based on New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
August	282,630	364,871	50,075	253,467
Per Cent of Season Total	2.01% ^c	2.45% ^c	.38% ^c	1.99% ^c
September	1,451,750	1,626,570	733,235	1,439,385
Total to September 30th	1,734,380	1,991,441	792,310	1,692,852
Per Cent of Season Total	12.35% ^c	13.39% ^c	5.13% ^c	13.26% ^c
October	2,046,713	2,937,051	1,960,510	2,246,441
Total to October 31st	4,681,102	4,928,492	2,752,820	3,939,293
Per Cent of Season Total	33.33% ^c	33.14% ^c	17.81% ^c	30.85% ^c
November	3,010,504	2,843,247	2,460,350	1,979,471
Total to November 30th	7,700,606	7,771,739	5,213,170	5,918,764
Per Cent of Season Total	54.83% ^c	52.26% ^c	33.74% ^c	46.35% ^c
December	2,316,324	2,370,405	2,470,441	1,889,000
Total to December 31st	10,016,930	10,151,234	7,692,620	7,807,764
Per Cent of Season Total	71.25% ^c	68.25% ^c	49.78% ^c	61.15% ^c
January	1,200,808	1,713,034	2,208,922	1,105,687
Total to January 31st	11,316,738	11,864,268	9,901,542	8,913,451
Per Cent of Season Total	80.57% ^c	79.77% ^c	64.60% ^c	69.80% ^c
February	817,026	1,044,088	1,867,631	832,481
Total to February 28th	12,134,004	12,908,256	11,850,173	9,745,932
Per Cent of Season Total	86.39% ^c	89.79% ^c	76.75% ^c	76.56% ^c
March	616,330	741,562	1,441,742	818,707
Total to March 31st	12,750,094	13,650,818	13,300,915	10,614,039
Per Cent of Season Total	90.78% ^c	91.78% ^c	86.08% ^c	83.05% ^c
April	557,368	500,047	1,008,386	607,231
Total to April 30th	13,308,362	14,160,765	14,309,301	11,311,870
Per Cent of Season Total	94.75% ^c	95.21% ^c	92.60% ^c	88.59% ^c
May	372,761	373,497	575,956	648,588
Total to May 31st	13,681,123	14,534,262	14,884,357	11,960,458
Per Cent of Season Total	97.46% ^c	97.72% ^c	96.33% ^c	93.67% ^c
June	206,780	249,212	291,100	419,011
Total to June 30th	13,887,903	14,783,474	15,175,406	12,379,469
Per Cent of Season Total	98.87% ^c	99.39% ^c	98.21% ^c	96.95% ^c
July	157,560	80,394	276,843	389,867
Total to July 31st	14,045,463	14,872,868	15,452,309	12,769,336
Per Cent of Season Total	100.00% ^c	100.00% ^c	100.00% ^c	100.00% ^c
Total Into-Sight	14,037,814 ^a	14,854,445 ^b	15,450,214 ^c	12,720,312 ^d
Deduct or Add *	Ded. 44,592	Add. 29,244	Ded. 313,029	Add. 141,226
Total Crop	13,993,222	14,883,689	15,136,285	12,861,538

^a After deduction for 7,649 bales burned.

^c After deduction for 2,095 bales burned.

^b After deduction for 18,423 bales burned.

^d After deduction for 49,024 bales burned.

* Deduct excess of stock at interior towns over previous year; add decrease of stock at interior towns under previous year.

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT

With Total Movement to the End of Each Month and Per Cent. of Total for the Season
In Running Bales. Linters Included

(Based on New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
August	436,130	385,200	306,142	307,510	293,001
Per Cent of Season Total . .	3.42 ^c _c	3.16 ^c _c	2.67 ^c _c	2.49 ^c _c	—
September	1,845,607	1,004,377	1,016,526	625,553	824,694
Total to September 30th . .	2,281,737	1,389,676	1,308,147 [†]	909,626 ^b	1,117,695
Per Cent of Season Total . .	17.89 ^c _c	11.39 ^c _c	11.42 ^c _c	7.39 ^c _c	—
October	2,900,144	2,036,480	1,640,896	1,802,055	1,793,884
Total to October 31st . .	5,100,881	3,452,714 ^b	2,946,854 ^b	2,735,481 ^b	2,821,579
Per Cent of Season Total . .	40.70 ^c _c	28.29 ^c _c	25.74 ^c _c	22.24 ^c _c	—
November	2,402,250	2,023,263	1,613,091	2,237,232	1,782,211
Total to November 30th . .	7,533,137	5,510,425 ^b	4,550,004 ^b	4,972,713	4,603,790
Per Cent of Season Total . .	60.01 ^c _c	45.21 ^c _c	39.79 ^c _c	40.43 ^c _c	—
December	1,402,667	1,800,350	1,637,316	2,135,445	1,593,800
Total to December 31st . .	9,145,804	7,330,206 ^b	6,209,360 ^b	7,137,148 ^b	6,197,590
Per Cent of Season Total . .	71.71 ^c _c	60.15 ^c _c	54.24 ^c _c	58.03 ^c _c	—
January	866,082	1,307,986	1,386,652	1,666,446	—
Total to January 31st . .	10,011,886	8,757,881 ^b	7,686,760 ^b	8,853,138 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	78.50 ^c _c	71.77 ^c _c	67.14 ^c _c	71.99 ^c _c	—
February	533,885	820,743	802,055	1,067,433	—
Total to February 28th . .	10,545,771	9,072,448 ^b	8,695,681 ^b	9,935,750 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	82.69 ^c _c	79.27 ^c _c	75.95 ^c _c	80.79 ^c _c	—
March	635,652	740,316	713,094	804,322	—
Total to March 31st . .	11,181,423	10,511,575 ^b	9,404,331 ^b	10,740,072	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	87.67 ^c _c	86.14 ^c _c	82.14 ^c _c	87.33 ^c _c	—
April	606,302	407,891	510,068	551,735	—
Total to April 30th . .	11,787,725	10,975,758 ^b	9,915,209	11,303,815 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	92.43 ^c _c	89.95 ^c _c	86.60 ^c _c	91.91 ^c _c	—
May	451,545	349,456	562,678	313,187	—
Total to May 31st . .	12,239,270	11,617,444 [†]	10,477,077	11,608,720 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	95.97 ^c _c	95.21 ^c _c	91.52 ^c _c	94.48 ^c _c	—
June	337,546	305,022	582,332	240,228	—
Total to June 30th . .	12,576,816	11,923,366	11,061,320 ^b	11,851,808 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	98.62 ^c _c	97.71 ^c _c	96.61 ^c _c	96.37 ^c _c	—
July	179,047	270,263	410,184	229,127	—
Total to July 31st . .	12,753,891 ^a	12,202,629	11,449,366 ^b	12,298,392 ^b	—
Per Cent of Season Total . .	100.00 ^c _c	100.00 ^c _c	100.00 ^c _c	100.00 ^c _c	—
Total Into-Sight	12,753,891	12,202,629	11,449,366	12,298,392	—
Deduct or Add*	Ded. 10,328	Ded. 338,120	Ded. 55,224	Ded. 45,995	—
Total Crop	12,737,563	11,864,509	11,394,142	12,252,337	—

^a 2,872 bales burned.

^b Corrected.

[†] Adjusted.

* Deduct excess of stock at interior towns over previous years; add decrease of stock at interior towns under previous years.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.049 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

WEEK ENDING		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1
September	3	5,805	5,805	29,951	29,951	1,313	1,313
	10	24,705	30,510	54,677	84,628	19,528	20,841
	17	41,972	72,482	92,144	176,772	48,256	69,097
	24	69,486	141,968	93,332	270,104	61,787	130,884
October	1	137,250	279,218	217,487	487,591	93,251	223,135
	8	194,697	473,915	234,494	722,085	135,841	358,976
	15	247,961	721,876	299,197	1,021,282	158,380	517,365
	22	240,500	962,376	311,472	1,332,754	170,360	687,725
November	29	213,423	1,175,799	233,741	1,566,495	141,073	828,798
	5	281,403	1,457,202	178,678	1,745,173	133,080	961,878
	12	256,739	1,713,941	326,483	2,071,656	186,068	1,148,796
	19	277,732	1,991,673	331,180	2,402,836	204,737	1,353,533
December	26	245,104	2,236,777	298,047	2,700,883	194,722	1,548,255
	3	217,888	2,454,665	293,204	2,994,177	143,446	1,691,701
	10	167,786	2,622,451	406,822	3,400,990	139,041	1,821,742
	17	196,785	2,819,236	258,280	3,659,270	—	—
January	24	172,392	2,991,628	150,586	3,809,865	—	—
	31	183,481	3,175,109	247,276	4,057,141	—	—
	7	183,418	3,358,527	251,990	4,309,131	—	—
	14	80,166	3,438,693	191,904	4,501,035	—	—
February	21	50,900	3,489,602	175,966	4,677,031	—	—
	28	134,952	3,623,554	154,968	4,831,000	—	—
	4	104,625	3,728,179	139,730	4,971,729	—	—
	11	171,204	3,900,473	104,851	5,076,580	—	—
March	18	139,227	4,039,700	68,597	5,145,147	—	—
	25	140,453	4,240,153	81,597	5,226,744	—	—
	4	131,614	4,380,767	60,958	5,287,702	—	—
	11	83,815	4,464,582	46,794	5,334,496	—	—
April	18	47,718	4,512,300	38,825	5,373,321	—	—
	25	24,810	4,537,110	18,167	5,391,488	—	—
	1	5,608	4,542,727	27,928	5,419,416	—	—
	8	9,795	4,552,522	15,754	5,435,170	—	—
May	15	6,785	4,559,307	19,358	5,454,528	—	—
	22	10,481	4,569,788	11,103	5,465,637	—	—
	29	5,689	4,575,477	14,427	5,480,064	—	—
	6	16,154	4,591,631	25,112	5,505,176	—	—
June	13	33,103	4,624,734	22,275	5,527,451	—	—
	20	44,750	4,669,484	13,760	5,541,217	—	—
	27	26,048	4,695,532	4,604	5,546,181	—	—
	3	16,617	4,712,149	1,716	5,547,897	—	—
July	10	10,272	4,722,421	3,424	5,551,321	—	—
	17	10,275	4,732,696	994	5,552,315	—	—
	24	4,190	4,736,892	486	5,552,801	—	—
	1	2,292	4,739,184	—	5,552,801	—	—
August	8	—	4,739,184	1,552	5,554,353	—	—
	15	—	4,739,184	6,491	5,560,844	—	—
	22	—	4,739,184	3,933	5,564,777	—	—
	29	—	4,739,184	7,435	5,572,212	—	—
September	5	9,532	4,748,716	3,879	5,576,091	—	—
	12	21,430	4,770,155	111	5,576,202	—	—
	19	22,477	4,792,632	—	5,576,202	—	—
	26	22,553	4,815,185	3,116	5,579,318	—	—
30 Adjusted Total)		—	4,820,660	—	5,571,632	—	—

STOCK OF COTTON AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.040 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

DATE		1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921
September	3	300,315	1,415,932	830,496	520,544
	10	308,034	958,813	416,170	410,834
	17	409,670	923,411	420,121	439,279
	24	430,435	807,510	302,148	484,023
October	1	500,004	1,002,770	543,640	536,006
	8	762,797	1,120,491	734,951	618,530
	15	973,450	1,207,183	944,857	738,784
	22	1,236,346	1,530,330	1,125,446	840,268
	29	1,381,055	1,637,480	1,202,826	936,360
November	5	1,491,783	1,918,802	1,327,932	963,525
	12	1,701,818	2,130,407	1,300,502	1,056,714
	19	1,814,403	2,417,220	1,484,804	1,186,700
	26	1,946,575	2,540,445	1,491,481	1,302,608
December	3	2,229,010	2,660,517	1,504,016	1,305,353
	10	2,283,666	2,784,735	1,751,843	1,357,205
	17	2,378,230	2,922,507	1,740,085	—
	24	2,342,041	2,976,346	1,700,408	—
	31	2,395,022	2,984,070	1,756,071	—
January	7	2,417,400	3,035,951	1,808,310	—
	14	2,534,368	3,115,750	1,720,450	—
	21	2,631,905	3,083,403	1,506,662	—
	28	2,650,617	2,895,803	1,532,183	—
February	4	2,650,043	2,961,380	1,386,871	—
	11	2,713,289	3,057,064	1,332,040	—
	18	2,653,201	3,065,450	1,215,424	—
	25	2,512,533	3,187,507	1,154,954	—
March	4	2,557,595	3,145,857	1,071,368	—
	11	2,522,680	3,074,735	1,068,026	—
	18	2,527,040	3,004,450	1,048,168	—
	25	2,448,400	3,010,211	999,363	—
April	1	2,131,048	2,800,648	974,473	—
	8	2,436,230	2,886,352	953,775	—
	15	2,318,022	2,863,855	942,709	—
	22	2,280,457	2,821,800	914,838	—
	29	2,307,304	2,729,977	890,053	—
May	6	2,309,794	2,664,558	876,605	—
	13	2,272,824	2,682,210	847,622	—
	20	2,166,483	2,704,141	824,951	—
	27	2,198,884	2,590,543	810,250	—
June	3	2,177,002	2,607,160	788,693	—
	10	1,975,329	2,609,157	739,212	—
	17	1,740,300	2,613,275	724,081	—
	24	1,725,988	2,508,284	710,472	—
July	1	1,723,846	2,412,160	666,600	—
	8	1,745,286	2,301,688	646,668	—
	15	1,713,256	2,216,719	623,878	—
	22	1,727,325	2,084,532	624,837	—
	29	1,645,459	2,059,581	601,342	—
August	5	1,588,879	1,775,937	559,740	—
	12	1,530,416	1,742,042	545,730	—
	19	1,414,380	1,644,368	531,718	—
	26	1,403,664	1,559,477	519,371	—

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

In Cantars of 99.049 Pounds Each

(From statistics compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

WEEK ENDING			1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
			Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1	Week	Since Sept. 1
September	3	56,791	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10	121,700	178,497	111,458	111,458	8,209	8,209	
	17	77,374	255,871	79,193	190,651	19,811	28,020	
	24	95,378	351,249	130,395	320,056	16,143	44,163	
October	1	31,900	383,239	65,995	386,051	40,178	84,341	
	8	67,985	451,224	43,183	439,134	54,307	138,648	
	15	80,269	531,493	89,291	519,425	38,135	176,783	
	22	7,344	538,837	130,883	650,308	62,876	239,659	
	29	106,273	645,110	156,361	806,669	50,981	299,640	
November	5	—	645,110	53,572	860,241	105,915	396,555	
	12	36,134	681,244	263,823	1,124,064	93,729	490,284	
	19	—	681,244	236,878	1,360,942	74,652	564,936	
	26	112,888	794,132	291,400	1,652,402	78,913	643,849	
December	3	97,816	891,948	289,759	1,933,161	80,701	724,550	
	10	52,568	944,516	158,995	2,092,156	138,189	862,730	
	17	59,013	1,003,529	270,038	2,362,194	—	—	
	24	118,553	1,122,082	100,203	2,462,457	—	—	
	31	175,748	1,297,830	281,613	2,744,070	—	—	
January	7	131,546	1,429,376	199,742	2,943,812	—	—	
	14	358	1,429,734	279,767	3,214,579	—	—	
	21	102,175	1,621,909	308,790	3,523,369	—	—	
	28	222,552	1,844,461	219,447	3,742,816	—	—	
February	4	99,132	1,943,593	285,942	4,027,858	—	—	
	11	75,616	2,019,209	159,673	4,187,531	—	—	
	18	130,832	2,150,041	185,192	4,372,723	—	—	
	25	18,345	2,168,386	142,967	4,515,690	—	—	
March	4	173,324	2,341,710	143,044	4,659,334	—	—	
	11	154,937	2,496,647	50,136	4,709,470	—	—	
	18	57,994	2,554,641	58,683	4,768,153	—	—	
	25	70,097	2,633,708	66,072	4,835,125	—	—	
April	1	125,171	2,758,879	52,818	4,887,943	—	—	
	8	14,031	2,772,970	39,452	4,924,395	—	—	
	15	29,282	2,802,252	39,427	4,964,822	—	—	
	22	52,467	2,854,719	38,977	4,993,799	—	—	
	29	98,481	2,953,200	39,182	5,032,981	—	—	
May	6	80,673	3,033,873	38,590	5,071,571	—	—	
	13	15,451	3,049,324	50,958	5,122,529	—	—	
	20	22,810	3,072,143	37,637	5,160,166	—	—	
	27	139,646	3,211,789	18,765	5,178,931	—	—	
June	3	—	3,211,789	23,273	5,202,204	—	—	
	10	8,275	3,220,064	52,095	5,255,109	—	—	
	17	6,157	3,226,221	15,225	5,270,334	—	—	
	24	109,187	3,335,408	14,995	5,285,329	—	—	
July	1	98,416	3,433,824	43,872	5,320,201	—	—	
	8	110,472	3,544,296	21,484	5,350,685	—	—	
	15	84,069	3,629,265	20,281	5,370,966	—	—	
	22	132,187	3,761,452	2,074	5,382,940	—	—	
	29	24,951	3,786,403	30,930	5,413,870	—	—	
August	5	293,176	4,079,579	45,481	5,459,351	—	—	
	12	55,334	4,134,913	14,121	5,473,472	—	—	
	19	120,151	4,255,064	14,012	5,487,484	—	—	
	26	107,444	4,362,508	15,463	5,502,947	—	—	
	31 (Adjusted Total)	—	5,426,662	—	5,582,978	—	—	

EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FROM EGYPT, BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, DURING EGYPTIAN COTTON SEASON, FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO AUGUST 31

In Running Egyptian Bales
(Compiled by the Alexandria General Produce Association)

	1910-11*	1911-12*	1912-13*	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Austria	100,340	105,020	107,412	111,824	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1,876	1,004	2,750	2,076	—	—	—	—	—	812
England	435,050	441,003	418,404	431,504	370,451	355,669	346,106	503,597	459,774	345,878
France	91,172	88,816	95,731	101,643	27,107	45,812	28,063	44,560	78,487	50,089
Germany	20,026	21,842	10,076	16,399	—	—	—	—	—	5,874
Greece and Turkey	3,048	1,708	1,301	3,033	2,516	40	143	4,801	2,602	926
Holland	16,826	17,685	21,006	26,121	—	—	—	—	—	1,841
India	1,192	920	1,063	945	475	185	—	—	—	—
Italy	66,053	46,703	63,576	62,856	167,791	52,516	54,720	50,140	40,328	52,111
Japan	17,423	18,839	21,450	10,863	18,169	25,801	20,682	18,218	22,160	14,256
Portugal	915	671	1,208	917	756	801	920	—	250	695
Russia	70,218	73,787	77,868	78,089	7,528	42,619	32,440	—	—	—
Spain	22,478	21,695	19,501	20,581	23,204	20,332	12,534	16,011	10,439	8,805
Sweden and Norway	525	90	431	280	31,442	—	—	—	—	—
United States	125,575	124,013	120,211	91,412	174,382	184,544	134,801	75,865	95,262	256,555
Other Countries	855	200	235	260	—	—	—	—	10	15
Total	984,381	965,184	968,883	970,263	832,731	728,319	630,610	714,182	718,300	737,857

* Statistics here given for 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 cover exportations from Alexandria only. In addition 33 bales were shipped in 1910-11, 247 bales in 1911-12, and 46 bales in 1912-13 via Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez.

NOTE.—This table shows only the destination of the cotton as given when the cotton was shipped from Egypt. Some of the cotton was reshipped from these countries of initial destination and was finally consumed in other countries. For example, some of the cotton reported here as taken by Great Britain was reshipped by the latter to the United States.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS, IN PUBLIC STORAGE AND AT COMPRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES

American Cotton is counted in Running Bales, Foreign Cotton in Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

Linters are not Included

The table below does not include cotton in transit, in private storage or on plantations. It embraces merely the cotton in consuming establishments, in public storage, and at compresses, as compiled monthly by the United States Bureau of the Census.

At Exp of	1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Consuming Establishments	In Public Storage and at Compresses
August	1,405,681	1,712,501	1,394,135	971,578	1,470,472	716,797	1,215,832	1,864,500	1,133,305	1,816,599	1,130,604	1,098,218
September	1,009,111	2,895,181	1,328,368	2,614,395	950,452	1,575,786	1,185,781	2,681,228	1,047,972	2,592,397	927,288	2,702,152
October	1,315,820	1,170,513	1,721,002	3,667,810	1,075,859	3,031,980	1,490,327	3,011,015	1,365,130	3,687,141	943,851	4,107,992
November	1,613,611	1,681,030	2,109,502	1,088,797	1,195,711	3,703,118	1,671,268	4,376,348	1,612,125	4,003,476	1,124,250	5,070,759
December	1,853,016	5,105,653	2,465,965	1,128,822	1,576,520	3,810,681	1,751,724	4,971,085	1,816,703	4,101,208	1,258,837	5,633,538
January	1,071,020	4,513,910	2,500,038	3,725,790	1,055,179	3,600,902	1,670,383	4,594,228	1,052,326	3,758,320	-	-
February	1,081,821	3,670,700	2,167,843	3,431,150	1,695,955	3,300,100	1,557,651	4,537,111	1,806,368	3,530,054	-	-
March	1,679,704	3,107,160	2,095,694	2,401,426	1,720,436	3,250,951	1,462,887	4,327,995	1,853,099	3,210,107	-	-
April	2,006,510	2,814,181	2,033,356	2,503,411	1,897,788	2,858,120	1,370,302	3,070,357	1,811,527	2,678,158	-	-
May	1,075,085	2,143,251	1,899,451	1,051,012	1,703,205	2,404,223	1,391,321	3,110,007	1,698,833	2,586,868	-	-
June	1,835,086	1,520,370	1,713,527	1,402,453	1,673,120	2,116,103	1,363,010	2,765,771	1,554,271	2,391,016	-	-
July	1,632,215	1,197,494	1,504,016	888,257	1,105,223	1,731,095	1,303,118	2,228,367	1,358,147	2,055,015	-	-

TOTAL STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES

The statistics given below include both American and foreign cotton, but not linters. American cotton is counted in running bales, foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. These totals include not only cotton in consuming establishments, in public warehouses and at compresses, but also the estimated amount in transit, in private storage, on plantations, and elsewhere. The entire new crop is considered as becoming a part of the stock in the country on August 31 of each year; hence the stock is at the maximum on that date each season.

These statistics are computed on the basis of the estimate which the Bureau of the Census makes at the beginning of each cotton season, *i.e.*, on August 1, of the "carry-over" from the old season. To this "carry-over" is added the new crop and the imports, and from this sum is deducted domestic consumption and exports. The balance is the estimated total stock in the country.

		1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21*
August	31	14,408,552	13,568,884	12,972,503	14,554,895	14,655,195	15,044,096
September	30	13,445,050	12,539,283	12,051,361	13,718,541	13,985,458	15,280,830
October	31	12,294,095	11,207,306	10,965,833	12,915,198	13,104,418	14,311,380
November	30	11,289,753	9,912,250	9,973,459	12,149,917	11,742,806	13,316,495
December	31	10,231,823	8,654,554	9,000,832	11,104,266	10,415,624	12,266,888
January	31	9,213,347	7,522,437	8,059,319	9,900,681	9,005,908	—
February	28	8,056,892	6,708,581	7,210,817	9,027,609	7,979,986	—
March	31	7,076,746	5,873,616	6,354,641	8,106,717	6,747,935	—
April	30	6,124,660	5,167,055	5,629,338	7,256,340	5,710,411	—
May	31	5,109,131	4,261,271	4,803,082	6,361,309	4,824,447	—
June	30	4,055,831	3,487,364	4,053,252	5,217,879	4,052,338	—
July	31	3,139,700	2,720,173	3,450,188	4,286,785	3,563,162	—

* 1920-21 figures are based on the December estimate of the 1920 crop, which was 12,987,000 bales.

STOCKS OF COTTON AT PORTS ON JULY 31ST

New York Cotton Exchange Statistics. In Running Bales, including Linters

	1918	1919	1920
Galveston	125,368	202,569	109,086
New Orleans	316,425	376,121	228,017
Mobile	9,195	25,656	2,543
Savannah	154,588	249,092	58,898
Charleston	30,709	35,742	223,684
Wilmington	39,381	65,162	32,827
Norfolk	66,800	86,000	26,000
Baltimore	16,000	4,750	7,819
New York	103,410	81,404	43,446
Boston	10,404	8,687	7,193
Philadelphia	6,621	5,832	4,534
Brunswick	3,818	38,742	1,946
Pensacola	—	4,038	—
Port Townsend	4,588	10,456	—
San Francisco	—	4	—
Texas City, etc.	17,010	9,282	11,556
Jacksonville	10,364	19,283	2,341
Total	923,681	1,222,910	759,890

STATISTICS OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1000's of Bales

(From the Annual Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association)

YEAR	IMPORTS					EXPORTS		CONSUMPTION		STOCK AT END OF SEASON		YEAR	
	American	Brazilian	Egyptian, etc.	Peruvian, etc.	East Indian	Total	Average Weight of Bales	Total	Average Weight of Bales	Liverpool	Great Britain		
1840	1,238	85	38	22	216	1,599	305	120	1,251	307	366	584	1840
1850	1,184	172	79	6	308	1,749	302	272	1,514	388	455	622	1850
1860	2,581	103	100	10	503	3,366	424	608	2,523	429	546	704	1860
1870	1,664	403	220	112	1,093	3,462	380	658	2,797	386	379	547	1870
1880	2,634	123	240	73	570	3,640	434	531	3,068	444	478	681	1880
1890	2,018	150	272	66	604	4,010	407	477	3,500	475	910	1,179	1890
1900-01	3,028	39	389	55	128	3,630	506	375	3,101	506	366	506	1900-01
1901-02	3,060	210	453	61	60	3,859	502	402	3,279	498	417	591	1901-02
1902-03	2,820	196	457	43	180	3,696	497	587	3,207	495	258	434	1902-03
1903-04	2,559	106	404	53	255	3,438	490	528	2,961	502	210	365	1903-04
1904-05	4,069	64	491	80	94	4,708	507	497	3,576	507	723	1,080	1904-05
1905-06	2,062	207	479	93	224	4,055	402	548	3,771	492	397	820	1905-06
1906-07	3,808	212	570	101	231	5,012	500	637	3,970	500	757	1,242	1906-07
1907-08	2,971	38	546	122	200	3,877	510	636	3,773	508	413	724	1907-08
1908-09	3,605	29	533	135	182	4,484	506	510	3,605	506	875	1,118	1908-09
1909-10	2,427	68	375	125	272	3,267	490	548	3,340	488	343	520	1909-10
1910-11	3,399	125	603	127	252	4,506	503	557	3,797	498	402	724	1910-11
1911-12	4,305	78	590	151	106	5,230	507	642	4,261	503	505	1,087	1911-12
1912-13	3,615	202	591	193	136	4,737	506	527	4,345	501	572	904	1912-13
1913-14	3,507	286	570	249	264	4,876	492	437	4,231	491	886	1,225	1913-14
1914-15	4,048	49	559	205	277	5,130	504	605	3,890	496	1,402	1,815	1914-15
1915-16	2,608	5	557	197	154	3,611	513	404	3,971	497	644	902	1915-16
1916-17	2,646	17	442	191	96	3,392	512	291	3,567	505	268	585	1916-17
1917-18	2,276	25	484	143	211	3,139	512	3	2,060	506	251	700	1917-18
1918-19	2,490	13	414	165	84	3,166	510	75	2,020	521	650	900	1918-19
1919-20	3,268	79	623	202	200	4,462	507	449	3,434	503	1,015	1,100	1919-20

NOTE.—Through 1890, the Import, Export, and Consumption figures were for year ending December 31; from 1900 on through 1913-14 the figures are for year ending August 31; commencing with 1914-15 the figures are for year ending July 31.

STOCKS OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

American Cotton in Running Bales, Counting Round as Half Bales, Foreign Cotton in Equivalent 500-Pound Bales

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

At End of	Total Cotton, Exclusive of Linters		Linters		Sea Island		Egyptian	
	In Consuming Establishments		In Consuming Establishments		In Consuming Establishments		In Consuming Establishments	
	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses	In Public Storage and at Compresses
December 1020	1,258,837	5,623,538	230,020	337,800	0,220	8,648	86,651	67,306
November 1020	1,124,350	5,070,750	223,025	340,008	10,173	8,753	86,076	71,340
October 1020	943,851	4,107,002	234,170	340,540	11,751	8,571	92,610	75,326
September 1020	907,288	2,702,152	260,605	341,075	12,000	8,659	70,978	70,978
August 1020	1,130,604	1,968,218	207,756	358,049	13,250	9,103	112,807	84,903
July 1020	1,358,147	2,055,015	277,218	382,432	14,654	9,701	117,300	102,709
June 1020	1,554,274	2,301,016	260,658	377,230	15,534	10,844	130,455	114,400
May 1020	1,608,833	2,586,868	282,881	393,372	18,318	9,043	134,039	124,007
April 1020	1,811,527	2,078,158	288,842	305,120	19,025	14,330	112,276	117,431
March 1020	1,853,006	3,240,107	304,286	401,035	22,879	18,017	70,816	56,354
February 1020	1,866,368	3,530,054	283,207	368,078	22,101	21,010	58,808	47,093
January 1020	1,052,326	3,758,320	270,546	324,095	22,100	21,448	55,402	33,015
December 1019	1,836,793	4,104,208	260,100	205,739	17,768	20,390	40,005	25,147
November 1019	1,642,425	4,003,176	256,445	246,078	15,072	27,084	44,502	10,017
October 1019	1,305,130	3,987,141	235,301	235,301	13,551	28,502	40,825	21,330
September 1019	1,067,070	2,502,397	251,102	227,185	15,707	27,803	44,478	20,100
August 1019	1,133,365	1,810,506	202,454	224,144	17,867	24,684	34,767	11,548
July 1019	1,303,418	2,208,367	266,539	227,358	19,487	31,538	36,858	15,800
July 1018	1,403,223	1,734,965	138,108	230,800	20,000	36,404	35,017	31,303
July 1017	1,501,016	888,257	112,072	230,687	36,482	19,012	75,250	42,662
July 1016	1,032,245	1,107,464	100,441	113,106	27,454	10,870	123,406	50,202
July 1015	1,401,185	1,784,019	108,095	89,881	24,919	4,078	90,828	25,123
August 1014	675,873	546,044	75,340	29,073	21,028	7,453	52,413	6,205
August 1013	717,794	407,002	60,454	27,378	19,896	(Not Available)	74,518	1,876
August 1012	818,024	548,104	52,022	8,135	23,753	6,539	77,020	866
August 1011	498,790	421,084	43,422	10,850	19,280	6,250	70,078	658
August 1010	493,010	288,367	40,222	18,441	21,806	2,012	35,013	597

WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON DURING PAST SIX SEASONS

In Thousands of Running Bales. Linters Included
(New York Cotton Exchange Statistics)

		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21	
		General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American	General	American
Aug.	6	4,155	2,914	3,048	2,055	2,709	1,391	2,954	1,907	4,724	3,100	4,824	2,848
	13	4,022	2,801	2,804	1,905	2,500	1,276	2,081	1,855	4,045	3,037	4,604	2,712
	20	3,876	2,687	2,802	1,902	2,575	1,256	2,802	1,781	4,531	2,954	4,567	2,606
	27	3,700	2,587	2,747	1,915	2,495	1,268	2,975	1,832	4,452	2,878	4,462	2,578
Sept.	3	3,727	2,607	2,820	2,045	2,535	1,312	2,087	1,852	4,344	2,782	4,440	2,532
	10	3,817	2,698	2,927	2,104	2,533	1,388	3,016	1,895	4,194	2,730	4,373	2,522
	17	4,032	2,929	3,120	2,499	2,579	1,485	3,089	1,981	4,074	2,970	4,351	2,510
	24	4,200	3,164	3,301	2,604	2,670	1,620	3,213	2,128	4,013	2,600	4,410	2,599
Oct.	1	4,542	3,389	3,748	3,040	2,830	1,788	3,362	2,253	3,959	2,740	4,514	2,714
	8	4,774	3,595	4,030	3,316	3,002	1,978	3,400	2,395	4,057	2,868	4,621	2,852
	15	4,983	3,780	4,295	3,575	3,204	2,155	3,609	2,510	4,250	3,095	4,799	3,026
	22	5,126	3,924	4,611	3,741	3,380	2,339	3,748	2,669	4,412	3,245	5,038	3,269
	29	5,221	4,038	4,708	3,973	3,559	2,543	3,990	2,851	4,615	3,493	5,129	3,448
Nov.	5	5,320	4,152	4,982	4,114	3,645	2,666	3,984	2,966	4,848	3,700	5,315	3,671
	12	5,441	4,258	5,164	4,201	3,971	2,806	4,088	3,050	5,053	3,922	5,790	3,876
	19	5,545	4,326	5,324	4,371	4,145	3,043	4,227	3,142	5,222	4,088	5,937	4,011
	26	5,624	4,383	5,461	4,497	4,231	3,116	4,275	3,160	5,402	4,227	6,087	4,184
Dec.	3	5,829	4,549	5,945	4,590	4,362	3,202	4,298	3,155	5,504	4,327	6,152	4,298
	10	5,962	4,684	5,743	4,642	4,418	3,224	4,373	3,217	5,959	4,431	6,328	4,468
	17	6,046	4,752	5,810	4,657	4,466	3,230	4,483	3,351	5,976	4,423	6,440	4,584
	24	6,150	4,810	5,820	4,659	4,597	3,291	4,616	3,446	5,753	4,490	6,569	4,658
	31	6,149	4,779	5,811	4,594	4,627	3,310	4,689	3,453	5,870	4,595	6,647	4,706
Jan.	7	6,211	4,757	5,736	4,518	4,605	3,328	4,721	3,461	5,875	4,552	—	—
	14	6,173	4,697	5,677	4,475	4,654	3,317	4,931	3,638	6,110	4,680*	—	—
	21	6,134	4,644	5,557	4,359	4,716	3,367	4,979	3,697	6,060	4,678	—	—
	28	6,066	4,752	5,530	4,322	4,657	3,395	4,969	3,710	6,231	4,658	—	—
Feb.	4	5,985	4,596	5,480	4,295	4,650	3,330	5,038	3,749	6,317	4,751	—	—
	11	5,960	4,463	5,386	4,195	4,636	3,321	5,072	3,771	6,411	4,792	—	—
	18	5,979	4,422	5,369	4,080	4,637	3,321	5,093	3,787	6,391	4,787	—	—
	25	5,857	4,315	5,279	3,982	4,604	3,299	5,124	3,823	6,391	4,791	—	—
Mar.	4	5,844	4,210	5,028	3,838	4,578	3,272	5,097	3,802	6,202	4,793	—	—
	11	5,713	4,193	4,984	3,797	4,740	3,439	5,090	3,762	6,162	4,690	—	—
	18	5,628	4,095	4,960	3,694	4,758	3,494	5,057	3,759	6,152	4,555	—	—
	25	5,586	3,959	4,816	3,759	4,700	3,484	5,366	3,747	6,178	4,590	—	—
April	1	5,542	3,915	4,722	3,514	4,751	3,468	5,388	3,758	6,170	4,591	—	—
	8	5,378	3,791	4,707	3,399	4,690	3,364	5,361	3,721	6,200	4,446	—	—
	15	5,393	3,721	4,600	3,286	4,466	3,168	5,310	3,668	6,200	4,413	—	—
	22	5,168	3,617	4,421	3,120	4,339	3,074	5,328	3,679	6,186	4,341	—	—
	29	4,942	3,490	4,324	2,982	4,220	2,970	5,208	3,645	6,072	4,295	—	—
May	6	4,795	3,377	4,254	2,878	4,126	2,895	5,279	3,695	5,939	4,135	—	—
	13	4,693	3,275	4,130	2,768	4,026	2,837	5,211	3,559	6,028	4,018	—	—
	20	4,535	3,159	3,946	2,699	3,944	2,757	5,220	3,516	5,998	4,000	—	—
	27	4,402	3,041	3,811	2,480	3,877	2,654	5,183	3,482	5,873	3,879	—	—
June	3	4,235	2,908	3,667	2,374	3,797	2,587	5,199	3,490	5,797	3,754	—	—
	10	4,081	2,778	3,554	2,255	3,729	2,535	5,218	3,537	5,643	3,635	—	—
	17	3,980	2,699	3,497	2,183	3,658	2,492	5,192	3,591	5,594	3,519	—	—
	24	3,831	2,615	3,466	2,088	3,610	2,393	5,155	3,447	5,445	3,397	—	—
July	1	3,716	2,595	3,283	1,998	3,470	2,278	5,107	3,396	5,286	3,275	—	—
	8	3,605	2,495	3,127	1,831	3,380	2,200	5,040	3,364	5,246	3,222	—	—
	15	3,495	2,319	3,045	1,713	3,302	2,125	4,939	3,332	5,195	3,193	—	—
	22	3,266	2,191	2,912	1,578	3,223	2,051	4,993	3,285	5,028	2,999	—	—
	29	3,313	2,230	2,897	1,535	3,153	1,995	4,817	3,214	4,890	2,913	—	—
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,911	2,944	—	—

**COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINNERS' STOCKS OF COTTON,
AND ACTIVE AND IDLE COTTON SPINDLES OF THE
WORLD AS OF JULY 31, 1920**

The statistics on the five following pages, showing cotton consumption, spinners' stocks of cotton, and active and idle cotton spindles of the world, were compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations from individual returns received from the mills. It will be noted that these returns are not complete for the entire industry of the world, as no returns whatever were received from Russia, which contains about 7,200,000 spindles, or from Austria, with its 1,300,000 spindles, and returns from some other countries, particularly Poland, did not cover all of the spindles in those countries. However, the total number of spindles in each country has been carefully estimated, and these estimates are given in each table, so that it is possible to see what percentage of the industry in each country is covered by the returns. It will be noted that, in the aggregate, returns were received from 129,985,519 spindles out of a total of about 154,200,000 in the world, and of the approximately 24,000,000 spindles from which no returns were received, about 8,500,000 were in Russia and Austria. It should be especially noted that in this compilation the spindles enumerated are raw cotton spinning spindles only, and the figures do not include doubling or waste spindles. These compilations, made by the International Federation, are the only ones covering this field made by any organization in the cotton trade, and although not 100 per cent. complete, they are by far the most authoritative.

COTTON SPINNING SPINDLES OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, ON JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 76

COUNTRIES	Spindles spinning				Spindles in		Spindles stopped at present ("idle")		Total Number of Active Spindles from which Returns were received		Total estimated Number of Spinning Spindles in each Country	
	Male Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Ring Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles spinning Egyptian Cotton from which Returns were received	Spindles spinning American, East Indian, and Sundry Cottons from which Returns were received	Construction from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received	Spindles in work from which Returns were received
EUROPE:												
Great Britain	30,301,318	10,054,584	15,307,031	31,618,871	600,001	1,500,109	1,500,109	50,015,092	58,692,410	58,692,410	58,692,410	58,692,410
France	2,677,518	2,081,112	1,208,858	4,410,772	401,814	1,570,250†	1,570,250†	5,018,030	9,100,000‡	9,100,000‡	9,100,000‡	9,100,000‡
Germany	2,510,402	2,720,504	471,020	4,750,070	1,800	3,528,711	3,528,711	5,230,806	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
Italy	971,477	2,061,410	380,254	3,543,030	30,256	102,109	102,109	3,534,863	4,344,860	4,344,860	4,344,860	4,344,860
Czechoslovakia	603,857	700,000	180,042	1,423,815	—	1,080,503	1,080,503	3,851,410	3,851,410	3,851,410	3,851,410	3,851,410
Syria	700,000*	4,100,000*	—	1,800,000*	—	—	—	1,800,000*	1,800,000*	1,800,000*	1,800,000*	1,800,000*
Belgium	422,554	1,011,808	23,436	1,444,016	62,012	105,018	105,018	1,107,132	1,372,390	1,372,390	1,372,390	1,372,390
Switzerland	822,430	558,116	690,205	600,281	1,302	73,128	73,128	1,380,166	1,536,074	1,536,074	1,536,074	1,536,074
Sweden	20,278	310,040	—	87,734	34,000	111,202	111,202	126,816	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Holland	93,389	310,040	—	403,399	28,100	61,025	61,025	105,349	670,359	670,359	670,359	670,359
Portugal	107,418	300,521	—	593,012	21,002	2,100	2,100	59,012	59,012	59,012	59,012	59,012
Finland	82,000*	400,000*	—	482,000*	—	—	—	382,000*	482,000*	482,000*	482,000*	482,000*
Denmark	67,094	172,134	9,088	230,810	—	—	—	230,810	230,810	230,810	230,810	230,810
Norway	9,750	83,638	—	62,310	—	—	—	21,210	62,310	62,310	62,310	62,310
	12,588	40,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48,801,760	24,220,266	18,412,026	51,708,120	1,200,666	9,254,310	9,254,310	73,121,035	94,070,692	94,070,692	94,070,692	94,070,692
ASIA:												
India	987,030	4,330,673	13,275	5,495,328	52,343	185,751	185,751	5,313,103	6,080,680	6,080,680	6,080,680	6,080,680
Japan	390,172	3,410,000	286,210	2,800,031	85,000	534,809	534,809	3,155,271	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
China	—	1,280,036	—	1,280,036	—	—	—	1,280,036	1,280,036	1,280,036	1,280,036	1,280,036
Total	1,027,102	8,720,808	200,515	9,455,395	137,343	720,560	720,560	9,753,010	11,070,770	11,070,770	11,070,770	11,070,770
AMERICA:												
U. S. America	3,255,000	3,211,000	3,000,000*	32,100,000*	571,316	373,000	373,000	35,490,000	35,872,000	35,872,000	35,872,000	35,872,000
Canada	207,810	473,109	—	681,012	91,000	—	—	681,012	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,220,000
Mexico	10,002	21,213	—	251,424	608	—	—	251,424	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
Brazil	1,000	302,068	—	303,068	25,072	—	—	303,068	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	3,473,812	3,906,179	3,000,000	33,736,504	691,926	373,000	373,000	36,736,504	39,102,000	39,102,000	39,102,000	39,102,000
SUNDRIES:												
	—	10,410	—	10,410	1,100	—	—	10,410	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
GRAND TOTAL	53,303,070	60,265,010	21,712,421	97,015,108	2,030,435	10,327,030	10,327,030	110,057,580	145,701,402	145,701,402	145,701,402	145,701,402

* Approximately.

† In France there are altogether 1,000,000 spindles stopped.

‡ There are, in addition, 1,200,000 doubling spindles in Germany. No replies have been received from 26 mills containing approximately 309,000 active spindles and 271,300 idle spindles.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, BY COUNTRIES, FOR YEARS 1909 TO 1913 AND 1920*

In Running Bales, during Years ending August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

COUNTRIES	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920
Great Britain	65.82	63.50	70.47	77.27	76.80	63.65
Germany	173.64	165.60	165.23	167.61	151.99	92.70
Russia	236.56	264.90	266.43	261.92	272.30	?
France	139.09	133.56	132.99	138.22	136.49	111.30
India	387.20	360.35	352.18	363.84	357.94	318.76
Austria	184.45	176.54	172.08	180.10	170.52	?
Italy	235.38	192.44	214.66	224.33	171.73	170.54
Spain	172.15	148.83	179.17	170.39	179.35	216.67
Japan	611.43	684.88	716.98	662.04	690.63	660.30
Switzerland	64.82	60.38	59.05	70.07	70.45	57.00
Belgium	170.75	149.79	178.32	168.01	172.47	160.08
Sweden	187.04	208.45	205.01	208.22	215.83	175.15
Portugal	137.05	121.87	156.06	165.71	193.64	140.02
Holland	201.44	182.42	191.68	186.92	177.17	181.79
Denmark	297.17	236.18	273.20	300.48	284.87	254.49
Norway	148.46	153.52	152.31	146.60	154.20	170.50
U. S. America	183.03	166.04	162.65	177.09	183.65	181.00
Canada	146.72	150.08	138.83	148.29	132.70	173.03
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	61.03
Poland	—	280.54	326.58	352.23	312.80	64.52
Mexico	224.36	216.97	203.18	176.85	226.90	174.89
Brazil	865.24	460.53	407.83	579.88	423.57	228.00
Finland	—	—	132.50	150.05	156.54	109.48

* Owing to the war, the International Federation was unable to compile these statistics for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1914 TO 1920

In Running Bales, during Years ending August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

YEARS	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Consumption	174.35	175.64	195.54	207.01	190.98	165.49	181.00

NOTE.—The United States is the only important cotton manufacturing country for which exact statistics of mill consumption are available for the years 1914 to 1919.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 70.

COUNTRIES	Number of Active Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	Number of Idle Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES OF COTTON CONSUMED BY SPINDLES FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED				Total estimated Number of Spinning Spindles in each Country
			American Cotton	East Indian Cotton	Egyptian Cotton	Sundries Cotton		Total Cotton
EUROPE:							
Great Britain	51,045,401	50,045,002	2,020,785	51,120	380,062	124,338	3,485,314
France	7,234,880	5,658,630	544,072	43,835	53,751	18,141	620,700
Germany	8,750,740	5,230,006	355,072	73,700	14,407	40,758	481,011
Italy	1,905,392	3,032,863	407,203	133,330	33,364	6,305	670,202
Czechoslovakia	3,581,420	1,603,857	85,080	8,038	1,363	2,596	4,514,800
Spain	1,800,000†	1,800,000†	395,000†	40,000†	25,000†	20,000†	3,581,420
Belgium	1,574,500	1,107,152	158,077	72,600	2,350	913	1,800,000
Switzerland	1,453,874	1,380,516	53,087	5,710	10,330	478	1,572,500
Poland	238,048	125,846	1,784	1,784	—	70	70,314
Sweden	468,024	403,300	60,043	1,328	—	316	1,100,000†
Holland	507,012	503,042	84,408	22,034	—	1,473	670,350
Portugal	482,000†	482,000†	53,301	13	53	11,064	107,075
Finland	230,828	230,828	25,053	72	232	—	67,401
Denmark	110,044	92,404	23,103	—	—	—	26,257
Norway	60,052	62,340	10,142	—	—	23	110,044
Total	82,355,315	73,421,035	4,804,670	453,774	580,044	220,885	6,087,382
ASIA:							
India	5,504,354	5,318,603	300	1,684,105	2,470	8,400	1,095,305
Japan	3,690,140	3,153,271	708,704	1,140,000	20,002	203,537	2,083,433
China	1,282,036	1,280,036	—	—	—	690,308*	690,308
Total	10,476,530	9,751,910	709,184	2,824,005	23,372	622,635	4,490,106
AMERICA:							
U. S. America	35,872,000	35,100,000	6,010,515‡	12,000†	212,859†	160,000†	6,425,344‡
Canada	681,012	681,012	118,440	—	—	—	118,440
Mexico	253,424	253,424	320	—	164	43,837	44,321
Brazil	503,068	323,068	—	—	—	75,552	75,552
Total	37,109,504	36,730,504	6,130,281	12,000	212,003	279,389	6,663,603
SUNDRIES							
	40,140	40,140	—	—	—	16,700	16,700
GRAND TOTAL	120,085,510	110,657,580	11,703,144	3,209,779	805,400	1,428,000	17,236,011
* Bales of 500 lbs. 0.37-770 bales represent Chinese Cotton, some of the balance of 52,610 bales may be American,—the cable does not give details. † Approximately. ‡ Includes 43,243 bales Sea Island. § 334,327 hnters in addition.							

* Bales of 500 lbs. 637,770 bales represent Chinese Cotton, some of the balance of 52,610 bales may be American,—the cable does not give details.
 ‡ Includes 43,243 bales Sea Island.
 † Approximately.

§ 334,327 linters in addition

‡ Includes 43,243 bales Sea Island.

MILL STOCKS OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, BY COUNTRIES, FOR YEARS 1909 TO 1913 AND 1920*

In Running Bales, on August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

COUNTRIES	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920
Great Britain	6.93	4.47	4.27	7.40	6.82	7.60
Germany	33.13	26.98	23.66	28.24	24.79	28.50
Russia	60.88	57.57	67.21	77.20	61.04	?
France	26.07	19.63	18.54	21.50	22.35	26.34
India	108.15	86.97	85.78	110.09	104.34	147.23
Austria	42.81	31.97	30.06	35.60	31.42	?
Italy	43.35	30.10	36.08	36.74	28.30	56.50
Spain	49.54	27.55	19.77	20.15	20.38	11.11
Japan	106.55	161.60	174.12	278.21	255.45	333.34
Switzerland	12.15	9.17	9.64	16.77	14.23	26.25
Belgium	37.90	27.37	32.27	36.62	29.75	46.21
Sweden	46.78	44.28	36.24	30.79	38.12	54.25
Portugal	17.88	20.17	19.72	20.73	17.26	10.76
Holland	22.79	22.31	21.23	23.68	24.78	48.63
Denmark	9.61	13.33	18.10	17.52	14.77	27.47
Norway	21.72	26.27	23.36	20.66	23.95	70.00
U. S. America	32.68	18.27	18.11	28.73	24.66	38.22
Canada	33.10	11.36	11.07	53.95	32.92	49.38
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	22.47
Poland	—	48.40	83.15	101.24	90.75	15.78
Mexico	44.52	34.02	42.75	20.53	24.63	45.20
Brazil	95.24	81.24	62.80	108.02	108.76	55.72
Finland	—	—	11.22	22.98	21.32	16.50

* Owing to the war, the International Federation was unable to compile these statistics for the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive.

MILL STOCKS OF COTTON, PER THOUSAND ACTIVE SPINDLES, IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1914 TO 1920

In Running Bales, on August 31

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations)

YEARS	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Mill Stocks	21.13	43.93	40.84	45.76	42.04	37.50	38.22

NOTE.—The United States is the only important cotton manufacturing country for which statistics of mill stocks are available for the years 1914 to 1919.

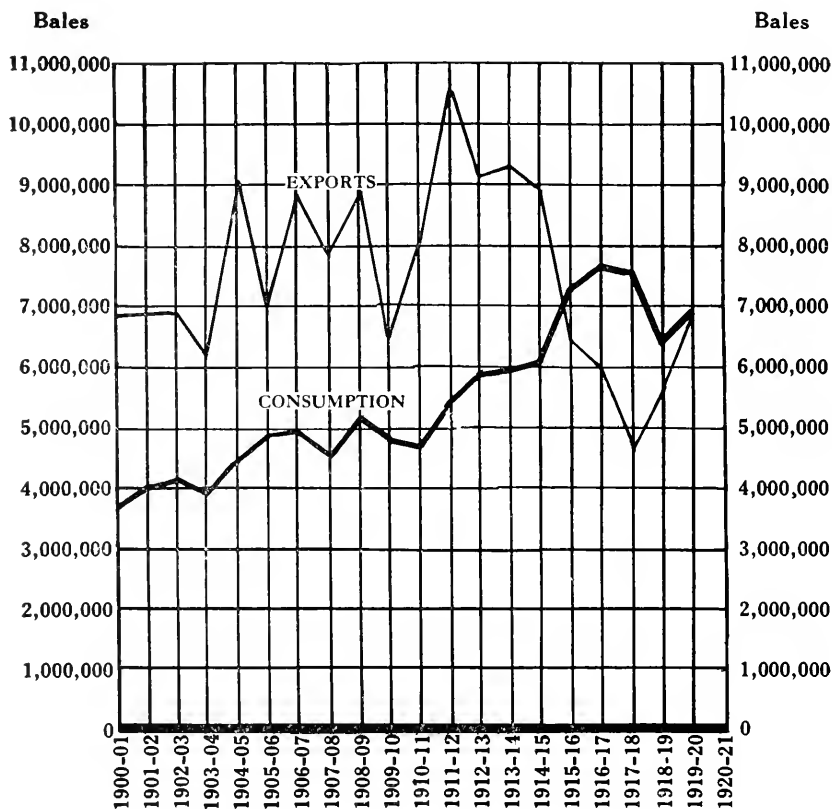
SPINNERS' STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES, ON JULY 31, 1920

So far as reported to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. For explanation of this table see page 76.

COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES OF COTTON HELD BY SPINNERS FROM WHOM RETURNS WERE RECEIVED					Total estimated Number of Spinning Spindles in each Country
	Number of Active Spinning Spindles from which Returns were received	American Cotton	East Indian Cotton	Egyptian Cotton	Sundry Cotton	
EUROPE.						
Great Britain	51,615,101	250,263	10,262	94,765	29,334	381,624
France	7,234,380	88,021	24,409	23,000	11,010	147,058
Germany	8,750,710	36,466	17,512	2,150	11,009	68,397
Italy	4,905,392	130,271	76,460	11,847	3,619	222,197
Czechoslovakia	3,581,120	20,837	4,800	247	1,002	30,636
Siam	1,800,000†	13,750†	4,000†	750†	1,500†	30,000†
Belgium	1,572,500	30,481	36,315	518	441	67,815
Switzerland	1,453,874	21,210	6,918	7,953	424	36,535
Poland	238,948	1,087	509	179	130	2,002
Sweden	408,024	20,123	1,582	—	181	21,886
Holland	507,912	12,370	14,935	—	1,576	28,881
Portugal	482,000†	2,934	90	11	24,20	597,942
Finland	230,828	3,788	110	58	—	482,000†
Denmark	116,644	2,538	—	—	—	230,828
Norway	66,652	4,995	269	—	—	116,644
Total	82,355,315	647,774	108,411	141,844	63,445	1,051,474
ASIA.						
India	5,504,354	66	785,358	544	2,188	785,056
Japan	3,600,110	265,750	749,867	15,910	20,251	1,051,781
China	1,280,036	—	—	—	150,738*	150,738
Total	10,474,530	265,816	1,535,125	16,454	173,180	1,085,575
AMERICA.						
U. S. America	35,872,000	1,207,610‡	4,300†	96,158†	48,700†	1,356,777‡
Canada	681,012	33,031	—	—	—	33,031
Mexico	253,124	—	—	90	11,014	11,455
Brazil	303,608	—	—	—	18,393	18,393
Total	37,109,504	1,241,601	4,300	96,248	78,107	1,430,250
SUNDRIES.						
	46,140	—	—	—	12,000	12,000
GRAND TOTAL	120,685,519	2,155,101	1,732,836	254,540	327,332	4,490,995
						145,791,162

* Bales of 500 lbs. 131,496 bales are Chinese Cotton, some of the balance of 16,212 bales may be American—the cable does not give details.
 † Approximately.
 ‡ Includes 14,654 bales Sea Island.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS BY THE UNITED STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the consumption and exports of cotton and linters by the United States, in terms of equivalent 500-pound bales, as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS BY THE UNITED STATES

The statistics below are in equivalent 500-pound bales. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Cotton Season	Consumption	Exports
1900-01	3,603,516	6,806,572
1901-02	4,080,287	6,870,313
1902-03	4,187,076	6,013,506
1903-04	3,080,507	6,233,682
1904-05	4,523,208	6,057,397
1905-06	4,877,465	6,075,404
1906-07	4,074,109	8,825,236
1907-08	4,493,028	7,779,508
1908-09	5,198,063	8,889,724
1909-10	4,750,304	6,491,843
1910-11	4,713,126	8,025,991
1911-12	5,400,005	10,681,332
1912-13	5,867,431	9,100,093
1913-14	5,042,808	9,256,028
1914-15	6,087,338	8,931,253
1915-16	7,326,598	6,405,093
1916-17	7,721,354	5,063,682
1917-18	7,555,101	4,587,000
1918-19	6,288,022	5,663,020
1919-20	6,807,817	6,760,887

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN COTTON AND LINTERS IN RUNNING BALES, FOREIGN COTTON IN EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES
(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

MONTH OF:	PERIOD	Total Cotton (Including Linters)	American Cotton (Excluding Linters)	Foreign Cotton	Linters	Total Cotton (Including Linters)	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Chinese	Indian
December 1920	-	204,851	284,324	10,527	21,018	310,409	1,208	7,210			
November 1920	-	332,057	318,189	13,868	20,356	301,313	1,415	10,236			
October 1920	-	300,837	381,405	18,432	30,137	438,074	1,599	12,896			
September 1920	-	437,647	432,102	25,545	37,121	404,768	2,400	10,555			
August 1920	-	483,403	450,002	32,391	36,800	510,003	2,806	20,154			
July 1920	-	535,480	485,072	40,417	37,575	503,064	3,031	32,033			
June 1920	-	555,155	508,066	46,189	35,243	509,308	3,888	37,511			
May 1920	-	511,377	499,695	41,682	32,072	573,449	4,807	33,606			
April 1920	-	506,914	522,275	44,630	30,307	507,311	5,003	34,033			
March 1920	-	575,789	534,717	41,072	31,507	607,386	5,486	31,578			
February 1920	-	515,000	483,870	31,820	26,803	542,592	4,497	24,804			
January 1920	-	501,921	555,024	36,807	27,243	610,164	3,188	28,173			
December 1919	-	511,711	470,207	32,444	25,031	536,742	2,047	24,089			
November 1919	-	491,250	494,135	27,115	25,514	516,704	2,538	20,261			
October 1919	-	556,041	526,827	26,214	26,008	582,049	2,782	22,070			
September 1919	-	401,069	407,517	23,552	23,182	514,251	2,458	16,392			
August 1919	-	497,310	475,628	21,691	21,718	510,037	2,624	15,865			
SEASON ENDING:											
July 31, 1920	-	6,419,734	6,002,093	416,741	342,473	6,762,207	42,071	323,124	36,077	42,065	50,252
July 31, 1919	-	5,705,936	5,586,820	176,116	457,001	6,223,837	51,183	126,087	9,128	33,863	4,681
July 31, 1918	-	6,566,489	6,382,695	183,794	1,118,840	7,685,329	85,039	136,401	8,502	35,037	2,200
July 31, 1917	-	6,788,505	6,470,244	318,261	860,702	7,658,207	94,201	259,160	12,800	42,612	2,176
July 31, 1916	-	6,397,613	6,086,618	316,095	886,916	7,278,529	82,645	260,321	10,886	32,347	3,086
July 31, 1915	-	5,597,362	5,375,305	222,057	317,845	6,000,207	70,394	181,211	10,520	26,591	3,816
August 31, 1914	-	5,577,408	5,383,909	194,309	407,325	5,884,733	81,673	151,001	13,003	25,411	4,081
August 31, 1913	-	5,443,321	5,250,302	232,020	393,009	5,786,330	54,778	201,260	10,341	18,567	2,412
August 31, 1912	-	5,129,346	4,921,683	207,663	388,237	5,367,583	94,856	180,405	8,539	6,504	0,842
August 31, 1911	-	4,498,447	4,322,087	175,430	206,591	4,704,978	64,237	147,102	8,003	9,793	0,793
August 31, 1910	-	4,621,742	4,465,068	155,774	177,211	4,708,053	75,065	130,728	10,539	11,766	11,766

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Indian Cotton not available

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Chinese Cotton not available

Monthly Statistics on Consumption of Peruvian Cotton not available

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES*

In Running Bales, Exclusive of Linters

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
New England States:										
Maine	151,572	166,537	175,240	181,262	176,088	103,534	187,150	185,418	157,414	104,431
New Hampshire	259,418	291,089	305,862	300,881	297,040	204,060	317,881	310,478	207,991	201,280
Vermont	8,069	10,588	13,226	12,094	12,300	13,545	13,455	12,228	11,078	12,002
Massachusetts	1,433,919	1,524,752	1,524,955	1,347,778	1,282,937	1,402,888	1,459,209	1,430,201	1,321,815	1,151,325
Rhode Island	213,865	224,341	233,006	211,443	218,242	279,233	201,003	206,013	270,207	305,240
Connecticut	114,587	125,468	129,948	134,839	132,701	144,582	145,524	138,102	124,026	135,039
Total New England States	1,882,969	2,076,495	2,178,337	2,229,977	2,149,393	2,388,726	2,444,372	2,422,550	2,105,031	2,307,426
Other Non-Cotton-growing States:										
New York	172,297	192,844	219,346	211,458	295,038	238,748	238,081	210,310	250,048	233,729
New Jersey	59,685	58,335	57,788	57,380	57,004	62,004	54,111	49,518	38,007	37,675
Pennsylvania	47,517	48,026	54,177	48,727	44,891	49,293	53,150	49,090	37,180	41,739
Maryland	57,096	68,812	72,400	65,257	69,047	85,514	81,161	72,000	65,091	66,394
Indiana	11,442	18,413	17,359	16,041	18,069	18,599	17,040	17,138	14,525	14,472
Illinois	9,049	8,100	10,305	10,038	11,010	13,007	14,226	12,718	11,643	13,006
Others	18,806	21,064	22,079	22,216	13,266	13,714	27,110	28,101	26,384	33,394
Total Other Non-Cotton-growing States	367,222	417,664	443,311	432,917	420,695	481,359	485,785	466,871	491,878	439,689
Cotton-growing States:										
Virginia	73,824	81,107	88,544	85,566	97,714	112,396	110,664	97,457	94,264	112,747
North Carolina	692,459	810,355	869,915	900,177	910,154	1,007,288	1,209,670	1,183,275	1,035,717	1,110,211
South Carolina	614,287	726,856	769,095	794,678	811,504	914,532	902,506	888,218	764,794	813,624
Georgia	475,439	548,507	631,681	632,332	650,853	707,789	997,005	854,078	702,076	800,091
Alabama	233,927	292,514	294,420	287,335	297,277	340,233	360,056	374,792	367,468	367,168
Mississippi	24,770	30,302	31,093	30,855	32,386	35,542	38,647	36,040	32,045	36,425
Tennessee	64,425	69,792	74,320	79,599	83,339	98,797	108,782	101,812	92,952	108,373
Kentucky	24,425	25,033	24,453	24,937	25,498	25,599	23,231	20,027	18,071	19,003
Louisiana	12,558	12,054	13,545	15,092	30,508	35,361	37,406	37,103	34,447	30,543
Texas	39,277	49,498	49,585	47,102	50,813	63,235	63,078	63,078	60,095	64,333
Others	14,931	21,969	22,682	29,950	31,627	39,783	37,021	36,085	35,093	40,871
Total Cotton-growing States	2,249,435	2,635,877	2,861,743	2,925,294	3,026,099	3,527,528	3,888,348	3,697,068	3,490,027	3,582,019
TOTAL UNITED STATES	4,498,417	5,120,340	5,438,321	5,577,498	5,507,362	6,397,043	6,788,595	6,566,480	5,795,030	6,410,734

* Statistics here given from 1911 to 1914 inclusive are for years ending August 31st. Statistics from 1915 to 1920 inclusive are for years ending July 31st.

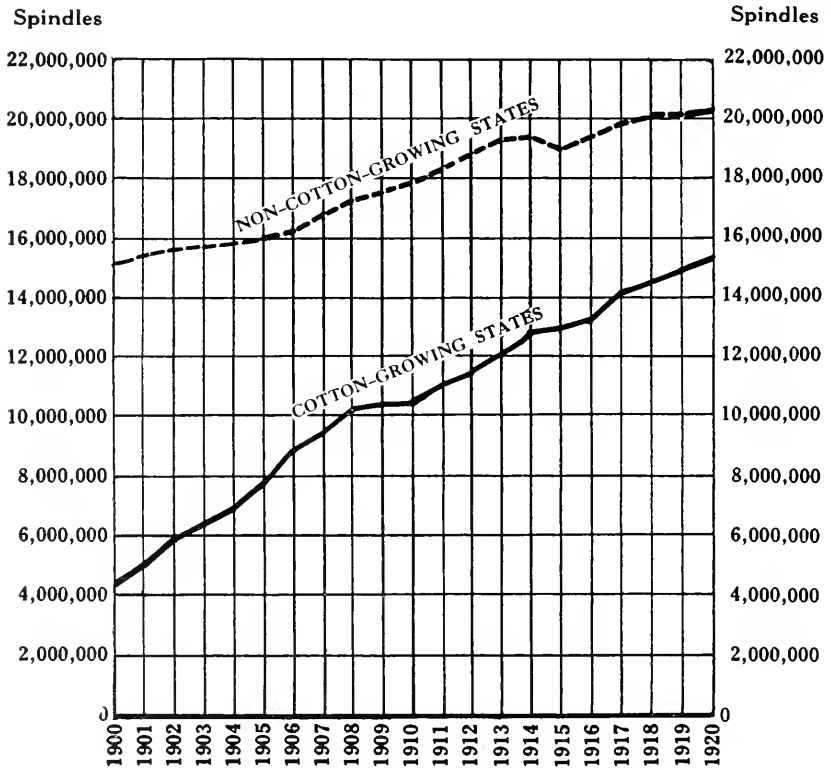
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

[The statistics for 1915 to 1920 relate to the 12 months ending July 31, and those for prior years to the 12 months ending August 31. Quantities are given in running bales except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales]

(Compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

SUPPLY.		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Aggregate		12,188,021	13,873,423	17,806,226	16,275,734	16,492,498	18,013,660	16,072,895	16,606,018	16,076,558	17,008,439	18,018,366
On hand at beginning of year, total		1,483,585	1,040,040	1,375,031	1,776,885	1,648,438	1,517,418	4,324,800	3,403,250	3,473,832	3,860,105	5,155,682
In consuming establishments, total		997,007	533,232	512,101	870,646	778,158	980,080	1,600,000	1,732,686	1,614,888	1,663,331	1,560,957
In cotton-growing states		186,458	121,319	101,114	241,011	284,509	317,064	973,231	718,117	607,160	640,838	740,621
In all other states		720,050	411,883	411,077	629,635	513,649	612,310	926,759	1,014,569	947,728	962,493	820,336
In public storage and at compresses		325,009	356,808	432,840	550,230	405,280	457,168	1,874,800	1,220,570	1,118,044	1,071,774	2,435,725
Elsewhere (estimated)		251,394	200,000	400,000	330,000	375,000	100,000	850,000	450,000	440,000	315,000	1,150,000
Net imports		151,305	231,101	220,268	225,160	205,646	363,595	420,095	288,186	247,381	197,201	682,911
Ginnings		10,350,978	12,381,248	10,068,050	14,450,978	14,200,320	16,733,241	12,012,813	12,604,078	12,344,064	12,816,710	11,920,635
To balance distribution		202,063	217,044	222,001	111,311	288,064	201,370	214,107	250,222	340,681	194,117	259,148
Aggregate		12,188,021	13,873,423	17,806,226	16,275,734	16,492,498	18,013,660	16,072,895	16,606,018	16,076,558	17,008,439	18,018,366
Exported		6,339,028	7,781,414	10,681,758	8,300,066	8,014,839	8,544,503	6,101,110	5,780,009	4,476,124	5,603,020	6,508,317
Consumed, total		4,708,953	4,791,078	5,307,583	5,780,330	5,884,733	6,090,267	7,278,520	7,058,329	6,223,837	6,223,837	6,702,267
In cotton-growing states		2,202,333	2,328,187	2,712,223	2,696,318	3,023,415	3,103,353	3,077,130	4,335,007	4,444,052	3,401,008	3,714,403
In all other states		2,506,620	2,376,491	2,665,360	2,825,812	2,861,318	2,815,851	3,301,390	3,323,320	3,271,277	2,732,829	3,047,864
Destroyed by fire		10,000	12,000	70,000	40,000	15,000	35,000	100,000	35,000	25,000	55,000	85,000
On hand at end of year, total		1,040,040	1,375,031	1,776,885	1,948,138	1,647,836	4,324,800	3,403,250	3,473,832	3,860,105	5,155,682	4,572,812
In consuming establishments, total		533,232	512,101	870,646	778,158	751,210	1,600,000	1,732,686	1,614,888	1,603,331	1,560,957	1,635,365
In cotton-growing states		121,319	101,114	241,011	284,509	317,064	973,231	718,117	607,160	640,838	740,621	757,401
In all other states		411,883	411,077	411,077	537,681	537,681	926,759	1,014,569	947,728	962,493	820,336	877,004
In public storage and at compresses		308,808	432,840	550,230	405,280	576,017	1,874,800	1,220,570	1,118,044	1,071,774	2,435,725	2,437,417
Elsewhere (estimated)		290,000	400,000	350,000	375,000	340,000	850,000	450,000	440,000	315,000	1,150,000	500,000

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN COTTON-GROWING AND NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the number of active cotton spindles in cotton-growing and non-cotton-growing states of the United States. The lower curve (solid line) indicates the spindles in cotton-growing states. The upper curve (broken line) indicates the spindles in non-cotton-growing states. It will be noted that the two curves converge sharply, indicating that the South is rapidly overtaking the North in cotton manufacturing.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN COTTON-GROWING AND NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

Year	Cotton-Growing States	Non-Cotton- Growing States
1900	4,367,688	15,104,544
1901	5,000,000	15,400,000
1902	5,800,000	15,600,000
1903	6,200,000	15,700,000
1904	6,800,000	15,900,000
1905	7,631,331	16,056,164
1906	8,004,868	16,255,228
1907	9,527,964	16,847,227
1908	10,200,003	17,304,519
1909	10,420,200	17,589,105
1910	10,404,112	17,772,750
1911	11,084,623	18,437,974
1912	11,582,860	18,095,659
1913	12,227,226	19,202,540
1914	12,711,303	10,396,269
1915	12,955,712	19,008,523
1916	13,382,065	19,423,818
1917	14,155,758	19,733,977
1918	14,529,063	20,013,602
1919	14,846,230	20,084,695
1920	15,230,983	20,249,070

NOTE.—Statistics for 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 are estimates, as the Government did not take any census in these years.

WORLD'S MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, BY COUNTRIES, FROM 1909 TO 1919

(The statistics from 1909-10 to 1912-13 were compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. For those years, the quantities for the United States are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included. For other countries the quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales. The statistics from 1914-15 to 1918-19 are taken from Cotton Facts, and are in terms of bales of 500-pounds gross. Linters are also included for these years. No estimates are available for 1913-14.)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United States	4,709,000	4,795,000	5,367,000	5,786,000	6,122,000	7,325,000	7,725,000	7,739,000	6,250,000
United Kingdom	3,372,000	3,782,000	4,750,000	4,140,000	3,045,000	4,120,000	3,750,000	3,000,000	3,050,000
Germany	1,669,000	1,685,000	1,795,000	1,800,000	2,009,000*	800,000	100,000	50,000	40,000
Russia	1,457,000	1,625,000	1,950,000	1,700,000	1,800,000*	2,070,000	1,700,000	500,000	125,000
France	951,000	960,000	1,014,000	1,025,000	1,200,000*	1,015,000	1,000,000	680,000	800,000
Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc.	785,000	740,000	830,000	820,000	850,000*	300,000	50,000	30,000	55,000
Italy	753,000	700,000	920,000	800,000	720,000	900,000	750,000	600,000	700,000
Spain	265,000	315,000	330,000	350,000	409,000	400,000	425,000	450,000	425,000
Belgium	180,000	217,000	222,000	240,000	250,000*	20,000	10,000	5,000	90,000
Switzerland	102,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	125,000	90,000	75,000	60,000	70,000
Sweden	80,000	95,000	100,000	115,000	135,000	120,000	100,000	50,000	60,000
Portugal	58,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	100,000	60,000	50,000	40,000	50,000
Netherlands	74,000	70,000	83,000	83,000	139,000	100,000	90,000	50,000	60,000
Denmark	10,000	21,000	25,000	25,000	32,000	32,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
Norway	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	10,000	15,000
Other European Countries	75,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	59,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
India	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,795,000	1,762,000	1,715,000	1,600,000	1,720,000	1,700,000	1,750,000
Japan	1,028,000	1,060,000	1,100,000	1,372,000	1,400,000	1,670,000	1,800,000	1,750,000	1,800,000
China	315,000	350,000	300,000	308,000	525,000	600,000	600,000	650,000	750,000
Brazil	370,000	370,000	180,000	285,000	320,000	325,000	330,000	375,000	400,000
Canada	110,000	110,000	125,000	125,000	150,000	225,000	230,000	250,000	190,000
Mexico	140,000	140,000	115,000	110,000	75,000	85,000	80,000	155,000	175,000
All other countries	55,000	65,000	75,000	80,000	135,000	130,000	140,000	155,000	175,000
Total	18,321,000	19,043,000	20,587,000	21,542,000	22,221,000	22,150,000	20,785,000	18,370,000	17,058,000

*These statistics are the estimates for 1913-14 but are used for 1914-15 as the only estimates available for the opening year of the war.

ESTIMATED COST PER SPINDLE OF FOUR DIFFERENT MILLS COMPLETE, FOR THE YEARS 1910 TO 1921 INCLUSIVE, ON OR ABOUT JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

YEARS	Carded Yarn Mill	Carded Yarn and Cloth Mill	Combed Yarn Mill	Combed Yarn and Cloth Mill
1910	\$11.60	\$18.55	\$13.00	\$23.00
1911	11.10	18.30	12.75	22.20
1912	10.95	18.10	12.60	19.85
1913	11.40	19.35	12.00	21.10
1914	11.50	19.50	12.05	21.20
1915	14.10	21.15	15.30	23.10
1916	16.05	27.00	17.55	29.95
1917	19.80	34.45	21.05	39.45
1918	23.60	41.20	25.70	43.45
1919	28.30	48.95	30.00	51.75
1920	31.85	50.30	34.90	59.55
1921	37.10	64.75	40.70	67.50

NOTE.—In order to make the costs for all the years strictly comparable, they were all computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1910. Since 1910, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

(1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.

(2) Higher story heights are now used.

(3) Wider bay spacings are now used.

(4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the costs for recent years were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

The above costs are on the basis of a 50,000-spindle mill in each case.

ESTIMATED COST ON JANUARY 1, 1911, AND JANUARY 1, 1921, OF ERECTING AND EQUIPPING A SPINNING MILL OF 50,000 RING SPINDLES USING AMERICAN COTTON AND SPINNING NUMBER 32's WARP AND 50's FILLING

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

	1911	1921
Mill buildings (including warehouse)	\$136,900	\$505,000
Fire protection	10,400	41,600
Lighting	5,200	22,500
Heating and humidifiers	10,000	46,900
Shafting and transmission	9,200	17,700
Belting and ropes	6,500	18,300
Supplies and miscellaneous equipment (including machine shop)	27,500	65,000
Power plant complete (including chimney)	55,600	116,200
Textile machinery	240,000	765,500
Freights	10,000	17,000
Engineering and contingencies	50,700	240,000
Totals	\$556,000	\$1,856,000

NOTE.—In order to make the 1911 and 1921 costs strictly comparable, the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1911. Since 1911, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

(1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.

(2) Higher story heights are now used.

(3) Wider bay spacings are now used.

(4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

ESTIMATED COST ON JANUARY 1, 1911, AND JANUARY 1, 1921, OF ERECTING AND EQUIPPING A WEAVING SHED CONTAINING 1,359 LOOMS TO WEAVE PRINT CLOTHS 32 INCHES WIDE, 64 x 64 THREADS PER INCH

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

	1911	1921
Mill buildings (including warehouse)	\$140,700	\$540,000
Fire protection	10,500	45,000
Lighting	5,600	20,100
Heating and humidifiers	11,000	30,800
Shafting and transmission	0,300	15,000
Belting and ropes	7,000	10,300
Supplies and miscellaneous equipment (including machine shop)	20,500	50,000
Power plant complete (including chimney)	56,200	114,000
Textile machinery	300,000	344,000
Freights	11,000	13,200
Engineering and contingencies	58,200	187,000
Totals	\$630,000	\$1,440,000

NOTE.—In order to make the 1911 and 1921 costs strictly comparable, the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mechanically driven mill of slow-burning mill construction of the type which was standard in 1911. Since 1911, changes have been made in mill construction and operation, the most important improvements being:—

- (1) Most mills are now built to be electrically driven instead of mechanically driven as was the case ten years ago.
- (2) Higher story heights are now used.
- (3) Wider bay spacings are now used.
- (4) Most mills are now concrete instead of slow-burning mill construction.

If the 1921 costs were computed to apply to a mill with these improvements, they would be somewhat greater than those given above.

The above costs are subject to variation on account of location and type of buildings, and should not be applied directly to any individual plant.

COST OF COTTON MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT AND MILL CONSTRUCTION AS OF JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

(Compiled by Lockwood, Greene & Co.)

DATE	Finisher Picker	Card	Comber	Drawing Frame per Delivery	7" x 3 1/2" Fine Rov- ing Frame per Delivery	Spinning Frame per Spindle	Plain Loom	Mill con- struction per Square Foot
1910 . . .	\$750	\$600	\$1,250	\$60	\$6.50	\$2.00	\$83.00	\$0.96
1911 . . .	700	550	1,250	60	5.60	2.50	83.00	.94
1912 . . .	750	600	1,250	55	5.75	2.50	83.00	.93
1913 . . .	700	550	1,200	55	5.50	2.50	83.00	1.03
1914 . . .	675	500	1,150	55	5.00	2.00	83.00	1.01
1915 . . .	700	525	1,300	60	5.50	2.20	83.00	1.32
1916 . . .	750	650	1,300	60	6.75	2.65	83.00	1.67
1917 . . .	1,000	850	1,400	75	8.50	3.90	101.00	2.01
1918 . . .	1,280	975	1,800	90	10.00	4.50	152.00	2.43
1919 . . .	1,600	1,200	2,000	115	13.00	5.50	164.50	2.94
1920 . . .	1,760	1,325	2,400	125	14.50	6.00	213.50	3.29
1921 . . .	1,920	1,600	2,500	160	18.00	7.00	213.50	3.50

NOTE.—The above prices for mill construction are for a three-story mill building of slow-burning construction including plumbing but not including fire protection, heating, lighting, or humidification.

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES*

(As compiled by Leading Authorities)

	United States Bureau of The Census	Shepperson's Cotton Facts	Jones' Cotton Handbook	Commercial and Financial Chronicle	International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners
1900	105,681,000	—	103,115,000	105,667,273	—
1901	—	107,395,000	102,715,145	108,816,771	—
1902	—	—	111,802,010	110,745,939	—
1903	—	—	112,854,077	112,072,806	—
1904	—	—	114,394,712	113,757,061	—
1905	116,764,438	—	118,254,146	116,168,790	—
1906	120,090,595	—	123,229,202	119,114,207	—
1907	123,332,971	124,320,000	126,594,000	122,724,859	114,096,168
1908	130,054,408	—	129,346,714	128,172,131	128,023,659
1909	133,377,000	—	130,903,457	132,617,404	131,503,062
1910	134,526,000	—	130,608,000	135,637,060	133,384,794
1911	137,792,000	—	141,625,000	139,380,477	137,278,752
1912	140,906,000	—	143,142,000	141,210,654	140,693,103
1913	143,308,000	143,730,000	147,191,000	142,573,934	143,452,650
1914	146,397,000	144,980,000	148,891,000	144,038,626	144,704,012
1915	—	148,226,000	150,737,000	144,516,844	—
1916	—	149,785,000	151,667,000	145,033,726	—
1917	148,500,000	151,200,000	154,310,000	146,283,452	—
1918	150,000,000	140,400,000	—	147,068,905	—
1919	150,000,000	153,505,000	153,799,000	147,512,578	—
1920	154,600,000	151,313,000	156,163,000	149,627,885	154,201,462

* For those years for which no statistics are given the authorities here quoted either did not compile estimates or their estimates are not available.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

(From statistics compiled by United States Bureau of the Census)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
NEW ENGLAND STATES:										
Maine	1,040,932	1,047,466	1,078,394	1,112,716	1,079,593	1,090,036	1,097,536	1,090,684	1,107,052	1,124,822
New Hampshire	1,441,423	1,445,161	1,458,115	1,454,144	1,456,749	1,455,282	1,445,700	1,435,528	1,433,955	1,430,748
Vermont	105,276	116,394	129,394	126,394	130,394	135,864	135,864	135,864	141,224	144,868
Massachusetts	10,166,348	10,822,771	10,904,016	10,885,393	10,635,001	10,806,774	11,000,275	11,312,816	11,720,304	11,508,720
Rhode Island	2,499,175	2,494,706	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132	2,473,132
Connecticut	1,257,827	1,249,593	1,276,832	1,317,202	1,319,920	1,344,573	1,344,573	1,344,573	1,335,391	1,301,011
Total New England States	16,510,981	17,139,915	17,311,451	17,408,372	17,100,615	17,474,294	17,700,908	17,984,720	18,065,857	18,287,424
OTHER NON-COTTON-GROWING STATES:										
New York	905,264	833,670	922,341	930,005	888,093	906,911	930,493	970,500	976,589	902,678
New Jersey	471,021	496,917	476,731	493,835	495,003	470,873	480,817	487,755	480,407	471,105
Pennsylvania	254,120	216,477	242,053	244,020	245,515	249,953	249,270	245,864	251,353	242,215
Maryland	149,314	128,540	152,113	155,768	142,113	147,009	149,020	148,803	140,040	142,705
Indiana	72,354	91,056	99,032	85,012	85,816	86,044	80,750	81,650	81,250	81,750
Illinois	43,404	48,444	59,957	50,508	50,508	50,508	55,803	58,355	57,543	57,004
Others	40,316	40,394	44,760	44,500	24,800	24,090	18,900	20,886	30,310	34,843
Total Other Non-Cotton-growing States	1,926,993	1,855,714	1,981,059	1,987,897	1,907,508	1,919,554	1,972,109	2,028,882	2,018,838	1,902,546
COTTON-GROWING STATES:										
Virginia	357,816	407,548	426,020	473,486	593,434	506,166	520,804	522,694	559,490	573,610
North Carolina	3,210,195	3,337,253	3,565,201	3,770,316	3,833,251	3,688,938	4,308,121	4,870,222	4,776,128	4,953,880
South Carolina	4,098,021	4,272,508	4,490,886	4,483,712	4,653,578	4,773,093	4,851,101	4,878,396	4,910,205	4,906,400
Georgia	1,882,749	1,945,772	2,071,910	2,130,810	2,148,133	2,259,855	2,308,111	2,406,148	2,499,331	2,550,551
Alabama	897,414	900,416	993,580	1,029,400	1,028,030	1,111,000	1,130,786	1,168,360	1,174,290	1,212,816
Mississippi	124,272	132,760	133,788	137,508	124,638	128,794	144,882	135,050	143,874	102,876
Tennessee	238,050	247,474	269,102	293,010	316,104	303,148	349,548	363,690	368,539	383,268
Kentucky	96,950	92,224	91,936	97,759	93,838	87,941	91,244	91,528	93,488	95,076
Missouri	30,744	31,840	31,920	31,020	32,330	31,020	31,810	32,086	31,708	31,708
Louisiana	37,076	30,076	30,683	38,704	50,195	90,832	93,408	90,832	102,044	102,128
Texas	90,998	97,550	110,320	112,408	113,052	110,012	127,888	132,236	140,054	143,054
Others	12,520	20,546	22,920	12,520	33,090	37,712	41,872	51,872	51,952	68,925
Total Cotton-growing States	11,684,623	11,582,809	12,227,226	12,711,303	12,955,712	13,382,065	14,155,758	14,520,003	14,846,239	15,230,983
TOTAL UNITED STATES	29,522,597	30,578,528	31,510,766	32,407,572	31,056,327	32,866,883	33,888,835	34,542,095	34,630,934	35,480,953

COTTON MILLS IN SOUTHERN STATES

The statistics given below were compiled by HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who takes a census each year of the Southern cotton manufacturing industry. Unfortunately no such census is taken of the Northern cotton manufacturing industry and so there are no complete, authoritative statistics for the entire country.

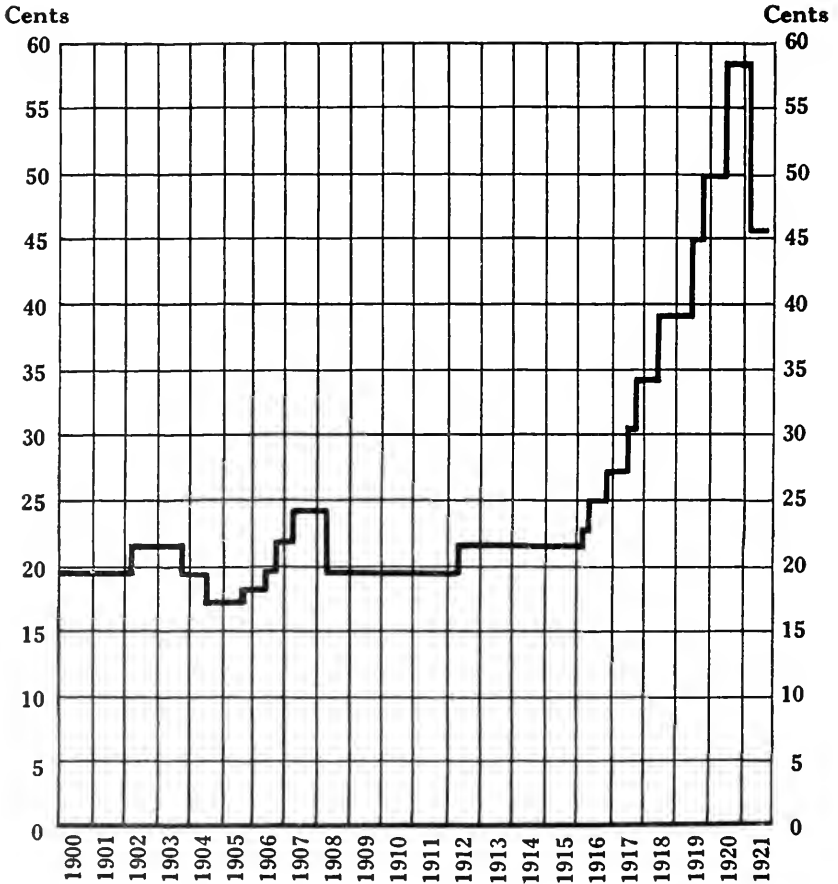
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	13	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14
North Carolina	339	335	339	341	342	352	366	374	391	414
South Carolina	188	190	190	189	190	189	194	196	196	201
Georgia	157	157	157	156	157	157	157	157	160	160
Alabama	69	68	69	70	73	74	73	74	74	79
Mississippi	22	21	20	19	20	17	18	17	17	17
Tennessee	25	24	22	23	23	25	25	25	25	25
Kentucky	8	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7
Missouri	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Louisiana	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Texas	17	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	840	842	841	841	851	860	879	889	910	945

LOOMS IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

The statistics given below were compiled by HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who takes a census each year of the number of looms in Southern mills. Unfortunately no such census is taken for Northern mills, so there are no complete, authoritative statistics for the entire country. The Southern statistics include all kinds of cotton looms, including those running on narrow fabrics.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Virginia	11,455	11,729	11,723	12,744	14,154	14,772	15,287	15,088	15,828	16,368
North Carolina	58,602	62,475	64,552	65,901	67,674	66,359	69,366	70,072	69,611	71,114
South Carolina	105,571	109,343	113,858	110,798	113,217	115,105	115,503	115,636	115,491	115,432
Georgia	40,467	41,456	42,879	43,649	43,487	44,778	45,120	46,751	46,666	46,939
Alabama	18,158	18,547	19,240	19,004	19,540	19,828	21,189	20,171	21,288	21,282
Mississippi	4,847	4,777	4,778	4,752	4,848	4,396	4,376	4,144	4,118	4,312
Tennessee	4,311	4,513	5,101	5,126	5,138	5,426	5,336	5,308	5,357	5,383
Kentucky	1,437	1,437	1,475	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,356	1,353	1,353	1,353
Missouri	958	968	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
Arkansas	164	164	100	100	276	280	276	276	233	161
Louisiana	1,916	2,312	2,312	2,316	1,392	1,812	2,018	2,068	2,100	2,018
Texas	2,777	3,141	3,125	3,242	3,284	3,377	3,405	3,612	3,766	3,928
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	64
Total	250,663	260,862	270,023	269,772	275,060	278,243	283,968	285,273	286,635	289,084

WAGE RATES PAID FOR WEAVING PRINT CLOTHS IN FALL RIVER



The above chart, based on the statistics given on the next page, shows the fluctuations in the amount paid by Fall River print cloth manufacturers to their weavers for weaving $47\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. Wage rates of other classes of operatives, per hour or per piece, fluctuated in about the same ratio as those of weavers during the period covered. Accordingly this chart may be taken as indicating the general changes in the hourly or piece wage rates of Fall River mill-workers.

WAGE RATES PAID FOR WEAVING PRINT CLOTHS IN FALL RIVER

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

The figures below are the prices paid for weaving 47½ yards of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths.

Period	Wage Rate	Advance or Reductions from Previous Rate	Percentage of 1900 Rate
December, 1899 to March, 1902	\$0.1980	+10¢	100
March, 1902 to November, 1903 . . . . .	.2178	+10¢	110
November, 1903 to July, 1904 . . . . .	.1980	-0.10¢	100
July, 1904 to October, 1905 . . . . .	.1732	-12½¢	87½
October, 1905 to July, 1906 . . . . .	.1861	+7½¢	94
July, 1906 to November, 1906 . . . . .	.1980	+0.10¢	100
November, 1906 to May, 1907 . . . . .	.2178	+10¢	110
May, 1907 to May, 1908 . . . . .	.2396	+10¢	121
May, 1908 to March, 1912 . . . . .	.1966	-17.10¢	99
March, 1912 to January, 1916 . . . . .	.2163	+10¢	109
January, 1916 to May, 1916 . . . . .	.2271	+5¢	115
May, 1916 to December, 1916 . . . . .	.2498	+10¢	126
December, 1916 to June, 1917 . . . . .	.2748	+10¢	139
June, 1917 to December, 1917 . . . . .	.3023	+10¢	154
December, 1917 to June, 1918 . . . . .	.3401	+12½¢	172
June, 1918 to June, 1919 . . . . .	.3911	+15¢	198
June, 1919 to December, 1919 . . . . .	.4498	+15¢	227
December, 1919 to June, 1920 . . . . .	.5060	+12½¢	256
June, 1920 to June, 1921 . . . . .	.5810	+15¢	293
January, 1921 to ——— . . . . .	.4510	-22½¢	228

WAGE CHANGES IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1907 TO 1920

The following table compiled by the United States Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows the average earnings in cents per hour of a few of the most important cotton mill occupations from 1907 to the summer of 1920, as drawn from the pay rolls of representative establishments in the principal cotton manufacturing States both North and South. Data were not collected in 1915, 1917, and 1919.

YEAR	Drawing-frame Tenders		Speeder Tenders		Spinners, Frame		Loom Fixers	Weavers		Trimmers or Inspectors
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
1907 . . .	10.0	9.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	11.0	20.7	16.1	15.1	10.2
1908 . . .	9.8	9.3	12.3	13.8	11.9	10.7	20.2	16.0	15.2	10.1
1909 . . .	9.9	9.1	12.9	13.5	11.7	10.6	19.7	15.1	14.4	9.9
1910 . . .	9.6	9.0	13.1	13.3	12.0	10.8	20.0	15.1	14.7	9.9
1911 . . .	9.7	9.5	13.5	13.6	12.6	11.1	20.3	15.6	14.8	10.3
1912 . . .	10.8	11.0	14.3	14.8	14.8	12.4	22.4	16.9	16.3	11.2
1913 . . .	10.9	11.5	14.5	15.3	14.3	12.8	22.7	17.0	16.4	11.2
1914 . . .	11.6	11.8	15.3	15.5	15.0	13.2	23.3	17.6	16.7	11.3
1916 . . .	12.6	13.6	17.4	18.8	16.9	14.9	27.0	20.5	20.1	12.9
1918 . . .	19.9	20.9	26.5	27.7	24.8	23.3	30.1	30.1	28.5	18.6
1920 . . .	42.7	37.1	53.3	48.6	47.5	42.7	68.5	57.3	52.8	33.5

In the industry as a whole hourly earnings in 1920 were:—

3.6 times as high as in 1907

3.2 times as high as in 1913

1.8 times as high as in 1918

The above data for 1920 show the highest wage level reached in the cotton manufacturing industry during or after the war. It was from this high level that a reduction, amounting to 22½ per cent. in most mills, was made at the end of 1920 or early in 1921.

Accompanying the increase in hourly earnings there has been a reduction through the period in the regular hours of labor. To illustrate, the average full time of male frame spinners per week was:—

59.4 hours in 1907

56.9 hours in 1913

50.7 hours in 1920

For female frame spinners the average full time per week was:—

61.0 hours in 1907

57.8 hours in 1913

51.8 hours in 1920

GENERAL WAGE CHANGES IN NEW BEDFORD SINCE 1870

(Compiled by the Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

PERIOD	Advance or Reduction from Previous Rate	Percentage of January 1870 Rate
January, 1870 to March, 1870	—	100.00
March, 1870 to December, 1873	+10 ^c / ₆	110.00
December, 1873 to December, 1875	—10 ^c / ₆	90.00
December, 1875 to August, 1878	—10 ^c / ₆	80.10
August, 1878 to January, 1880	—10 ^c / ₆	80.10
January, 1880 to April, 1880	+10 ^c / ₆	88.20
April, 1880 to April, 1884	+10 ^c / ₆	97.02
April, 1884 to April, 1885	—10 ^c / ₆	87.31
April, 1885 to April, 1886	—10 ^c / ₆	78.57
April, 1886 to April, 1888	+10 ^c / ₆	86.42
April, 1888 to August, 1892	+5 ^c / ₆	90.74
August, 1892 to December, 1892	+3 ^c / ₆	93.46
December, 1892 to September, 1893	+7 ^c / ₆	100.00
September, 1893 to August, 1894	—10 ^c / ₆ @15 ^c / ₆	87.50
August, 1894 to April, 1895	—5 ^c / ₆	83.12
April, 1895 to January, 1898	+5 ^c / ₆	87.27
January, 1898 to April, 1899	—10 ^c / ₆	78.54
April, 1899 to December, 1899	+10 ^c / ₆	86.39
December, 1899 to April, 1902	+10 ^c / ₆	95.02
April, 1902 to December, 1903	+10 ^c / ₆	104.52
December, 1903 to July, 1906	—10 ^c / ₆ *	95.02
July, 1906 to December, 1906	+5 ^c / ₆	99.77
December, 1906 to May, 1907	+7½ ^c / ₆	107.25
May, 1907 to April, 1908	+10 ^c / ₆	117.97
April, 1908 to March, 1912	—10 ^c / ₆	106.17
March, 1912 to January, 1916	+10 ^c / ₆	116.78
January, 1916 to April, 1916	+5 ^c / ₆	122.61
April, 1916 to November, 1916	+10 ^c / ₆	134.87
November, 1916 to June, 1917	+10 ^c / ₆	148.35
June, 1917 to November, 1917	+10 ^c / ₆	163.18
November, 1917 to June, 1918	+10 ^c / ₆	179.49
June, 1918 to June, 1919	+17½ ^c / ₆	210.90
June, 1919 to December, 1919	+15 ^c / ₆	242.53
December, 1919 to June, 1920	+12½ ^c / ₆	272.84
June, 1920 to January, 1921	+15 ^c / ₆	313.76
January, 1921 to —	—22½ ^c / ₆	243.16

*Approximate reduction of 10^c/₆ to scale of December, 1899.

WAGE RATES PAID BY COTTON MILLS OF LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, SINCE 1853

The table below gives the wage rates paid under the standard lists of Lancashire, in terms of percentage of the basic list prices. Basic list prices are indicated by 100; rates 5 per cent. above list are expressed by 105; rates 5 per cent. below list are expressed by 95, etc.

(Compiled by The Industrial Service Department of The Merchants National Bank of Boston)

END OF YEAR	COTTON SPINNING		Cotton Weaving Blackburn and Uniform Lists
	Bolton List	Oldham List	
1853	No List	No List	Blackburn List
1854-1857	No List	No List	Adopted + 10
1858	List Adopted	No List	100
1859	100	No List	100
1860	105	No List	105
1861-1865	100	No List	100
1866	105	No List	100
1867	100	No List	List Revised
1868	100	No List	100
1869	95	No List	95
1870	95	No List	100
1871	100	No List	100
1872-1873	105	No List	100
1874	100	No List	100
1875	105	No List	100
1876	105	List Adopted	100
1877	100	95	100
1878	100	85	90
1879	90	80	85
1880	95	85	85
1881-1882	95	90	90
1883	95	90	85
1884	95	90	90
1885-1887	90	85	90
1888-1889	95	90	90
1890	100	90	90
1891	100	95	90
1892	100	95	Uniform List
1893-1898	100	92.09	Adopted — 10
1899	100	95	90
1900-1904	105	100	92.5
1905	105	100	97.5
1906	105	105	100
1907-1908	110	110	100
1909-1911	105	105	100
1912	105	105	105
1913	105	105	105
1914	105	105	105
1915	110	110	105
1916	115	115	110
1917	140	140	140
1918	215	215	215
1919	245	245	245
1920	315*	315*	315†

* Strippers and grinders, blowing-room operatives, and leading men or women in cotton-rooms received in 1920 an additional 10 per cent. on wages realized after the addition of the 70 per cent. of the list.

† Tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers, and loom overlookers received an advance in 1920 of only 55 per cent. of list, instead of the 70 per cent. which other operatives received.

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON AT NEW YORK

(From statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	1902-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04		1904-05		1905-06		1906-07	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September	11	8 ⁵ / ₁₆	8 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₄	8 ⁷ / ₈	13.00	11.25	11.50	10.60	11.10	10.65	10.00	9.60
October	11	9 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	8.04	8.65	10.00	9.50	10.60	9.00	10.75	9.85	11.40	10.25
November	10 ¹ / ₄	9 ⁹ / ₁₆	8	7 ¹ / ₁₆	8.65	8.30	11.05	10.50	10.25	9.30	12.00	10.00	11.40	10.10
December	10 ⁵ / ₁₆	9 ³ / ₄	8 ⁹ / ₁₆	8	8.00	8.50	14.10	11.05	9.00	6.85	12.60	11.05	11.25	10.45
January	12	9 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9.95	8.85	10.75	13.10	7.35	7.00	12.25	11.35	11.00	10.70
February	10	9 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	10.45	9.00	17.25	13.50	8.15	7.35	11.45	10.80	11.25	11.00
March	9 ³ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ⁷ / ₈	10.45	9.00	16.05	14.00	8.30	7.75	11.80	10.05	11.45	10.60
April	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	10.75	9.00	15.45	13.75	8.15	7.55	11.00	11.55	11.45	10.00
May	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	12.15	10.75	13.00	12.75	8.85	7.85	11.00	11.45	12.00	11.50
June	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	13.35	11.50	12.85	10.85	10.15	8.40	11.30	10.80	13.25	12.80
July	8 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₁₆	13.50	11.00	11.25	10.00	11.40	10.00	11.00	10.80	13.50	12.85
August	8 ⁵ / ₈	8	9	8 ⁷ / ₈	12.75	12.75	11.05	10.45	11.35	10.50	10.00	9.80	13.55	13.00
Season	12	8	9 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₁₆	13.50	8.30	17.25	9.50	11.50	6.85	12.60	9.80	13.55	9.60

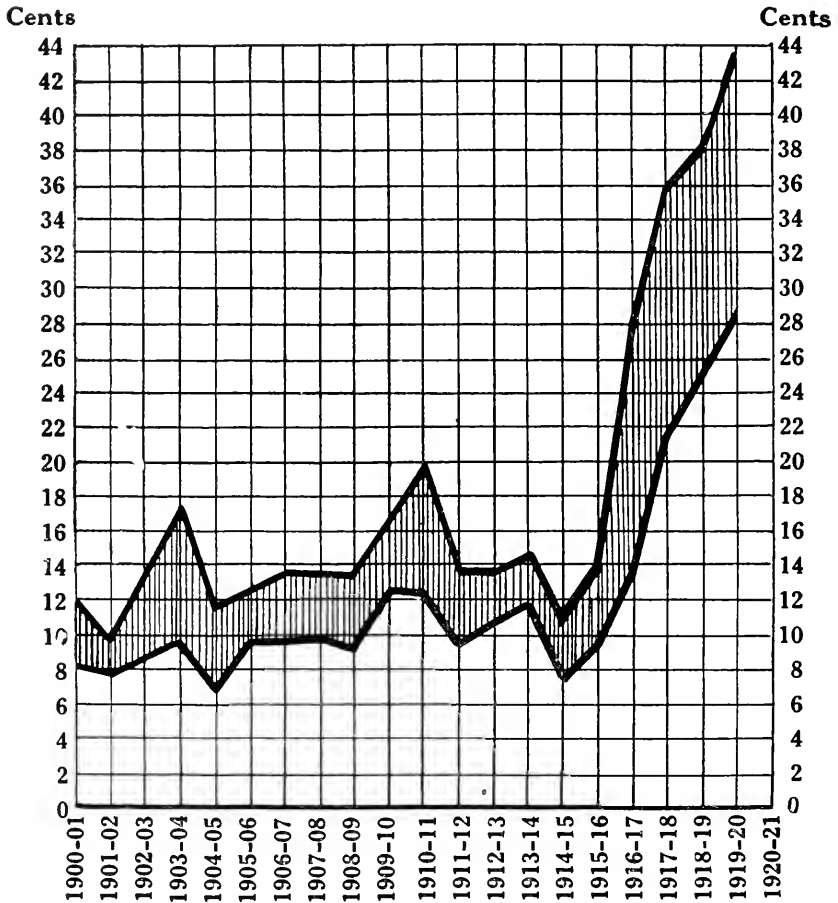
**MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON
AT NEW YORK (continued)**

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September	13.55	11.75	9.60	9.30	13.75	12.40	15.50	13.60	12.00	10.35	11.90	11.50	14.30	12.75
October	12.00	10.80	9.45	9.00	15.05	13.30	14.90	13.75	10.20	9.35	11.70	10.75	14.50	13.50
November	11.80	10.60	9.55	9.25	15.20	14.20	15.15	14.50	9.60	9.30	13.10	11.75	14.10	13.30
December	12.20	11.70	9.35	9.10	16.15	14.65	15.25	14.80	9.65	9.20	13.20	12.75	13.50	12.50
January	12.25	11.30	10.00	9.25	16.10	13.85	15.00	14.75	9.70	9.35	13.40	12.85	13.05	12.30
February	11.85	11.35	10.00	9.65	15.25	14.10	14.95	14.00	10.70	9.90	13.05	12.50	13.05	12.55
March	11.65	10.40	9.85	9.60	15.35	14.65	14.65	14.20	10.35	10.35	12.90	12.40	13.75	13.00
April	10.50	9.90	10.90	9.95	15.30	14.55	15.45	14.40	12.00	10.85	12.60	11.70	13.50	13.00
May	11.50	10.20	11.80	10.85	16.05	14.50	16.15	15.35	11.90	11.30	12.10	11.80	14.50	12.90
June	12.20	11.30	12.00	11.20	15.40	14.50	15.95	14.75	11.90	11.40	12.50	11.70	13.75	13.25
July	11.50	10.70	13.15	12.10	16.45	15.25	14.85	12.50	13.40	11.65	12.45	11.95	13.25	12.50
August	9.85	9.50	13.10	12.40	19.75	15.20	13.15	11.60	13.10	11.25	12.70	11.90	11.00	11.00
Season	13.55	9.50	13.15	9.00	19.75	12.40	16.15	11.60	13.40	9.20	13.40	10.75	14.50	11.00

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON AT NEW YORK (continued)

	1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1919-20	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
August	11.00	11.00	9.85	9.20	16.40	13.35	28.00	23.10	37.30	29.70	35.70	30.55
September	—	—	12.40	9.75	16.30	15.15	26.30	21.20	38.20	32.65	32.85	28.85
October	—	—	12.75	11.85	19.30	16.60	29.90	25.25	34.45	30.20	38.55	31.10
November	7.75	7.50	12.50	11.00	20.95	18.75	31.25	28.75	31.60	27.75	40.20	38.40
December	7.80	7.25	12.75	11.05	20.30	16.20	31.85	29.85	33.00	27.50	40.25	38.00
January	8.70	7.90	12.60	11.80	18.80	16.75	33.30	31.50	32.40	25.60	39.75	38.75
February	8.70	8.35	12.15	11.20	17.05	14.30	32.65	31.20	27.85	25.00	40.10	37.55
March	9.80	8.25	12.15	11.45	19.30	17.00	35.05	32.70	28.70	26.10	43.25	40.25
April	10.60	9.80	12.20	11.05	21.15	19.35	36.00	26.75	29.65	28.30	43.25	41.25
May	10.40	9.50	13.35	12.30	22.10	19.60	30.10	25.70	34.00	28.75	43.00	40.00
June	9.85	9.45	13.45	12.05	27.40	22.65	32.30	29.00	34.95	30.35	40.00	37.75
July	9.60	8.90	13.30	12.90	27.65	24.60	34.10	28.55	36.60	33.40	43.75	39.25
Season	11.00	7.25	13.45	9.20	27.65	13.35	30.00	21.20	38.20	25.00	43.75	28.85

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON IN NEW YORK



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the high and low prices of middling upland spot cotton, in cents per pound, in the New York market, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLAND SPOT COTTON IN NEW YORK

In Cents Per Pound

(From statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange)

The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

Season	High	Low
1900-01	12	8 $\frac{1}{5}$
1901-02	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
1902-03	13.50	8.30
1903-04	17.25	0.50
1904-05	11.05	0.85
1905-06	12.00	0.85
1906-07	13.50	0.60
1907-08	13.55	0.00
1908-09	13.15	0.00
1909-10	10.45	12.40
1910-11	10.75	12.30
1911-12	13.40	0.20
1912-13	13.40	10.75
1913-14	14.50	11.00
1914-15	10.00	7.25
1915-16	13.45	0.20
1916-17	27.05	13.35
1917-18	30.00	21.20
1918-19	38.20	25.00
1919-20	43.75	28.85

AVERAGE CASH DIVIDENDS OF NEW BEDFORD AND FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS

(Based on data compiled by Sanford & Kelley of New Bedford and G. M. Haffards & Co. of Fall River)

	New Bedford	Fall River
1910	8.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.80 $\frac{1}{2}$
1911	5.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912	4.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1913	5.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
1914	4.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1915	6.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
1916	7.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
1917	11.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
1918	12.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
1919	13.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920	10.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.33 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS

Week by Week during 1919 and 1920

DATE		Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)			Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₂ " Peelers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
		In English Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents			
1919							
January	6 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 41	31.30
	10 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 @ 40 ¹ / ₂	30.90
	17 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	38 @ 40	29.10
	24 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	52	35 @ 38	25.60
February	31 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	50	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 38	26.95
	7 . .	27.30	4.75	54.03	50	36 @ 39	25.00
	14 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	35 @ 37 ¹ / ₄	25.80
	21 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	36 @ 36 ¹ / ₂	26.65
March	28 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	50	36 @ 37 ¹ / ₂	26.00
	7 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	46	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 37	26.45
	14 . .	27.09	4.75	53.61	46	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 38	28.15
	21 . .	27.09	4.70	53.05	47	35 ¹ / ₂ @ 37 ¹ / ₂	28.40
April	28 . .	27.09	4.58	51.60	50	36 @ 37 ¹ / ₂	28.25
	4 . .	26.59	4.66	51.63	50	37 @ 38	28.70
	11 . .	26.59	4.64	51.41	50	36 @ 38 ¹ / ₂	28.45
	16 . .	26.59	4.65	51.52	50	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 39 ¹ / ₂	28.30
May	25 . .	26.59	4.66	51.63	50	38 @ 40	29.25
	2 . .	26.59	4.67	51.74	50	38 ¹ / ₂ @ 41	29.15
	9 . .	26.59	4.67	51.74	50	39 @ 41	29.10
	16 . .	26.59	4.65	51.52	50	40 @ 42 ¹ / ₂	30.05
June	23 . .	26.59	4.64	51.41	50	42 ¹ / ₂ @ 43 ³ / ₄	31.55
	30 . .	26.59	4.63	51.29	52	44 @ 47	33.15
	5 . .	27.09	4.61	52.03	52	44 @ 46	31.40
	11 . .	27.09	4.61	52.03	52	45 ¹ / ₂ @ 47	32.65
July	20 . .	27.09	4.60	51.02	56 @ 58	45 ¹ / ₂ @ 48	33.15
	27 . .	27.09	4.59	51.81	58	46 @ 48	34.75
	4 . .	27.09	4.52	51.02	58	47 ¹ / ₂ @ 48	33.45
	11 . .	27.09	4.48	50.57	58	49 @ 50	35.85
August	18 . .	27.09	4.43	50.50	58	52 @ 54	36.30
	25 . .	27.09	4.37	49.33	58	53 @ 55	35.50
	31 . .	27.09	4.35	49.10	58	52 ¹ / ₂ @ 56	34.20
	8 . .	31.00	4.32	55.80	63	50 @ 52	32.15
September	15 . .	30.00	4.27	53.37	63 @ 65	50 @ 53	31.50
	22 . .	29.50	4.18	51.38	67 @ 70	51 @ 53	31.50
	29 . .	30.00	4.20	52.50	67 @ 70	51 @ 54	32.05
	5 . .	30.00	4.14	51.75	67 @ 70	52 @ 55	29.40
	12 . .	30.00	4.17	52.12	67 @ 70	46 ¹ / ₂ @ 50	29.15
	19 . .	30.00	4.15	51.87	67 @ 70	48 @ 50	30.25
	26 . .	30.00	4.24	53.00	65	53 @ 54	32.85

PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE
PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK
MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS (continued)

		Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)			Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₂ Peelers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
DATE		In Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents			
1919							
October	3 . .	30.00	4.20	52.50	65	52 @ 54	31.20
	10 . .	30.00	4.19	52.37	65	56 @ 57	33.60
	17 . .	32.00	4.15	55.33	65	59 @ 63	34.75
	24 . .	33.50	4.15	57.93	65 @ 67	65 @ 70	37.20
	31 . .	35.50	4.16	61.53	73	72 @ 75	38.40
November	7 . .	37.50	4.14	64.69	75	78 @ 84	39.75
	14 . .	40.00	4.11	68.50	75 @ 80	80 @ 90	39.65
	21 . .	40.50	4.04	68.17	78 @ 80	85 @ 87	38.40
	28 . .	45.00	4.00	75.00	78 @ 80	75 @ 80	39.45
December	5 . .	49.00	3.84	78.40	78 @ 80	76 @ 80	39.25
	12 . .	50.50	3.65	76.80	78 @ 80	78 @ 81	38.00
	19 . .	49.00	3.75	76.50	78 @ 80	80 @ 82	39.25
	23 . .	51.00	3.83	81.39	78 @ 80	82 @ 83	39.25
1920							
January	2 . .	55.00	3.78	86.62	78 @ 80	83 @ 85	39.25
	9 . .	58.00	3.73	90.14	78 @ 80	84 @ 90	39.25
	16 . .	67.50	3.68	103.50	78 @ 80	85 @ 88	39.25
	23 . .	68.00	3.63	102.85	78 @ 80	90 @ 95	39.30
	30 . .	77.00	3.50	112.29	84	87 @ 94	39.50
February	6 . .	82.50	3.33	114.47	87	90 @ 95	37.80
	13 . .	91.00	3.43	130.05	92	85 @ 91	38.45
	20 . .	96.00	3.45	138.00	95	90 @ 95	39.00
	27 . .	92.50	3.39	130.65	95 @ 1.00	90 @ 95	39.65
March	5 . .	85.50	3.65	130.03	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 98	40.90
	12 . .	87.50	3.68	134.16	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 98	41.00
	19 . .	84.00	3.80	133.00	1.00 @ 1.01	95 @ 1.02	41.00
	26 . .	83.00	3.95	136.60	1.00 @ 1.01	95 @ 1.02	41.50
April	31 . .	83.00	3.90	134.88	1.00 @ 1.01	94 @ 1.02	41.75
	9 . .	86.00	3.97	142.26	1.00 @ 1.01	98 @ 1.06	43.00
	16 . .	86.50	3.95	142.36	1.05 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.03	43.25
	23 . .	85.50	3.88	138.22	1.15	1.00 @ 1.05	41.65
	30 . .	84.50	3.82	134.49	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.25
May	7 . .	87.00	3.83	138.84	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.10
	14 . .	83.50	3.81	132.55	1.15	1.00 @ 1.09	41.15
	20 . .	76.50	3.81	121.44	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	43.00
	26 . .	75.50	3.87	121.74	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
June	4 . .	74.00	3.90	120.25	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
	11 . .	72.00	3.94	117.78	1.15	1.00 @ 1.10	40.00
	18 . .	68.00	3.96	112.20	—	1.00 @ 1.10	39.25
	25 . .	63.00	3.96	103.95	—	1.00 @ 1.05	38.25

(These Prices are for Middling)

PRICES OF EGYPTIAN, SEA ISLAND, AND LONG STAPLE PEELER COTTONS IN COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK MIDDLING UPLAND SPOTS (continued)

DATE	Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis Egyptian Spots at Liverpool (Compiled by The Merchants National Bank of Boston)				Extra Choice Sea Islands at Savannah (Compiled by Gordon & Co.)	Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₂ Peellers at New Bedford (Compiled by the New Bedford Standard)	Middling Upland Spots at New York (Compiled by New York Cotton Exchange)
	In English Pence	Rate of Exchange	Equiva- lent in American Cents				
1920							
July	2 .	62.00	3.95	102.04	Prices of Sea Island nominal after June, due to inactivity of market	1.00 @ 1.05	39.75
	9 .	62.00	3.04	101.78		.98 @ 1.05	40.50
	10 .	64.00	3.88	103.40		.95 @ 1.00	42.50
	23 .	60.00	3.75	103.12		.92	43.75
	30 .	67.00	3.71	103.57		.92	40.00
August	6 .	68.00	3.69	104.58		.90	39.50
	13 .	70.00	3.65	106.47		.85 @ .90	37.50
	20 .	68.00	3.59	101.73		.75 @ .80	33.50
	27 .	67.00	3.56	90.30		.80 @ .85	33.50
September	3 .	66.50	3.55	98.35		.65 @ .75	31.75
	10 .	65.00	3.51	95.03		.65 @ .72	32.25
	17 .	61.00	3.54	89.97		.65 @ .70	31.00
	24 .	57.00	3.47	82.42		.52 @ .56	28.50
October	1 .	54.00	3.50	78.73		.46 @ .50	25.00
	8 .	51.00	3.50	74.35		.43 @ .47	24.50
	15 .	45.00	3.46	64.89		.37 @ .40	22.00
	22 .	43.00	3.44	61.61		.32 @ .35	21.00
	20 .	43.00	3.45	61.83		.34 @ .36	22.20
November	5 .	43.00	3.38	60.54		.34 @ .36	20.85
	12 .	40.00	3.36	56.00		.34 @ .36	19.40
	10 .	33.00	3.43	47.15		.27 @ .28	17.55
	26 .	30.00	3.48	43.50		.24 @ .26	15.85
December	3 .	28.00	3.46	40.37		.24 @ .25	16.15
	10 .	28.00	3.45	40.23		.24 @ .25	16.25
	17 .	26.00	3.51	38.01		.24 @ .26	16.00
	22 .	25.00	3.53	36.77		.24 @ .26	14.50
	31 .	22.00	3.52	32.25		.25 @ .26	14.75

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED PAID TO PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census)

Crop Year	Yearly Average Price of Lint Cotton Per Pound (In Cents)	Yearly Average Price of Cotton Seed Per Ton
1910	13.05	\$25.80
1911	9.56	17.10
1912	11.48	19.20
1913	12.48	22.40
1914	7.33	17.00
1915	11.22	33.60
1916	17.28	50.50
1917	27.12	66.08
1918	28.76	65.32
1919	35.36	67.18

FARM PRICES OF COTTON SEED, ON 15TH OF EACH MONTH,

Per Ton

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Agriculture)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 15	\$26.35	\$16.57	\$21.08	\$22.70	\$19.14	\$36.85	\$52.53	\$67.51	\$64.03	\$90.88
February 15	25.61	16.81	22.01	23.37	23.33	36.75	51.43	66.95	64.65	69.34
March 15	25.49	18.21	21.55	23.00	22.32	36.56	53.18	68.27	64.00	67.18
April 15	20.12	18.62	21.80	24.17	22.60	38.13	55.04	68.08	64.28	68.71
May 15	25.46	19.21	21.88	23.50	22.07	37.91	55.01	68.16	63.83	69.88
June 15	23.38	19.24	21.54	23.62	20.82	35.79	57.10	66.03	63.80	66.16
July 15	22.70	19.04	21.37	22.78	20.05	36.06	56.00	64.11	64.24	61.64
August 15	20.45	18.02	20.24	20.16	20.14	35.22	56.01	61.34	66.23	43.22
September 15	18.09	17.61	21.07	13.88	20.68	41.13	57.58	67.00	62.13	20.06
October 15	16.73	18.04	22.01	15.28	33.73	47.10	65.02	65.85	66.05	28.04
November 15	16.69	18.57	22.46	14.01	34.01	55.82	60.38	64.97	72.65	20.00
December 15	16.70	21.42	23.48	17.73	35.54	56.35	68.29	65.05	69.07	—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PAID FOR THE PRINCIPAL

DURING MONTH OF	JANUARY DELIVERY		MARCH DELIVERY		MAY DELIVERY		JULY DELIVERY	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Season of 1914-15								
August, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November (old contract)	7.56	6.97	7.51	7.00	7.40	7.25	—	—
November (new contract)	7.85	7.15	7.95	7.36	8.15	7.57	8.20	7.72
December (old contract)	7.42	6.75	7.28	7.27	—	—	—	—
December (new contract)	7.70	6.86	7.80	7.08	8.07	7.25	8.26	7.41
January, 1915 (old contract)	8.20	7.47	8.20	7.77	8.56	7.90	—	—
January (new contract)	8.56	7.75	8.88	7.85	9.10	8.00	9.28	8.20
February (old contract)	—	—	8.18	8.18	8.63	8.63	—	—
February (new contract)	9.61	9.10	8.73	8.02	8.98	8.26	9.17	8.47
March	10.71	8.40	9.35	8.15	9.88	8.32	10.19	8.55
April	11.09	10.42	11.23	10.66	10.38	9.46	10.63	9.77
May	10.76	9.70	10.95	10.01	9.98	9.00	10.29	9.17
June	10.30	9.87	10.53	10.16	10.73	10.34	9.62	9.15
July	10.15	9.08	10.38	9.39	10.52	9.58	9.39	8.41
Season (old contract)	8.20	6.75	8.20	7.00	8.63	7.25	—	—
Season (new contract)	11.09	6.86	11.23	7.08	10.73	7.25	10.63	7.41
Season of 1915-16								
August, 1915	10.45	9.50	10.70	9.75	10.92	9.97	11.15	10.22
September	12.75	10.13	13.04	10.39	13.16	10.62	13.17	10.81
October	13.20	11.85	13.47	12.06	13.68	12.20	13.67	12.25
November	12.50	11.40	12.79	11.61	13.00	11.75	13.06	11.83
December	12.72	11.70	13.00	11.98	13.21	12.21	13.30	12.33
January, 1916	12.47	11.99	12.65	11.71	12.88	11.93	13.02	12.05
February	12.62	11.85	12.90	11.06	12.28	11.24	12.41	11.44
March	12.60	11.93	11.99	11.16	12.08	11.34	12.30	11.53
April	12.57	12.17	12.74	12.28	11.99	11.76	12.14	11.91
May	13.56	12.48	13.72	12.63	13.15	11.98	13.27	12.12
June	13.68	12.83	13.81	12.99	13.97	13.14	13.38	12.50
July	13.62	13.08	13.75	13.33	13.88	13.36	13.17	12.70
Season	13.68	9.50	13.81	9.75	13.97	9.97	13.67	10.22
Season of 1916-17								
August, 1916	16.42	13.34	16.58	13.47	16.70	13.65	16.75	13.98
September	16.48	15.08	16.60	15.24	16.74	15.43	16.77	15.50
October	19.80	16.42	19.91	16.51	20.04	16.84	20.04	16.93
November	21.19	18.65	21.32	18.80	21.55	18.92	21.51	18.96
December	20.56	15.00	20.80	16.20	20.99	16.45	20.98	16.50
January, 1917	18.58	16.40	18.81	16.30	19.08	16.55	19.10	16.50
February	16.22	15.58	17.00	13.72	17.25	12.50	17.00	13.90
March	18.58	15.99	19.25	16.72	19.18	16.48	18.99	16.47
April	19.55	17.70	19.65	18.18	21.25	18.72	21.40	18.53
May	21.50	18.49	21.70	18.64	21.50	19.35	21.80	19.14
June	27.18	21.16	27.37	21.48	27.45	22.10	27.28	21.59
July	27.15	23.35	27.32	23.45	27.48	23.55	27.45	24.75
Season	27.18	13.34	27.37	13.47	27.48	12.50	27.45	13.90

OPTIONS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

AUGUST DELIVERY		SEPTEMBER DELIVERY		OCTOBER DELIVERY		DECEMBER DELIVERY		DURING MONTH OF
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
Season of 1914-15								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	August, 1914
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	September
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	October
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.48	6.85	(old contract) November
8.02	8.02	-	-	8.50	7.08	-	-	(new contract) November
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49	6.65	(old contract) December
7.85	7.83	-	-	8.48	7.70	-	-	(new contract) December
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(old contract) January, 1915
9.20	8.49	9.25	8.72	9.50	8.44	9.03	8.60	(new contract) January
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(old contract) February
9.22	8.74	9.20	8.70	9.40	8.77	9.53	8.93	(new contract) February
10.14	8.73	9.38	9.38	10.50	8.85	10.07	9.05	March
10.67	10.13	10.78	10.30	10.92	10.16	11.08	10.34	April
10.20	9.45	10.50	10.43	10.60	9.46	10.76	9.70	May
9.70	9.37	9.80	9.47	10.00	9.60	10.26	9.84	June
9.52	8.48	9.30	8.74	9.86	8.75	10.08	9.03	July
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49	6.65	(old contract) Season
10.67	7.83	10.78	8.72	10.92	7.70	11.08	8.60	(new contract) Season
Season of 1915-16								
9.15	8.86	9.30	8.95	10.02	9.10	10.30	9.30	August, 1915
12.86	11.50	9.69	9.69	12.22	9.67	12.88	9.90	September
13.40	12.13	-	-	12.72	11.58	13.00	11.70	October
12.91	11.80	12.46	11.62	12.92	11.55	12.37	11.28	November
13.12	12.33	12.70	12.10	12.80	11.90	12.61	11.64	December
12.89	12.20	12.70	12.25	12.86	12.00	12.99	12.23	January, 1916
12.48	11.59	12.40	11.65	12.45	11.63	12.58	11.77	February
12.33	11.65	12.29	11.99	12.38	11.70	12.54	11.85	March
12.22	12.00	12.22	12.04	12.32	11.93	12.48	12.10	April
13.31	12.24	13.30	12.47	13.39	12.27	13.53	12.44	May
13.43	12.61	13.39	12.60	13.47	12.62	13.61	12.78	June
13.18	12.72	13.25	12.87	13.37	12.84	13.55	13.02	July
13.43	8.86	13.39	8.95	13.47	9.10	13.61	9.30	Season
Season of 1916-17								
14.95	12.95	16.30	13.40	16.33	13.10	16.40	13.28	August, 1916
-	-	16.30	14.88	16.50	14.81	16.47	14.95	September
-	-	17.80	16.52	19.55	15.85	19.75	16.15	October
20.70	19.68	19.45	17.15	19.20	16.93	21.06	18.64	November
20.49	16.45	18.84	15.40	18.83	15.00	20.42	16.13	December
18.40	16.52	17.75	16.00	17.58	15.62	17.69	15.73	January, 1917
16.57	14.60	16.14	14.00	16.60	13.65	16.36	13.77	February
18.95	16.32	18.63	16.05	18.51	15.82	18.59	15.94	March
21.15	18.54	19.27	18.37	19.75	17.64	19.60	17.74	April
21.60	19.16	21.36	18.60	21.40	18.36	21.49	18.45	May
27.10	21.40	27.05	21.87	27.00	21.93	27.14	21.14	June
27.10	24.05	26.65	23.83	26.90	23.61	27.08	23.50	July
27.10	12.95	27.05	13.40	27.00	13.10	27.14	13.28	Season

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PAID FOR THE PRINCIPAL

DURING MONTH OF	JANUARY DELIVERY		MARCH DELIVERY		MAY DELIVERY		JULY DELIVERY	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Season of 1917-18								
August, 1917	26.20	21.43	26.25	21.62	26.42	21.75	25.95	21.78
September	24.50	19.45	24.70	19.61	24.73	19.70	24.60	19.93
October	27.45	23.43	27.15	23.53	27.14	23.64	27.20	23.75
November	29.83	26.34	29.45	25.90	29.10	25.74	28.92	25.55
December	30.81	27.08	30.35	27.85	30.00	27.60	29.60	27.30
January, 1918	32.44	30.00	31.97	29.00	31.59	29.35	31.30	29.05
February	—	—	31.77	29.88	31.30	29.25	30.97	28.82
March	30.83	29.33	34.10	31.54	33.23	31.08	32.37	30.65
April	32.00	23.70	31.75	25.38	34.50	25.00	33.80	24.60
May	26.30	22.30	25.00	22.53	27.18	23.12	27.24	23.05
June	25.10	22.40	25.08	22.40	25.15	23.30	28.45	24.23
July	25.00	23.14	24.87	23.13	24.86	23.18	29.25	24.45
Season	32.44	19.45	34.10	19.61	34.50	19.70	33.80	19.93
Season of 1918-19								
August, 1918	35.10	24.00	35.00	24.07	34.80	24.17	34.42	31.97
September	36.35	30.50	36.05	30.42	36.00	30.42	35.40	30.60
October	33.00	27.30	32.05	26.05	32.84	26.75	32.58	26.62
November	30.50	25.30	29.08	24.45	28.70	24.05	28.36	23.75
December	30.45	24.53	29.10	23.00	28.30	23.20	27.76	22.05
January, 1919	30.00	21.00	28.45	20.95	27.50	20.00	26.58	19.15
February	29.35	18.20	24.25	20.80	23.16	19.80	22.50	19.30
March (old contract)	21.10	19.00	28.25	21.70	24.50	20.85	23.51	20.23
March (new contract)	22.15	19.05	—	—	25.20	21.75	23.75	20.00
April (old contract)	20.50	20.14	—	—	27.50	27.15	27.20	22.20
April (new contract)	24.60	20.10	24.30	20.15	28.90	25.00	27.20	22.55
May (new contract)	31.70	23.53	31.45	23.35	31.00	27.68	32.80	26.15
June (new contract)	34.00	26.93	33.87	26.70	33.52	28.95	34.40	28.55
July (new contract)	36.10	31.38	36.18	31.30	36.00	31.45	35.95	32.00
Season (old contract)	36.35	18.20	36.05	20.80	36.00	19.80	35.40	19.15
Season (new contract)	36.10	19.05	36.18	20.15	36.00	21.75	35.95	20.90
Season of 1919-20								
August, 1919	35.20	29.86	35.28	29.66	35.20	29.00	32.07	31.00
September	33.02	28.08	33.21	28.25	33.28	28.45	33.00	28.50
October	36.22	30.65	35.66	30.75	35.35	30.84	34.80	31.25
November	37.80	33.00	37.26	31.15	36.73	30.20	36.34	29.35
December	38.10	34.02	36.32	31.84	34.60	30.50	32.95	29.20
January, 1920	38.86	37.00	37.21	35.55	35.95	33.55	33.96	31.59
February	29.00	27.25	38.25	33.75	35.32	31.50	32.96	29.40
March	32.48	28.76	33.18	37.85	39.80	34.60	36.00	32.05
April	35.28	32.50	34.35	32.00	42.50	36.00	40.25	36.80
May	35.48	32.38	34.88	32.00	42.68	38.80	39.41	36.05
June	34.93	30.96	34.43	30.43	34.98	29.95	38.00	35.25
July	32.78	29.18	31.99	28.00	31.25	28.40	43.75	38.00
Season	38.86	27.25	43.18	28.25	42.68	28.40	43.75	28.50

OPTIONS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

AUGUST DELIVERY		SEPTEMBER DELIVERY		OCTOBER DELIVERY		DECEMBER DELIVERY		DURING MONTH OF	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low		
Season of 1917-18									
27.27	23.62	26.20	21.70	26.50	21.40	26.21	21.46	.	August, 1917
—	—	23.70	20.82	24.00	19.80	24.60	19.53	.	September
26.22	25.00	—	—	20.50	24.10	28.12	23.60	.	October
28.38	25.16	—	—	27.43	20.76	30.50	27.05	.	November
29.33	27.25	—	—	28.70	26.22	30.73	28.75	.	December
30.37	28.05	—	—	30.16	27.80	30.00	27.65	.	January, 1918
30.34	28.85	28.23	28.23	29.03	27.45	29.70	27.28	.	February
31.93	30.75	30.50	30.48	31.22	29.62	30.08	29.40	.	March
33.50	24.50	32.03	25.06	32.48	23.00	32.16	23.80	.	April
26.78	23.05	26.25	23.60	26.55	22.51	26.42	22.44	.	May
28.00	24.18	26.00	23.60	25.75	22.78	25.30	22.53	.	June
27.25	24.45	26.65	24.70	25.02	23.65	25.22	23.25	.	July
33.50	23.05	32.03	20.82	32.48	19.80	32.16	19.53	.	Season
Season of 1918-19									
32.80	25.00	34.43	26.47	35.70	24.80	35.30	24.23	.	August, 1918
34.55	29.85	30.35	33.10	37.25	31.20	36.50	30.70	.	September
31.00	26.80	28.80	25.00	33.00	30.40	33.25	28.05	.	October
27.85	22.80	27.40	22.00	26.00	21.00	30.35	26.00	.	November
20.25	22.30	25.70	21.05	25.35	21.00	32.00	25.70	.	December
25.00	18.05	23.68	18.10	24.08	18.02	20.85	17.00	.	January, 1919
21.33	20.00	20.00	18.65	20.88	18.40	20.50	18.20	.	February
23.00	20.24	22.38	19.64	22.00	19.00	22.10	18.00	.	(old contract) March
22.00	21.10	22.48	20.10	22.40	19.45	22.17	19.00	.	(new contract) March
24.00	23.05	24.12	20.60	24.90	20.41	23.00	20.06	.	(old contract) April
25.00	22.30	25.66	21.14	25.55	20.60	24.90	20.20	.	(new contract) April
31.67	25.38	31.80	25.30	32.20	24.28	31.85	23.84	.	(new contract) May
33.65	28.20	33.67	27.65	34.43	27.52	34.30	27.20	.	(new contract) June
35.70	32.10	35.05	33.35	36.00	31.85	36.23	31.65	.	(new contract) July
34.55	18.05	30.35	18.10	37.25	18.02	36.50	17.00	.	(old contract) Season
35.70	21.10	35.05	20.10	36.00	19.45	36.23	19.00	.	(new contract) Season
Season of 1919-20									
32.70	29.60	34.38	29.70	35.50	29.75	35.35	29.80	.	August, 1919
32.20	28.90	31.39	28.60	32.60	27.95	32.95	28.11	.	September
33.08	31.65	32.80	31.00	37.25	30.40	37.00	30.60	.	October
35.00	28.00	33.75	28.00	32.00	27.60	38.50	35.00	.	November
31.30	29.00	30.50	28.00	29.85	27.03	40.00	35.95	.	December
32.25	30.03	31.60	30.40	31.40	29.30	30.90	28.90	.	January, 1920
32.00	29.00	31.10	28.80	30.78	27.62	30.20	27.20	.	February
34.85	31.10	34.25	30.50	33.80	29.70	33.95	29.12	.	March
38.50	35.92	37.50	35.50	37.25	33.77	36.20	33.00	.	April
38.70	36.00	36.85	34.80	36.85	34.15	35.08	33.05	.	May
37.00	34.45	35.40	33.43	36.70	32.70	35.64	31.61	.	June
38.50	34.00	36.60	33.97	35.31	31.27	33.60	30.00	.	July
38.70	28.00	37.50	28.00	37.25	27.03	40.00	27.20	.	Season

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

SHARP RISE IN JANUARY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/10"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
January 2	\$.68	\$.87	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$.70	\$.90	\$.112	\$1.60	\$1.90	\$.25	\$2.75	\$3.15	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.40	39.25	—
January 3	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 5	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	\$.78
January 6	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 7	.68	.87	1.10	1.50	.70	.90	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.00	—
January 8	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 9	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.12	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.15	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.40	39.25	—
January 10	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.15	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	39.25	\$.82
January 12	.70	.87	1.10	1.50	.71	.88	1.15	1.60	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	39.25	—
January 13	.72	.87	1.15	1.55	.72	.88	1.18	1.65	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.30	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 14	.72	.88	1.15	1.55	.72	.90	1.18	1.65	1.95	2.30	2.75	3.30	2.05	2.55	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 15	.72	.88	1.15	1.55	.72	.90	1.18	1.65	1.95	2.30	2.75	3.30	2.05	2.55	3.00	3.60	39.25	—
January 16	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.95	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	\$.85
January 17	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.95	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	—
January 18	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.95	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	—
January 19	.72	.90	1.15	1.60	.72	.90	1.18	1.70	1.95	2.35	2.85	3.40	2.05	2.55	3.10	3.65	39.25	—
January 20	.72	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	39.55	—
January 21	.70	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	39.10	—
January 22	.72	.90	1.15	1.65	.73	.92	1.20	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.15	3.70	39.30	—
January 23	.72	.90	1.15	1.70	.73	.92	1.20	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.05	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.20	3.70	39.25	\$.86
January 24	.72	.90	1.15	1.70	.73	.92	1.20	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.05	3.50	2.05	2.60	3.20	3.70	39.25	—
January 26	.72	.90	1.20	1.70	.73	.92	1.25	1.90	2.00	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.20	3.70	39.05	—
January 27	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.95	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.25	3.70	39.05	—
January 28	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.25	3.70	39.50	—
January 29	.73	.92	1.25	1.75	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.50	—
January 30	.73	.92	1.25	1.80	.73	.98	1.30	2.00	2.05	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.50	—
January 31	.73	.94	1.25	1.80	.73	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.10	2.50	3.15	3.50	2.25	2.75	3.30	3.70	39.00	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

MODERATE ADVANCE IN FEBRUARY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS					CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS					COMBED SINGLE WARPS					COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS					Mld. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. 1 3/16"	
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s		20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	In Cents	
February 2	. . .	\$.073	\$.043	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$.074	\$.048	\$.130	\$.210	\$.205	\$.250	\$.315	\$.350	\$.210	\$.275	\$.335	\$.370	30.15				-
February 373	.03	1.30	1.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	38.00				-
February 473	.03	1.30	1.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.50	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.75	3.35	3.70	37.55				-
February 573	.03	1.30	1.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	37.80				-
February 673	.03	1.30	1.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	37.80				-
February 773	.03	1.30	1.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	38.00				\$.88
February 973	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	38.00				-
February 1073	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	38.00				-
February 1173	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.70	37.75				-
February 1273	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.10	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.35	3.75	37.75				-
February 1373	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.40	3.75	38.45				-
February 1473	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.05	2.45	3.15	3.55	2.10	2.70	3.40	3.75	38.75				.83
February 1673	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	38.95				-
February 1773	.03	1.28	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.40				-
February 1873	.04	1.28	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.00				-
February 1973	.04	1.28	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.20				-
February 2073	.04	1.28	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.10	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.15	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.00				-
February 2173	.04	1.28	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.70	3.40	3.80	Closed				.88
February 2473	.04	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.70	3.40	3.80	39.35				-
February 2573	.03	1.30	1.05	.74	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.20	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.10				-
February 2673	.03	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	39.85				-
February 2773	.03	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	39.65				-
February 2873	.03	1.30	2.00	.75	1.00	1.30	2.25	2.15	2.50	3.15	3.60	2.25	2.75	3.40	3.80	40.00				.88

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

PRICES REACTED IN MARCH

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS					CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS					COMBED SINGLE WARPS					COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS					Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"	
	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
March 1	.73	.96	1.30	2.00	.73	.68	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	.68	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	.68	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.25	—
March 2	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	.68	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	.68	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	.68	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.50	—
March 3	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	.68	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	.68	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	.68	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.75	—
March 4	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	1.00	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	1.00	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.05	—
March 5	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	1.00	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	1.00	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.00	—
March 6	.73	.96	1.28	2.00	.73	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.15	1.00	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	1.00	1.30	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	40.00	\$.00
March 7	.73	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.00	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	1.00	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	40.00	—
March 8	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	40.00	—
March 9	.70	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 10	.72	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 11	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 12	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 13	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 14	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	.00
March 15	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 16	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 17	.74	.95	1.30	2.00	.74	.08	1.30	2.10	2.10	2.10	.08	1.30	2.10	2.15	2.20	.08	1.30	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	41.00	—
March 18	.73	.94	1.30	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 19	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 20	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.25	.02
March 21	.73	.95	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 22	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 23	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 24	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 25	.73	.94	1.25	2.00	.75	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.00	—
March 26	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.50	—
March 27	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.50	—
March 28	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.50	.02
March 29	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.50	—
March 30	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.50	—
March 31	.72	.94	1.25	2.00	.74	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	.05	1.25	2.08	2.00	2.40	2.40	41.75	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

COARSE YARNS ADVANCED, FINE YARNS DECLINED, IN APRIL

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS					CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS					COMBED SINGLE WARPS					COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS					Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s				
April 1	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.15	2.60	3.30	2.15	2.60	3.30	3.65	41.75	-	
April 2	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	Closed	-	
April 3	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	So. 9.2	-	
April 5	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	42.00	-	
April 6	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	42.00	-	
April 7	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	42.00	-	
April 8	73	04	1.25	2.00	74	05	1.25	2.05	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	42.50	-	
April 9	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 10	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 12	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	.02	
April 13	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 14	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 15	73	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 16	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.10	2.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.65	43.00	-	
April 17	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	05	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.25	-	
April 19	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	06	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.25	.05	
April 20	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	06	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.25	-	
April 21	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	06	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.75	-	
April 22	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	06	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.75	-	
April 23	72	03	1.30	2.00	74	06	1.30	2.10	2.00	2.45	3.05	3.40	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	43.75	-	
April 24	73	03	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.20	3.05	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.75	-	
April 26	73	03	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.20	3.05	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.65	-	
April 27	73	03	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.10	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.45	.07	
April 28	73	03	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.10	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	42.00	-	
April 29	73	03	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.05	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.75	-	
April 30	73	05	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.05	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.35	-	
April 30	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.05	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.40	-	
April 30	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	2.00	2.05	3.00	3.35	2.10	2.50	3.25	2.10	2.50	3.25	3.50	41.25	-	

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

MOST VARIETIES OF YARNS LOWER IN MAY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s		
May 1	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	75	08	1.35	2.10	75	08	1.35	2.10	Closed	-
May 3	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	75	08	1.35	2.10	75	08	1.35	2.10	41.45	\$0.07
May 4	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	75	08	1.35	2.10	75	08	1.35	2.10	41.60	-
May 5	73	07	1.30	2.00	75	08	1.35	2.15	75	08	1.35	2.10	75	08	1.35	2.10	41.75	-
May 6	73	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	41.50	-
May 7	73	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.05	1.35	2.15	75	1.05	1.35	2.15	75	1.05	1.35	2.15	41.50	-
May 8	73	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.02	1.35	2.15	75	1.02	1.35	2.15	75	1.02	1.35	2.15	41.10	-
May 10	73	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	41.30	-
May 11	73	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	75	1.00	1.35	2.15	41.30	.07
May 12	74	08	1.30	2.00	76	1.00	1.35	2.15	76	1.00	1.35	2.15	76	1.00	1.35	2.15	41.15	-
May 13	74	08	1.30	2.00	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	41.40	-
May 14	74	08	1.30	2.00	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	41.30	-
May 15	74	08	1.30	2.00	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	76	1.00	1.34	2.15	41.15	-
May 17	72	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	41.60	Nominal
May 18	72	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	42.00	-
May 19	72	08	1.30	2.00	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	75	1.00	1.34	2.15	42.60	-
May 20	72	06	1.30	2.10	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	43.00	-
May 21	72	06	1.30	2.10	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	43.00	-
May 22	72	06	1.30	2.10	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	74	1.00	1.34	2.12	41.00	-
May 24	72	06	1.30	2.10	74	06	1.32	2.10	74	06	1.32	2.10	74	06	1.32	2.10	40.50	Nominal
May 25	72	05	1.28	2.10	74	05	1.30	2.08	74	05	1.30	2.08	74	05	1.30	2.08	40.00	-
May 26	72	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	40.00	-
May 27	72	04	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	40.00	-
May 28	72	04	1.28	2.05	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	74	05	1.28	2.08	40.00	-
May 29	72	05	1.30	2.05	73	06	1.28	2.08	73	06	1.28	2.08	73	06	1.28	2.08	Closed	-

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

SHARP DECLINE IN JUNE

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s		
June 1	.72	.095	1.30	2.05	.73	.096	1.28	2.08	1.95	2.15	2.84	2.95	2.00	2.20	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal
June 2	.72	.03	1.25	2.00	.73	.05	1.28	2.05	1.95	2.15	2.82	2.95	2.00	2.20	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal
June 3	.72	.03	1.25	2.00	.73	.04	1.28	2.05	1.95	2.10	2.80	2.95	2.00	2.15	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal
June 4	.72	.03	1.22	1.95	.72	.04	1.25	2.00	1.95	2.10	2.80	2.95	2.00	2.15	2.85	3.00	40.00	Nominal
June 5	.72	.02	1.22	1.95	.72	.04	1.25	2.00	1.95	2.05	2.80	2.90	2.00	2.10	2.85	2.95	40.00	Nominal
June 6	.72	.02	1.20	1.90	.72	.04	1.22	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.95	40.00	Nominal
June 7	.72	.02	1.20	1.90	.72	.04	1.22	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.95	40.00	Nominal
June 8	.72	.02	1.20	1.90	.72	.04	1.22	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.95	40.00	Nominal
June 9	.72	.02	1.20	1.90	.72	.04	1.22	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.95	40.00	Nominal
June 10	.72	.02	1.20	1.86	.72	.02	1.22	1.86	1.94	1.98	2.72	2.85	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.90	40.00	Nominal
June 11	.72	.02	1.20	1.86	.72	.02	1.22	1.86	1.94	1.98	2.72	2.85	2.00	2.05	2.80	2.90	40.00	Nominal
June 12	.72	.02	1.18	1.80	.72	.02	1.20	1.84	1.90	1.98	2.60	2.78	1.96	2.05	2.70	2.80	40.00	Nominal
June 13	.72	.02	1.18	1.80	.72	.02	1.20	1.84	1.90	1.98	2.60	2.78	1.96	2.05	2.70	2.80	40.00	Nominal
June 14	.72	.02	1.18	1.78	.72	.02	1.20	1.84	1.90	1.98	2.60	2.78	1.96	2.05	2.70	2.80	40.00	Nominal
June 15	.72	.02	1.15	1.75	.71	.02	1.18	1.82	1.85	1.96	2.40	2.60	1.92	2.05	2.60	2.75	40.00	Nominal
June 16	.71	.02	1.12	1.72	.71	.02	1.16	1.80	1.85	1.96	2.40	2.60	1.90	2.04	2.45	2.70	30.50	Nominal
June 17	.71	.02	1.12	1.70	.71	.02	1.16	1.80	1.85	1.96	2.40	2.60	1.90	2.04	2.45	2.70	30.50	Nominal
June 18	.71	.02	1.12	1.70	.71	.02	1.16	1.80	1.85	1.96	2.40	2.60	1.90	2.04	2.45	2.70	30.50	Nominal
June 19	.71	.02	1.10	1.65	.71	.02	1.15	1.80	1.80	1.95	2.35	2.55	1.85	2.05	2.40	2.65	30.25	Nominal
June 20	.71	.02	1.10	1.65	.71	.02	1.15	1.80	1.80	1.95	2.35	2.55	1.85	2.05	2.40	2.65	30.25	Nominal
June 21	.71	.02	1.10	1.64	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 22	.70	.02	1.10	1.62	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 23	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 24	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 25	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 26	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 27	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 28	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 29	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal
June 30	.70	.02	1.10	1.60	.71	.02	1.14	1.75	1.80	1.95	2.30	2.50	1.84	2.00	2.35	2.60	30.25	Nominal

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

BIG DROP IN VALUES IN JULY

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mill Up, Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cnls	Staple Cotton U.S. 11/16
	7/8	20s	30s	40s	7/8	20s	30s	40s	7/8	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s		
July 1	\$.70	\$.85	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$.70	\$.80	\$1.05	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$2.15	\$2.30	\$1.70	\$1.85	\$2.25	\$2.35	39.75	-
July 2 . . . . .	.70	.85	1.00	1.00	.70	.80	1.05	1.75	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	39.75	-
July 3 . . . . .	.70	.85	1.00	1.00	.70	.80	1.05	1.75	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	39.75	-
July 4 . . . . .	.69	.85	1.00	1.50	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.00	Nominal
July 5 . . . . .	.69	.85	1.00	1.50	.70	.85	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.30	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	41.00	-
July 6 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.66	.84	.98	1.50	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 7 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.66	.84	.98	1.50	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 8 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.66	.84	.98	1.50	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 9 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.66	.84	.98	1.50	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 10 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.50	.66	.84	.98	1.50	1.00	1.80	2.15	2.28	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 11 . . . . .	.67	.81	.95	1.45	.66	.81	.98	1.45	1.55	1.78	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	40.50	-
July 12 . . . . .	.67	.80	.95	1.40	.66	.82	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	41.00	Nominal
July 13 . . . . .	.67	.80	.95	1.40	.66	.80	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	41.00	-
July 14 . . . . .	.67	.80	.95	1.40	.66	.80	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.15	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 15 . . . . .	.67	.80	.94	1.40	.66	.80	.95	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 16 . . . . .	.67	.80	.93	1.40	.66	.80	.93	1.40	1.55	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.70	1.85	2.25	2.35	42.50	-
July 17 . . . . .	.66	.79	.92	1.40	.66	.79	.92	1.40	1.50	1.75	2.10	2.25	1.65	1.80	2.20	2.30	42.25	-
July 18 . . . . .	.66	.78	.91	1.40	.68	.78	.92	1.40	1.50	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	42.25	-
July 19 . . . . .	.65	.78	.91	1.40	.66	.78	.92	1.40	1.48	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.00	Nominal
July 20 . . . . .	.65	.77	.90	1.35	.66	.77	.90	1.38	1.48	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.00	-
July 21 . . . . .	.65	.77	.90	1.35	.66	.77	.90	1.38	1.48	1.70	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.00	-
July 22 . . . . .	.64	.70	.89	1.30	.66	.75	.89	1.35	1.48	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.75	-
July 23 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.87	1.30	1.45	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.75	-
July 24 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.45	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	43.75	-
July 25 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.45	1.65	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	42.00	-
July 26 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.45	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	\$.687
July 27 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.66	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 28 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 29 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 30 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-
July 31 . . . . .	.64	.75	.88	1.25	.65	.75	.86	1.30	1.40	1.60	2.10	2.20	1.60	1.75	2.15	2.20	40.00	-

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

A FURTHER SLUMP IN AUGUST

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton X Y In Cnts	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s		
August 2	.003	.074	.086	.125	.005	.075	.087	.130	.010	.100	.110	.160	.010	.100	.110	.160	40.00	.0.87
August 3	.03	.74	.86	1.25	.05	.73	.85	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 4	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.71	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 5	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 6	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 7	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 8	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	—
August 9	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.50	.85
August 10	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.00	—
August 11	.03	.72	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.00	—
August 12	.03	.72	.86	1.24	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	30.00	—
August 13	.03	.70	.86	1.24	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	37.50	—
August 14	.03	.70	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	37.50	—
August 15	.03	.70	.86	1.25	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	37.50	—
August 16	.03	.70	.86	1.22	.05	.70	.83	1.30	.040	.100	.110	.160	.040	.100	.110	.160	36.50	.82
August 17	.02	.70	.82	1.20	.02	.70	.80	1.21	.035	.100	.110	.160	.035	.100	.110	.160	36.50	—
August 18	.02	.70	.82	1.15	.02	.70	.80	1.20	.030	.100	.110	.160	.030	.100	.110	.160	35.00	—
August 19	.01	.60	.85	1.10	.01	.60	.80	1.15	.028	.100	.110	.160	.028	.100	.110	.160	35.00	—
August 20	.01	.60	.85	1.15	.01	.60	.80	1.15	.028	.100	.110	.160	.028	.100	.110	.160	34.25	—
August 21	.01	.60	.80	1.15	.01	.60	.80	1.15	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 22	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 23	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 24	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	.75
August 25	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 26	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 27	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	33.50	—
August 28	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	34.25	.70
August 29	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	34.25	—
August 30	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	34.25	—
August 31	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.01	.60	.80	1.14	.025	.100	.110	.160	.025	.100	.110	.160	31.75	—

PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

FURTHER DRASTIC DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. 13/16" In Cents
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	30s	40s	50s	60s	30s	40s	50s	60s	
September 1	50.53	50.60	50.73	51.08	50.54	50.60	50.72	51.08	51.25	51.40	51.68	51.90	51.32	51.45	51.68	51.90	30.25
September 2	53	60	72	1.08	53	60	72	1.05	1.20	1.40	1.55	1.80	1.25	1.40	1.60	1.80	31.75
September 3	53	60	72	1.08	53	60	72	1.05	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.80	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	31.75
September 4	53	60	72	1.08	53	60	72	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.45	1.75	1.20	1.40	1.55	1.75	31.75
September 5	53	60	72	1.06	53	60	71	1.05	1.20	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.70	Closed
September 6	53	60	72	1.05	53	60	70	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.20	1.30	1.45	1.60	32.25
September 7	53	60	72	1.05	53	60	68	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	31.75
September 8	52	58	71	1.00	53	60	68	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	31.75
September 9	52	59	70	98	52	58	67	1.00	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	32.25
September 10	52	59	69	98	52	58	67	1.00	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.40	1.50	31.75
September 11	51	57	68	98	52	58	66	1.10	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.75
September 12	50	57	67	95	51	58	66	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.75
September 13	50	57	67	95	51	58	66	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.25
September 14	50	57	67	95	51	58	66	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.25
September 15	50	56	66	95	51	58	65	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 16	49	56	65	95	51	57	65	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 17	49	56	65	95	51	57	65	95	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.30	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 18	49	56	65	94	51	57	65	94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 19	49	56	65	94	51	57	65	94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 20	49	56	65	94	51	57	65	94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 21	49	56	65	94	51	57	65	94	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.50	31.00
September 22	49	54	63	92	50	55	64	92	1.10	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.12	1.25	1.45	1.50	30.50
September 23	49	54	63	90	50	54	63	90	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	29.50
September 24	49	54	63	90	50	54	63	90	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	28.50
September 25	48	52	60	88	50	53	62	88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00
September 26	48	52	60	88	50	53	62	88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00
September 27	48	52	60	88	50	53	62	88	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00
September 28	48	52	60	86	50	52	60	86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00
September 29	47	50	59	85	48	52	60	86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	26.00
September 30	47	50	59	85	48	52	60	86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	25.50

50.62 1/2
Closed

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

NEW LOW LEVELS TOUCHED IN OCTOBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s				
October 1	\$0.47	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.85	\$0.48	\$0.52	\$0.60	\$0.86	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$0.45	
October 2	.47	.50	.50	.85	.48	.52	.60	.86	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	—	
October 3	.47	.50	.50	.85	.48	.52	.60	.85	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.50	24.25	
October 4	.46	.48	.58	.82	.46	.50	.58	.84	1.00	1.12	1.40	1.50	1.08	1.18	1.40	1.50	—	
October 5	.46	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.82	1.00	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.50	—	
October 6	.45	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.80	1.00	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.50	—	
October 7	.45	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.78	.08	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	25.25	
October 8	.45	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.78	.08	1.10	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	25.25	
October 9	.42	.48	.57	.80	.46	.50	.58	.76	.08	1.08	1.38	1.48	1.03	1.15	1.35	1.50	24.00	
October 10	.40	.48	.57	.75	.45	.48	.58	.74	.05	1.07	1.38	1.48	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.50	23.00	
October 11	.38	.46	.53	.73	.42	.48	.56	.75	.05	1.07	1.38	1.48	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.50	23.00	
October 12	.36	.46	.52	.73	.40	.47	.56	.74	.05	1.07	1.36	1.48	1.00	1.14	1.35	1.50	22.50	
October 13	.38	.46	.52	.73	.40	.45	.54	.74	.05	1.07	1.36	1.48	1.00	1.14	1.35	1.50	22.50	
October 14	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	22.00	
October 15	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	22.00	
October 16	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	21.00	
October 17	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 18	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 19	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 20	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 21	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 22	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 23	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 24	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 25	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 26	.38	.46	.52	.72	.40	.45	.54	.74	.02	1.07	1.36	1.48	.08	1.14	1.35	1.50	20.50	
October 27	.37	.46	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.32	1.46	.04	1.12	1.35	1.50	22.70	
October 28	.37	.46	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.32	1.46	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.70	
October 29	.37	.46	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.00	
October 30	.37	.46	.48	.62	.38	.42	.50	.65	.88	1.05	1.30	1.45	.03	1.10	1.35	1.50	22.00	

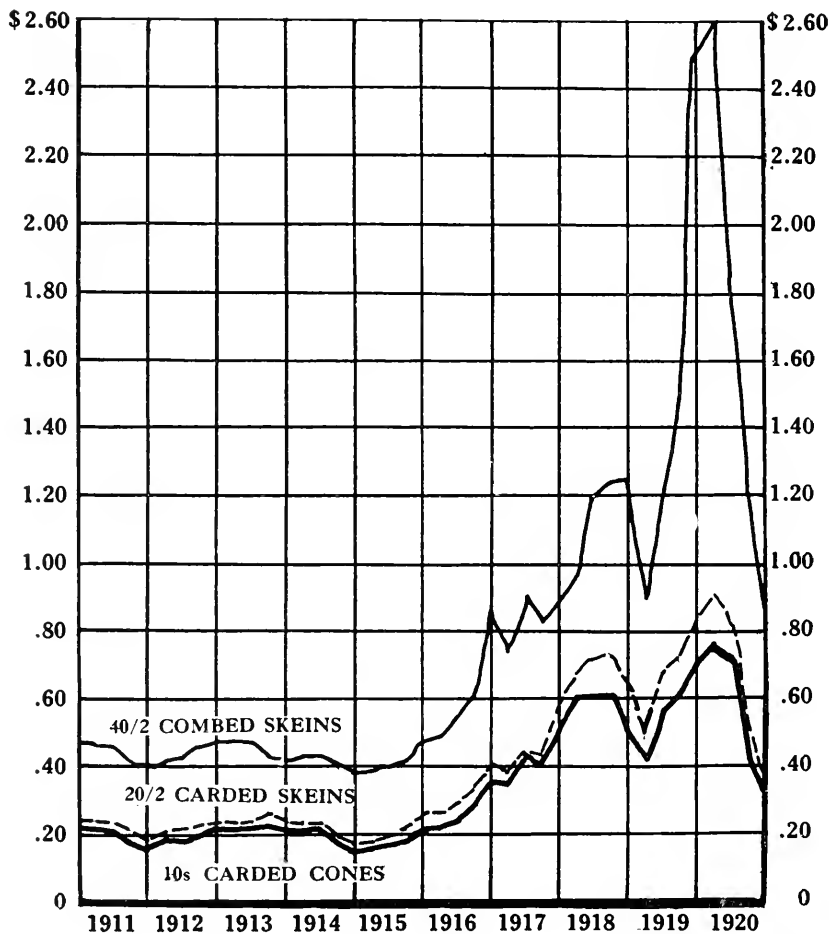
PRICES OF COTTON YARNS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by Frederick B. Macy & Co., New Bedford)

PRICES WEAKENED FURTHER DURING DECEMBER

	CARDED SINGLE WARPS				CARDED TWO-PLY WARPS				COMBED SINGLE WARPS				COMBED TWO-PLY WARPS				Mid. Up. Spot Cotton N.Y. In Cents	Staple Cotton 1 3/16"
	8s	20s	30s	40s	8s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s	80s	90s	100s				
December 1	.31	.35	.41	.50	.30	.32	.42	.52	.85	1.15	1.25	.87	1.18	1.27	16.65	—	—	
December 2	.31	.33	.41	.50	.32	.34	.42	.52	.75	.85	1.12	.78	.86	1.15	16.65	—	—	
December 3	.31	.33	.41	.50	.32	.34	.42	.52	.74	.85	1.10	.78	.86	1.12	16.15	80.23	—	
December 4	.31	.33	.41	.50	.32	.33	.42	.52	.74	.85	1.05	.76	.86	1.05	16.30	—	—	
December 5	.30	.33	.41	.50	.31	.33	.42	.52	.72	.85	1.05	.75	.86	1.05	16.70	—	—	
December 6	.30	.33	.41	.50	.31	.33	.42	.52	.72	.85	1.00	.75	.86	1.05	16.25	—	—	
December 7	.30	.33	.41	.50	.31	.33	.42	.52	.72	.85	1.00	.75	.86	1.05	16.25	—	—	
December 8	.30	.32	.41	.49	.30	.32	.42	.50	.72	.85	1.00	.75	.86	1.05	16.25	—	—	
December 9	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.41	.50	.70	.85	1.00	.75	.86	1.05	16.25	—	—	
December 10	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.41	.50	.70	.85	1.00	.75	.86	1.05	16.25	—	—	
December 11	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.41	.50	.70	.85	1.00	.74	.86	1.04	16.25	.24	—	
December 12	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.41	.50	.70	.85	1.00	.74	.86	1.04	16.25	—	—	
December 13	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.41	.50	.70	.85	1.00	.74	.86	1.04	16.25	—	—	
December 14	.30	.32	.40	.49	.30	.32	.40	.50	.70	.86	1.00	.74	.85	1.04	15.50	—	—	
December 15	.30	.32	.38	.49	.30	.32	.40	.50	.70	.86	1.00	.74	.85	1.04	15.80	—	—	
December 16	.28	.32	.38	.47	.30	.32	.40	.48	.68	.86	1.00	.72	.85	1.04	16.00	—	—	
December 17	.28	.30	.38	.47	.30	.30	.40	.48	.68	.86	1.00	.72	.85	1.04	16.00	.25	—	
December 18	.28	.30	.37	.47	.28	.30	.38	.48	.68	.86	.98	.72	.85	1.00	15.65	—	—	
December 19	.28	.30	.37	.47	.28	.30	.38	.47	.68	.86	.98	.72	.85	1.00	15.50	—	—	
December 20	.28	.30	.37	.47	.28	.30	.38	.47	.68	.86	.98	.72	.85	1.00	15.25	—	—	
December 21	.28	.30	.37	.47	.28	.30	.37	.47	.68	.86	.98	.72	.85	1.00	14.50	—	—	
December 22	.28	.30	.36	.44	.28	.30	.36	.46	.66	.86	.98	.72	.85	1.00	14.50	—	—	
December 23	.28	.30	.36	.44	.28	.30	.36	.46	.66	.77	.98	.70	.82	1.00	15.00	—	—	
December 24	.28	.30	.36	.44	.28	.30	.36	.46	.66	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	15.25	.25	—	
December 25	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	15.00	—	—	
December 26	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	14.50	—	—	
December 27	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	15.00	—	—	
December 28	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	15.00	—	—	
December 29	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	14.60	—	—	
December 30	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	14.60	—	—	
December 31	.27	.30	.35	.44	.27	.30	.36	.45	.65	.77	.95	.70	.82	1.00	14.75	.25	—	

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the prices of three staple cotton yarns, in cents per pound, in the United States, on the first of each quarter during the years 1911 to 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 10s single Southern carded yarn on cones. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 20s two-ply Southern carded yarn on skeins. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40s two-ply Eastern combed yarn on skeins.

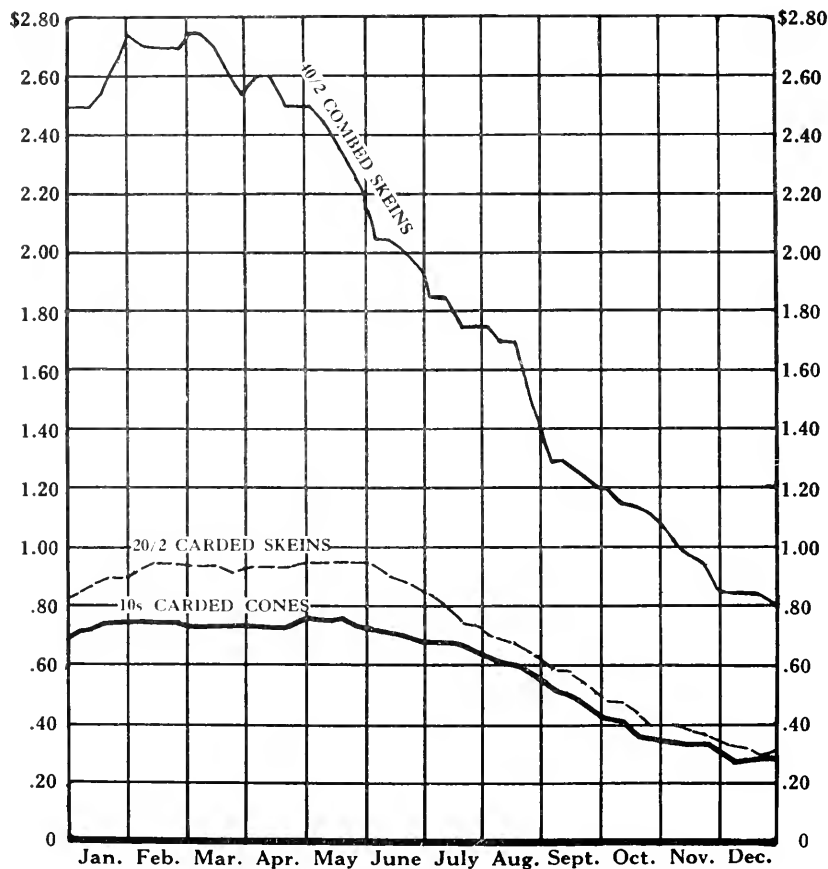
PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE

(The prices given below were taken partly from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and partly from the *Textile World Journal*)

Prices are Per Pound

DATE	108 Single Southern Carded Frame Cones	20/2 Southern Carded Skeins	40/2 Eastern Combed Skeins
January 1, 1911	So.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	So.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .24 $\frac{3}{4}$	So.47 to .47 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1911 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 to .46 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1911 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .23	.45 to .45 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1911 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .21	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1912 . . . . .	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .18 $\frac{3}{4}$	.40 to .40 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1912 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1912 . . . . .	.18 to .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.43 to .43 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1912 . . . . .	.20 to .20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 to .46 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1913 . . . . .	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 to .24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 to .48 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1913 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .24	.48 to .48 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1913 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47 to .47 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1913 . . . . .	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 to .25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43 to .43 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .21 $\frac{3}{4}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 to .42 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 to .23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .43
July 1, 1914 . . . . .	.21 to .21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 to .22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .43
October 1, 1914 . . . . .	.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 to .18	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .39
January 1, 1915 . . . . .	.14 to .15	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37 to .37 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1915 . . . . .	.15 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .18	.38 to .38 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1915 . . . . .	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 to .19	.40 to .40 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1915 . . . . .	.18 to .19	.21 to .22	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .42
January 1, 1916 . . . . .	.20 to .22	.25 to .27	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .48
April 1, 1916 . . . . .	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .22	.26 to .27	.48 to .50
July 1, 1916 . . . . .	.23 $\frac{1}{4}$ to .24	.28 to .31	.53 to .55
October 1, 1916 . . . . .	.29 to .31	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .35	.60 to .63 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1917 . . . . .	.35 to .37	.39 to .41	.85 to .90
April 1, 1917 . . . . .	.34 to .36	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .38	.71 to .76
July 1, 1917 . . . . .	.44 to .46	.43 to .46	.88 to .91
October 1, 1917 . . . . .	.41 to .42	.42 to .45	.80 to .85
January 1, 1918 . . . . .	.50 to .52	.55 to .58	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .92
April 1, 1918 . . . . .	.60 to .61	.67 to .68	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .97
July 1, 1918 . . . . .	.61 to .63	.71 to .73	1.18 to 1.19
October 1, 1918 . . . . .	.61 to .63	.73 to .75	1.24
January 1, 1919 . . . . .	.50 to .53	.62 to .65	1.24
April 1, 1919 . . . . .	.41 to .43	.46 to .50	.85 to .95
July 1, 1919 . . . . .	.55 to .57	.67 to .69	1.15 to 1.25
October 1, 1919 . . . . .	.60 to .63	.70 to .72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.45 to 1.50
January 1, 1920 . . . . .	.69 to .73	.84 to .85	2.50 to
April 1, 1920 . . . . .	.74 to .77	.90 to .92	2.60 to
July 1, 1920 . . . . .	.70 to .75	.80 to .85	1.85 to
October 1, 1920 . . . . .	.42 to .45	.50 to .55	1.20 to
January 1, 1921 . . . . .	.28 to .29	.31 to .32	.82 to

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1920



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the movement of prices of three staple cotton yarns, in cents per pound, in the United States, from week to week during 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 10s single Southern carded yarn on cones. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 20s two-ply Southern carded yarn on skeins. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40s two-ply Eastern combed yarn on skeins.

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON YARNS IN THE UNITED STATES WEEK BY WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1920

(The prices given below were taken partly from the New York *Journal of Commerce* and partly from the monthly reports of Frederick B. Macy & Co., of New Bedford)

Prices are Per Pound

DATE	10s Single Carded	Southern Frame Cones	20 2 Southern Carded Skeins	10 2 Eastern Combed Skeins
January 1	\$0.60	to \$0.70	\$0.82 to \$0.84	\$2.50 to
5	.71	to .72	.85 to	2.50 to
12	.73	to	.87 to	2.50 to
19	.75	to	.90 to	2.55 to
26	.75	to	.90 to	2.65 to
February 2	.75	to	.90 to .93	2.75 to
9	.75	to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
16	.75	to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
24	.75	to	.93 to .95	2.70 to
March 1	.73	to .74	.93 to .95	2.75 to
8	.73	to .74	.93 to .95	2.75 to
15	.73	to .74	.93 to .95	2.70 to
22	.73	to .74	.90 to .93	2.60 to
29	.74	to	.93 to	2.55 to
April 5	.74	to	.93 to .95	2.60 to
12	.74	to	.93 to .95	2.60 to
19	.74	to	.93 to .95	2.50 to
26	.76	to	.95 to	2.50 to
May 3	.76	to	.95 to	2.50 to
10	.76	to	.95 to	2.45 to
17	.76	to	.95 to	2.35 to
24	.74	to	.95 to	2.25 to
June 1	.74	to	.95 to	2.20 to
7	.72	to .74	.93 to .95	2.05 to
14	.72	to	.90 to	2.05 to
21	.70	to .71	.88 to .90	2.00 to
28	.69	to .70	.85 to .88	1.95 to
July 6	.68	to	.83 to .85	1.85 to
12	.68	to	.86 to	1.85 to
19	.68	to	.75 to	1.75 to
26	.65	to	.73 to	1.75 to
August 2	.63	to	.70 to	1.75 to
9	.61	to .62	.68 to .70	1.70 to
16	.61	to	.67 to	1.70 to
23	.57	to	.65 to	1.50 to
30	.55	to	.63 to	1.45 to
September 7	.52	to	.58 to .60	1.30 to
13	.52	to	.58 to .60	1.30 to
20	.48	to .50	.54 to .55	1.25 to
27	.45	to	.50 to	1.20 to
October 4	.42	to .45	.48 to	1.20 to
11	.41	to	.48 to	1.15 to
18	.38	to	.44 to	1.14 to
25	.35 ¹ / ₂	to	.40 to	1.12 to
November 1	.35 ¹ / ₂	to	.40 to	1.10 to
8	.35	to	.40 to	1.02 to
15	.34	to	.38 to	.97 to
22	.34	to	.37 to	.95 to
29	.31	to	.35 to	.87 to
December 6	.28	to	.33 to	.86 to
13	.20	to	.32 to	.86 to
20	.20	to	.30 to	.85 to
27	.28	to	.30 to	.82 to
31	.28	to .29	.31 to .32	.82 to

OPENING, HIGH, LOW AND CLOSING PRICES OF COTTON YARN DURING 1920

Per Pound

(Compiled in the New York Market by the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY CHAIN WARPS, ETC.					SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS				
	Open	High	Low	Close		Open	High	Low	Close
6s to 10s . . .	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	24s	\$0.92	\$1.05	\$0.32	\$0.32½
12s to 14s . . .	0.73	0.90	0.27	0.27	26s	0.93	1.08	0.32½	0.32½
2-ply 16s . . .	0.75	0.95	0.28	0.28	30s	1.00	1.25	0.40	0.40
2-ply 20s . . .	0.85	0.98	0.29	0.29	SOUTHERN FRAME CONES				
2-ply 24s . . .	0.90	1.10	0.32	0.32	8s	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.25	\$0.25
2-ply 26s . . .	1.00	1.12	0.33	0.33	16s	0.68	0.76	0.26	0.26
2-ply 30s . . .	1.12	1.30	0.35	0.35	12s	0.68	0.77	0.26½	0.26½
2-ply 40s . . .	1.60	2.25	0.40	0.40	14s	0.71	0.78	0.27	0.27
2-ply 50s . . .	1.90	2.60	0.55	0.55	16s	0.73	0.79	0.27½	0.27½
SOUTHERN TWO-PLY SKEINS					18s	0.74	0.80	0.28	0.28
6s to 10s . . .	\$0.65	\$0.73	\$0.26	\$0.26	20s	0.75	0.84	0.28½	0.28½
10s to 12s . . .	0.70	0.78	0.27	0.27	22s	0.76	0.85	0.28½	0.28½
14s	0.72	0.88	0.27½	0.27½	24s	0.83	0.92	0.29	0.29
16s	0.75	0.90	0.28	0.28	26s	0.84	0.93	0.31	0.31
20s	0.83	0.95	0.28	0.28	30s	0.97½	1.10	0.30	0.30
24s	0.95	1.08	0.31	0.31	30s extra . . .	0.92½	1.08	0.34	0.34
26s	0.97	1.12	0.32½	0.32½	EASTERN COMBED PEELER CONES				
30s	1.08	1.30	0.35	0.35	10s	\$1.12	\$1.16	\$0.50	\$0.50
40s	1.50	2.25	0.40	0.40	12s	1.13	1.17	0.50½	0.50½
50s	1.75	2.75	0.54	0.54	14s	1.14	1.18	0.51	0.51
60s	1.85	2.80	0.66	0.66	16s	1.18	1.20	0.52	0.52
UPHOLSTERY YARNS					20s	1.20	1.22	0.55	0.55
8s, 3 & 4-ply .	\$0.63	\$0.65	\$0.20	\$0.20	22s	1.22	1.24	0.56	0.56
DUCK YARNS					24s	1.26	1.30	0.58	0.58
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—					26s	1.30	1.32	0.60	0.60
8s	\$0.66	\$0.74	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	28s	1.50	1.54	0.62	0.62
10s	0.72	0.78	0.27½	0.27½	30s	1.54	1.58	0.65	0.65
12s	0.73	0.79	0.28½	0.28½	32s	1.58	1.62	0.70	0.70
16s	0.76	0.90	0.28½	0.28½	34s	1.88	1.88	0.75	0.75
20s	0.86	0.98	0.30	0.30	36s	1.92	1.92	0.80	0.80
SOUTHERN SINGLE CHAIN WARPS					40s	2.00	2.20	0.83	0.83
6s to 12s . . .	\$0.71	\$0.76	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	50s	2.75	2.75	0.90	0.90
14s	0.74	0.82	0.27	0.27	60s	3.10	3.10	1.00	1.00
16s	0.75	0.85	0.27½	0.27½	EASTERN CARDED PEELER SKEINS AND WARPS				
20s	0.85	0.93	0.28½	0.28½	2-ply 20s . . .	\$1.08	\$1.30	\$0.33	\$0.33
22s	0.85	0.96	0.29½	0.29½	2-ply 22s . . .	1.10	1.32	0.35	0.35
24s	0.92	1.08	0.31	0.31	2-ply 24s . . .	1.13	1.35	0.38	0.38
26s	0.93	1.10	0.33	0.33	2-ply 26s . . .	1.18	1.40	0.40	0.40
30s	1.00	1.25	0.35	0.35	2-ply 30s . . .	1.30	1.52	0.41	0.41
40s	1.40	2.00	0.40	0.40	2-ply 40s . . .	2.00	2.25	0.51	0.51
SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS					2-ply 45s . . .	2.25	2.50	0.55	0.55
6s to 8s . . .	\$0.70	\$0.76	\$0.26½	\$0.26½	EASTERN CARDED CONES				
10s	0.71	0.78	0.26½	0.26½	10s	\$0.74½	\$0.81	\$0.31	\$0.31
12s	0.72	0.80	0.27	0.27	12s	0.75½	0.82	0.32	0.32
14s	0.73	0.83	0.27½	0.27½	14s	0.76½	0.84	0.33	0.33
16s	0.74	0.83	0.28	0.28	16s	0.78	0.85	0.34	0.34
20s	0.83	0.93	0.28½	0.28½	20s	0.81½	0.91	0.36	0.36
22s	0.84	0.94	0.29	0.29	22s	0.82½	0.93	0.37	0.37
					26s	0.90	0.98	0.39	0.39
					28s	0.93	1.08	0.40	0.40
					30s	1.00	1.15	0.50	0.50
					40s	1.40	1.90	0.60	0.60

RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COTTON YARN AND COTTON FABRICS, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER GROUP OF SCOMMODITIES, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

Prices of 1913, Represented by 100, Taken as Basis

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	Cotton Yarn 100 Carded	Pepper- ell Brown Sheet- ings	Lons- dale B'ch'd Muslins	Farm Prod- ucts	Food, etc.	Fuel & Light- ing	Metals & Metal Prod- ucts	Lumber & Build- ing Ma- terials	Chem- icals & Drugs	House Fur- nishings	All Com- modities
Aver. of 1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January, 1914	99.4	102.3	106.2	101	102	99	92	98	100	99	100
April, 1914	99.4	98.9	103.2	103	95	98	91	99	100	99	98
July, 1914	97.3	95.9	103.7	104	104	95	85	97	99	99	100
October, 1914	76.8	88.7	103.2	103	107	93	83	96	105	99	99
January, 1915	74.6	78.4	85.0	102	106	93	83	94	103	99	99
April, 1915	74.6	81.9	91.0	107	105	89	91	94	102	99	100
July, 1915	72.4	82.2	91.5	108	105	90	102	93	108	99	101
October, 1915	88.1	85.3	91.0	105	104	96	100	93	124	99	102
January, 1916	94.9	95.5	97.1	108	114	105	126	99	150	105	111
April, 1916	101.7	102.3	103.2	114	118	108	147	102	172	108	117
July, 1916	114.5	106.8	107.3	118	122	108	145	99	156	121	120
October, 1916	135.6	133.0	121.4	136	141	133	151	101	150	124	134
January, 1917	153.6	150.1	133.5	148	151	176	183	106	159	132	151
April, 1917	162.7	163.7	136.5	181	183	184	208	114	170	139	173
July, 1917	203.6	191.8	195.1	199	182	192	257	132	198	152	187
October, 1917	189.8	197.8	206.3	208	184	146	182	134	252	152	181
January, 1918	242.5	234.2	219.5	207	188	157	174	136	232	161	185
April, 1918	278.7	328.8	280.5	217	180	157	177	146	229	172	190
July, 1918	289.6	-	304.9	224	186	166	184	154	216	199	198
October, 1918	276.0	-	304.9	224	202	167	187	158	218	226	205
January, 1919	201.4	261.6	254.9	222	209	170	172	161	191	218	203
April, 1919	188.7	205.5	214.6	235	212	167	152	162	178	217	203
July, 1919	267.4	300.0	334.1	246	218	171	158	186	171	245	219
October, 1919	276.5	313.7	358.5	230	212	181	161	231	174	264	230
January, 1920	328.6	389.1	399.9	246	253	184	177	268	189	324	248
April, 1920	351.7	-	412.4	246	270	213	195	341	212	331	265
July, 1920	316.7	-	412.4	236	268	252	191	333	217	362	262
October, 1920	196.3	274.2	296.2	182	204	282	184	313	216	371	225
January, 1921	130.1	165.6	190.7	136	162	228	152	239	182	283	177

ACTUAL PRICES OF COTTON, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER BASIC RAW MATERIALS, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

		Cotton Middling Upland, Per lb.	Wool 1-2 Grades Scoured, Per lb.	Wheat No. 1 Northern, Per bu.	Corn No. 2 Mixed, Per bu.	Cattle Good to Choice Steers, Per 100 lbs.	Copper Electro- lytic, Per lb.	Iron Bessemer Pig, Per 2,240 lbs.	Coal Bitu- minous, Per 2,000 lbs.
Average of 1913		\$0.128	\$0.471	\$0.874	\$0.625	\$8.507	\$0.157	\$17.133	\$2.200
January, 1914		.127	.417	.876	.614	8.757	.149	14.960	2.200
April, 1914		.132	.417	.912	.668	8.713	.144	14.900	2.200
July, 1914		.131	.444	.897	.710	9.219	.134	14.900	2.200
October, 1914		-	.458	1.103	.732	9.431	.117	14.840	2.200
January, 1915		.083	.514	1.353	.719	8.533	.130	14.500	2.200
April, 1915		.103	.557	1.541	.749	8.031	.159	14.550	2.200
July, 1915		.092	.557	1.300	.783	9.213	.190	14.650	2.200
October, 1915		.125	.600	1.012	.635	8.876	.180	16.950	2.200
January, 1916		.124	.643	1.280	.761	8.666	.229	21.580	2.200
April, 1916		.121	.686	1.217	.760	9.119	.260	21.950	2.200
July, 1916		.130	.686	1.170	.808	9.085	.265	21.650	2.200
October, 1916		.181	.686	1.757	.955	9.095	.285	24.080	3.750
January, 1917		.176	.872	1.017	.681	10.531	.295	35.950	4.500
April, 1917		.208	1.000	2.382	1.397	12.310	.340	42.200	5.000
July, 1917		.261	1.200	2.582	2.044	12.500	.318	57.450	5.000
October, 1917		.281	1.382	2.170	1.968	14.675	.235	37.250	3.300
January, 1918		.324	1.455	2.170	1.775	13.113	.235	37.250	3.600
April, 1918		.317	1.455	2.170	1.665	15.175	.235	36.150	3.600
July, 1918		.312	1.437	2.170	1.665	17.625	.255	36.600	4.100
October, 1918		.325	1.437	2.216	1.385	17.856	.260	36.600	4.100
January, 1919		.296	1.200	2.223	1.401	18.413	.204	33.600	4.100
April, 1919		.290	1.091	2.580	1.609	18.325	.153	29.350	4.000
July, 1919		.351	1.236	2.680	1.620	16.869	.215	29.350	4.000
October, 1919		.355	1.236	2.625	1.400	17.594	.217	29.350	4.500
January, 1920		.393	1.236	2.931	1.503	15.938	.193	40.400	4.100
April, 1920		.424	1.200	3.006	1.706	13.906	.192	43.650	5.500
July, 1920		.410	.900	2.831	1.540	15.381	.190	47.150	6.000
October, 1920		.226	.727	2.106	.888	14.688	.168	40.210	7.100
January, 1921		.167	.546	1.788	.682	9.840	.129	33.960	5.600

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON, IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER BASIC RAW MATERIALS, QUARTER BY QUARTER, FROM 1914 TO 1921

Prices of 1913, Represented by 100, Taken as Basis

(Compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

		Cotton Middling Upland	Wool 4-2 Grades Scoured	Wheat No. 1 Northern	Corn No. 2 Mixed	Cattle Good to Choice Steers	Copper Electro- lytic	Iron Bessemer Pig	Coal Bitu- minous
Average of 1913		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January,	1914	99.3	88.5	100.3	98.2	102.9	94.6	87.3	100.0
April,	1914	103.0	88.5	104.4	106.8	102.4	91.4	87.0	100.0
July,	1914	102.3	94.3	102.6	113.6	108.4	85.4	87.0	100.0
October,	1914	—	97.3	126.2	117.0	110.9	74.4	86.6	100.0
January,	1915	64.7	100.2	154.9	114.9	100.3	82.6	85.2	100.0
April,	1915	80.5	118.3	176.4	110.9	94.4	101.0	84.9	100.0
July,	1915	71.9	118.3	159.0	125.3	108.3	126.8	87.3	100.0
October,	1915	97.7	127.4	115.7	101.6	104.3	114.4	98.9	100.0
January,	1916	97.0	139.5	147.0	121.8	101.9	145.5	126.0	100.0
April,	1916	94.3	145.6	139.3	121.6	107.2	170.0	128.1	100.0
July,	1916	101.6	145.6	133.9	129.3	117.4	168.8	128.1	100.0
October,	1916	141.7	145.6	201.1	152.8	116.4	181.2	140.0	170.5
January,	1917	137.8	182.3	219.4	157.1	123.8	187.5	209.8	204.5
April,	1917	159.0	208.8	272.0	223.5	144.7	216.1	246.3	227.3
July,	1917	203.9	254.8	295.4	327.0	147.6	202.5	335.3	227.3
October,	1917	219.9	288.8	248.4	314.8	172.5	149.4	217.4	150.0
January,	1918	253.1	308.6	248.3	284.0	154.1	149.7	217.4	162.7
April,	1918	247.7	308.6	248.3	266.4	178.4	146.7	211.0	162.7
July,	1918	243.8	305.1	248.3	266.4	207.2	162.4	213.6	186.4
October,	1918	253.9	305.1	253.5	221.6	209.9	165.6	213.6	186.4
January,	1919	231.3	254.8	254.3	224.2	216.4	120.9	196.1	186.4
April,	1919	226.6	231.6	266.2	257.4	215.4	97.5	171.3	181.8
July,	1919	274.2	262.4	306.6	307.2	198.3	139.9	171.3	181.8
October,	1919	277.3	262.4	300.3	224.0	206.8	138.2	171.3	204.5
January,	1920	307.1	258.4	335.6	240.4	187.3	122.8	235.8	186.4
April,	1920	331.4	250.6	344.2	273.0	193.5	122.0	254.8	250.0
July,	1920	320.6	186.0	324.1	247.8	186.8	120.8	275.2	272.7
October,	1920	176.8	151.0	241.1	142.0	172.7	106.5	287.2	322.7
January,	1921	130.6	118.6	204.7	100.1	115.7	81.0	108.2	254.5

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

SIGNS OF HESITATION IN FEBRUARY

February was a very quiet month in the markets. Signs of hesitation in the cutting trade were very numerous, and there was a sharp falling off in the high prices asked for gray lining fabrics, such as satens and twills. The jobbers looked full orders on dress gingham for fall at the top prices named by mills, and most producers reported a sold up condition into October as a consequence of active buying. The fall trade on domets was also closed up to the full satisfaction of mills. The yarn markets began to hesitate in the last week of the month, and mills began asking for bids. Western and Southern jobbers reported a very active distribution all through the month and the financial disturbances accompanying higher bank rates gave them little concern.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7-00 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 9-00 yds.	60 x 48, 38 1/2-inch, 6-25 yds.	64 x 60, 38 1/2-inch, 5-35 yds.	68 x 72, 40-inch, 4-75 yds.	72 x 76, 39-inch, 4-25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4-00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5-00 yds.	48 x 48, 31-inch, 4-00 yds.	48 x 48, 31-inch, 5-00 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5-30 yds.	70 x 72, 30-inch, 9-00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8-50 yds.	90 x 100, 40-inch, 7-00 yds.	88 x 80, 30-inch, 11-35 yds.	Cotton, N.Y.
February 2	15 1/2	14 1/2	22	23	26	27 1/2	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	10 1/2	18	37	41	51	30	30-15
February 3	15 1/2	14 1/2	21 1/2	23	25 3/4	27 1/2	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	10 1/2	18	37	41	52	30 1/2	38-60
February 4	15 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	25 3/4	27 1/2	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30 1/2	37-55
February 5	15 1/2	14 1/2	21	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 3/4	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	37-80
February 6	15 1/2	14 1/2	21	22	25 1/2	26 3/4	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	37-80
February 7	15 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26 1/2	32 1/2	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	41	52 1/2	30	38-00
February 9	15 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40 1/2	52 1/2	30	38-00
February 10	15 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26	31	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40	52 1/2	30	37-75
February 11	15 1/2	14 1/2	20 1/2	22	25	26	31	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	37	40	52 1/2	30	37-75
February 13	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	26 1/2	20	17 1/2	36 1/2	40	52 1/2	30	38-45
February 14	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	26	20	17 1/2	36	40	52 1/2	30	38-75
February 16	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	26	20	17 1/2	36	40	52 1/2	30	38-75
February 17	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	23	24 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	40	26	20	17 1/2	36	40	52	30	38-75
February 18	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	31	39 1/2	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	51	20	39-45
February 19	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	50 1/2	20	39-00
February 20	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	50 1/2	20	39-00
February 21	15 1/2	14	21	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	50	20	39-00
February 22	15 1/2	14	21	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	50	20	39-00
February 23	15 1/2	14	21	23	24	26 1/2	30 1/2	39	25 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	36	30	50	20	39-00
February 24	15 1/2	14	21	22 1/2	24	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	30	50	20	30-35
February 25	15 1/2	14	21	22 1/2	24	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	30	50	20	30-35
February 26	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28 1/2	40-10
February 27	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28 1/2	30-85
February 28	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	30-65
February 29	15 1/2	14	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26	30	39	25	10 1/2	17	36	38 1/2	50	28	30-45

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. PIERCE & COMPANY)

TOP WAS REACHED IN APRIL

In April a rise continued steadily until the last week when soft spots began to show following financial troubles in Japan, continued bank pressure here, and an unmistakable growth in popular protests against high clothing prices throughout the country. But the eagerness of buyers to put down orders when printers granted protection, followed later on by a firm opening in the carpet and rug markets, news of various lines being sold up and withdrawn for the fall season, gave cloth buyers courage and several contracts for gray goods were made to carry through September. The bag trade also came forward and made large purchases, and further evidences appeared of a need for goods in the automobile trades.

	64 x 80, 27-inch	50 x 32, 30-inch	60 x 45, 30-inch	60 x 45, 30-inch	64 x 60, 38½-inch	64 x 60, 38½-inch	68 x 72, 47½ yds.	72 x 76, 49-inch	80 x 80, 40 yds.	80 x 88, 40 yds.	80-inch, 50 yds.	48 x 48, 40-inch	48 x 48, 40-inch	50 yds., 48 x 40, 58½-inch	48 x 40, 58½-inch	50 yds., 48 x 36, 58½-inch	70 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	90 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	11½ yds., 88 x 80, 11½ yds.	Cotton, N.Y., spot.
April 1	.	16	15	23	25	26	30	33	38½	38½	38½	24½	19½	18	36	40	36	40	50	29	41.75
April 2	.	16	15	23	25	26	30	33	38½	38½	38½	25	19½	18	36	40	36	40	50	29	*
April 3	.	16	15	23	25	26	30	33	38½	38½	38½	25	19½	18	36	40	36	40	50	29	*
April 5	.	16½	15	23	25	26½	30	33	39	39	39	25	19½	18	36	40	36	40	50	29	42.00
April 6	.	16½	15	23	25	26½	30	33	39	39	39	25	19½	18	36	40	36	40	50	29	42.00
April 7	.	16½	15	23½	25½	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	19½	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	42.50
April 8	.	16½	15	24	25½	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	19½	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	42.50
April 9	.	16½	15	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 10	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 12	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 13	.	16½	15½	24	26	27½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 14	.	16½	15½	24	26	27½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 15	.	16½	15½	24	26	27½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 16	.	16½	15½	24	26	27½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 17	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 18	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 19	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 20	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 21	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 22	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 23	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 24	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 25	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 26	.	16½	15½	24	26	27	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 27	.	16½	15½	24	26½	26½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 28	.	16½	15½	24	25½	26½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 29	.	16½	15½	24	25½	26½	30	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 30	.	16½	15½	23½	25½	26½	29½	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00
April 30	.	16½	15½	23½	25½	26½	29½	33	39	39	39	25½	20	18½	36	40	36	40	50	29	43.00

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

WANAMAKER CUT RETAIL PRICES IN MAY

May proved to be a quiet month, with continued pressure being noted in consequence of financial conditions, and the continued tangle in transportation channels. It became necessary for selling agencies to extend accommodation to customers whose goods were tied up on the railroads or at the ports through strikes and embargoes of many kinds. Prices held surprisingly steady on print cloths and sheetings, but owing to unloading on the part of second hands and some converters, fine gray goods such as voiles declined sharply. The staple plain qualities held their values better. Early in the month Wanamaker, one of the large New York retailers, cut prices on all merchandise 20 per cent, and trade in first hands became very dull, but without any material weakening. Toward the end of the month when a few goods were needed by bleachers and converters a decline in print cloths was stemmed and recovery seemed under way.

	67-in., 7-lbs.	56-in., 9-oz.	38½-in., 6-lbs.	64-in., 5-lbs.	68-in., 7½-lbs.	39-in., 4½-lbs.	80-in., 4-lbs.	80-in., 3½-lbs.	48-in., 3-lbs.	48-in., 2½-lbs.	40-in., 2-lbs.	48-in., 1½-lbs.	31-in., 1-lb.	48-in., ¾-lb.	35-yds.	76-in., ¾-lb.	9-oz.	88-in., ¾-lb.	40-in., ¾-lb.	60-in., ¾-lb.	88-in., ¾-lb.	Spot, N.Y.	Cotton,
May 1	16½	15½	24½	22½	20½	33	39½	25½	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							*	
May 3	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	33	39½	25	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 4	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	25	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 5	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	25	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 6	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	25	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 7	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	25	20	18½	35½	40	50	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 8	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	24½	19½	18	34½	30	40½	28½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 9	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32½	39½	24½	19½	17½	34½	38½	49	28	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 10	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32	39	24½	19½	17½	34½	38½	49	28	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 11	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32	39	24½	19½	17½	34½	38½	49	28	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 12	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32	39	24½	19½	17½	34½	38½	49	28	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 13	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	32	39	24	19	17	33	38	48½	27½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 14	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	31½	38½	24	19	17	32½	37½	48	27½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 15	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	31½	38½	24	19	17	32½	37½	48	27½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 16	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	31	38	24	19	17	32	36½	48	27½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 17	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	31	37½	24	18½	16½	31½	36	47½	26½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 18	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	30½	37½	24	18½	16½	31½	36	47½	26½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 19	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	30½	37½	24	18½	16½	31½	36	47½	26½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 20	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	30	37	23½	18½	16½	31½	36	47½	26½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 21	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	30	37	23	18½	16½	31½	36	47½	26½	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 22	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29½	36½	23	18½	16½	31	35½	47	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 23	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29½	36½	23	18½	16½	31	35½	47	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 24	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29	36	23	18½	16	30½	35	46½	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 25	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29	36	23	18½	16	30½	35	46½	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 26	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29	36	23	18½	16	30	35	46	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 27	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29	36	23	18½	16	30	35	46	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	
May 28	16½	15½	23½	22½	20½	29	36	23	18½	16	30	35	46	26	11.35 yds.							41+45	

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. Pope & Company)

LIQUIDATION STARTED POSITIVELY IN JULY

Buying of cloths, following the Fourth of July, was light, and large operators could not be induced to come in at any concession. Throughout the month the markets were irregular and weak, many cases of liquidation of stocks being reported. The feature of the month was the naming of prices on dress ginghams for spring, 1921, by the Amoskeag and others, on the price basis named in January. Prices were guaranteed to December 1, and deliveries would not begin till December 1. The openings of fine wash goods were attended by many buyers who operated in a very small way. Soon after converting lines were shown many price reductions were made by individual firms in the effort to stimulate orders. Finishers, printers and mills began curtailing production.

	61 x 60, 27 in.	7.00 yds.	50 x 52, 27 in.	9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 35.5 in.	61 x 60, 35.5 in.	68 x 72, 30 in.	4.75 yds.	72 x 70, 4.45 yds.	80 x 80, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 3.0 in.	4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 5.00 yds.	48 x 30, 5.00 yds.	70 x 72, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 7.00 yds.	111 x 35 yds.	(Cotton Spind, #)
July 2	15	13			10	21 1/2	22	26	27 1/2	32	32	21	21	17	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	30.75
July 3	15	13			10	21 1/2	21 1/2	26	27 1/2	32	32	21	21	17	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.00
July 6	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	21	21 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	41.00
July 7	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	21	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 8	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 9	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 10	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 12	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 13	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 14	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 15	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 16	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 17	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 18	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 19	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 20	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 21	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 22	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 23	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 24	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 25	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 26	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 27	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 28	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 29	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 30	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50
July 31	14 1/2	12 1/2			10	20 1/2	20 1/2	26	27 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	20	42	24	40.50

*Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

CURTAINMENT OF PRODUCTION BEGAN IN AUGUST

In August the cloth markets were generally inactive so far as actual volume of new business was concerned. Many sales in liquidation were made through second hand channels and prices dropped steadily, without offering many opportunities for realizing. Curtailment of production among the mills became general, especially in the late weeks of the month. Prices on bleached cottons were revised about 20 per cent from the extreme top, and prices guaranteed to October 15. Wide sheetings were revised by a few agents. On branded goods the general disposition was to hold values as steady as possible. The collapse of the cotton yarn markets was a feature of the last weeks of the month, following the decline in cotton.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.00 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 6.00 yds.	60 x 48, 38½-inch, 6.35 yds.	64 x 48, 38-inch, 6.35 yds.	68 x 44, 38-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 40, 38-inch, 4.35 yds.	80 x 36, 38-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 36, 38-inch, 3.00 yds.	48 x 38, 38-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 38, 38-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 38-inch, 5.50 yds.	70 x 42, 38-inch, 6.00 yds.	88 x 40, 38-inch, 7.00 yds.	90 x 40, 38-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 40, 38-inch, 7.00 yds.	11.33 yds. Spot, N.Y.	Cotton
August 2	.	13	14	14	17	22½	23½	28	47	45	44	24	39	39	22½	40.00	
August 3	.	13	14	17	17	22½	23½	27½	47	45	44	23½	38½	38½	22½	39.50	
August 4	.	13	14	17	17	22½	23½	27½	47	44	43½	23½	38½	38½	22½	39.50	
August 5	.	12½	14½	17	17	21	22½	27½	46½	44	43½	23	38½	38½	22	39.50	
August 6	.	12½	14½	17	17	21	22½	27½	46½	44	43½	23	38½	38½	22	39.50	
August 7	.	12½	14½	17	17	21	22½	27	46½	44½	43½	23	38	38	22	39.50	
August 8	.	12½	14½	16½	16½	20½	22½	26½	46	44	43½	23	37½	37½	21½	39.00	
August 9	.	12½	14½	16½	16½	20½	22	26½	45	44	43½	23	37½	37½	21½	39.00	
August 10	.	12½	14½	16½	16½	20	21½	26	45	43½	43½	22½	37	37	21½	39.00	
August 11	.	12½	14½	16½	16½	20	21	25½	45	43½	43½	22½	36½	36½	21½	39.00	
August 12	.	12½	14½	16½	16½	19½	20½	25½	45	43½	43	22½	36½	36½	21½	39.00	
August 13	.	12	14½	16½	16½	19½	20½	25½	45	43½	43	22	36	36	21	37.50	
August 14	.	12	14½	16	16	19½	20	25½	45	43½	43	21½	36	36	21	37.50	
August 15	.	11½	14½	16	16	18½	20	25½	45	43½	43	21	36	36	21	36.50	
August 16	.	11½	14½	16	16	18½	20	25	45	43½	43	21	36	36	21	36.00	
August 17	.	11½	14½	16	16	18½	20	25	45	43½	43	21	35½	35½	21	35.00	
August 18	.	11½	14½	16	16	18½	20	25	45	43½	43	21	35½	35½	21	34.25	
August 19	.	11	14½	16	16	18½	20	25	44½	43½	43	21	35	35	21	33.50	
August 20	.	11	14½	16	16	18½	20	25	44½	43	42½	21	35	35	21	33.50	
August 21	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18½	20	25	44	43	42½	21	34½	34½	21	32.50	
August 22	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18½	20	25	44	43	42½	20½	34	34	21	32.50	
August 23	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18	20	25	44	43	42½	20½	34	34	20½	33.50	
August 24	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18	20	25	44	43	42½	20½	34	34	20½	33.50	
August 25	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18	20	25	44	43	42½	20	34	34	20	33.50	
August 26	.	11	14½	15½	15½	18	19½	25	43	43	42½	20	34	34	20	33.50	
August 27	.	11	14½	15	15	18	19½	25	43	43	42½	20	34	34	20	33.50	
August 28	.	11	14½	15	15	18	19½	25	43	42½	42	20	34	34	19½	34.25	
August 29	.	11	14½	15	15	18	19	25	43	42	41½	20	34	34	19	32.25	
August 30	.	11	14½	15	15	18	19	25	43	42	41½	20	34	34	19	32.25	
August 31	.	10½	14½	14½	14½	18	19	25	43	42	41½	20	34	34	19	31.25	

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

GINGHAM MANUFACTURERS PROVIDED SHOCK IN SEPTEMBER

In September cotton goods prices moved downward until toward the middle of the month, when there was a moderate spurt of buying that lifted prices a little. Before the end of the month the gains were wiped out. Raw cotton became much unsettled and contributed greatly to the unsettled conditions in cloths. About the middle of the month gingham prices were revised unexpectedly by the largest producer, and a few days later the fact was telegraphed all over the country and created further unsettlement concerning values as viewed by the buyer. Owing to the uncertainty that existed many selling agents for knit goods and other spring lines were unable to get action from buyers, and further delays in trade were enforced.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.00 yds.	50 x 52, 27-inch, 9.00 yds.	60 x 48, 30-inch, 9.25 yds.	62 x 60, 38 1/2-inch, 9.55 yds.	68 x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 76, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5.50 yds.	70 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 11.55 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
September 1	10 1/2	9 1/4	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24 1/2	34	10	30.25
September 2	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 3	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 4	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 5	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 6	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 7	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 8	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 9	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 10	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 11	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 12	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 13	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 14	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 15	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 16	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24	34	10	31.75
September 17	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24 1/2	34	10	31.00
September 18	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24 1/2	34	10	31.00
September 19	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	24 1/2	34	10	31.00
September 20	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	31.00
September 21	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	31.00
September 22	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	31.00
September 23	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	18	19	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	30.50
September 24	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	20.50
September 25	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	28.50
September 26	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	28.00
September 27	10 1/2	9	11 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18	25	13 1/4	12	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	26.00
September 28	9 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	15	17	18	25	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	20	25	34	10	18 1/2
September 29	9 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	15	17	18	25	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	20	25	34 1/2	18 1/2	20.00
September 30	9 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	15	17	18	25	13 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	20	25	34 1/2	18 1/2	25.50

* Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

STEADILY DECLINING PRICES IN OCTOBER

October was generally a month of very light trading and steadily declining prices. Contributing factors to the unsettled conditions were the prices of second hands where small lot liquidation was constant. New prices were named on bleached muslins in the middle of the month on a basis of 15c a yard decline, while percales were cut to 15c from 30c. Many jobbers throughout the West held liquidation and readjustment sales without adding much to the volume of business at first hands. Agitation for lower prices was nation-wide. The weakness in cotton was a serious factor delaying recovery. Curtailment of production among the mills grew to very large proportions, especially toward the end of the month, and some wage reductions were announced.

	64 x 60, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	60 x 48, 27-inch, 7.60 yds.	64 x 60, 38½-inch, 9.25 yds.	64 x 60, 38½-inch, 9.35 yds.	68 x 72, 38½-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 76, 38-inch, 4.35 yds.	80 x 80, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 30-inch, 3.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5.80 yds.	70 x 72, 30-inch, 6.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	96 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 30-inch, 11.35 yds.	Cotton, N.Y., spot.
October 1	•	•	•	•	13	14½	17	18	25	12½	11	11	21	24½	33	18½	25.00
October 2	•	•	•	•	13	14½	16½	17½	25	12½	11	11	21	24	33½	18½	24.25
October 3	•	•	•	•	12½	14	16	17	25	12½	11	11	21	23½	34	18½	24.25
October 4	•	•	•	•	12½	14	16	17	25	12½	11	11	21	23½	34	18	24.25
October 5	•	•	•	•	12	14	15½	16½	25	12½	11	11	21	23	34	18	24.25
October 6	•	•	•	•	12	14	15½	16½	25	12½	11	11	21	23	34	18	24.25
October 7	•	•	•	•	11½	13½	15½	16½	24	12½	10½	10½	20½	23	31½	18	25.25
October 8	•	•	•	•	11	13½	15½	16½	24	12½	10½	10½	20	22½	30½	18	25.25
October 9	•	•	•	•	11	13	15½	16	23½	12½	10	10	20	22½	30½	18	24.50
October 10	•	•	•	•	10	13	15	16	23	12	10	10	19½	22	30	17½	24.00
October 11	•	•	•	•	10	13	14½	16	23	11½	10	10	19½	21	30	17½	23.00
October 12*	•	•	•	•	10½	12½	14½	16	23	11½	10	10	19½	21	30	17½	23.00
October 13	•	•	•	•	10½	12	14	15½	23	11½	10	10	18½	21	29	17½	23.00
October 14	•	•	•	•	10½	12	14	15	23	11½	10	10	18½	21	28	17½	22.50
October 15	•	•	•	•	10½	12	14	15	23	11½	10	10	18	21	27	17½	22.50
October 16	•	•	•	•	10½	11½	13½	15	22	11½	9½	9½	17	21	26½	17½	21.00
October 17	•	•	•	•	10½	11½	13½	14½	21½	11½	9½	9½	16½	20½	26	17	20.50
October 18	•	•	•	•	10½	11½	13½	14½	21½	11½	9½	9½	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 19	•	•	•	•	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	9½	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 20	•	•	•	•	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	9½	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 21	•	•	•	•	10	11	13	14	20½	11½	9½	9½	16	20	25	16½	20.50
October 22	•	•	•	•	10	11	13	14	20	10½	9	9	15½	19½	25	15½	21.00
October 23	•	•	•	•	10	11	13	14	20	10½	9	9	15½	19	25	15	21.50
October 24	•	•	•	•	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	24½	14½	22.50
October 25	•	•	•	•	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	24	14½	22.50
October 26	•	•	•	•	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	24	14½	22.50
October 27	•	•	•	•	10	11	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	24	14½	22.50
October 28	•	•	•	•	10	11½	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	23½	14½	22.70
October 29	•	•	•	•	10	11½	13½	14	20	10½	9	9	15	19	23½	14½	22.15
October 30	•	•	•	•	10	11½	13½	14	20	10	8½	8½	14½	18½	23½	14½	22.00
October 31	•	•	•	•	10	11½	13½	14	20	10	8½	8½	14½	18	23	14	22.20
October 32	•	•	•	•	10	11½	13½	14	20	10	8½	8½	14½	18	23	14	22.00

* Columbus Day, Exchange closed

PRICES OF GRAY CLOTHS AND SPOT COTTON DAY BY DAY DURING 1920 (continued)

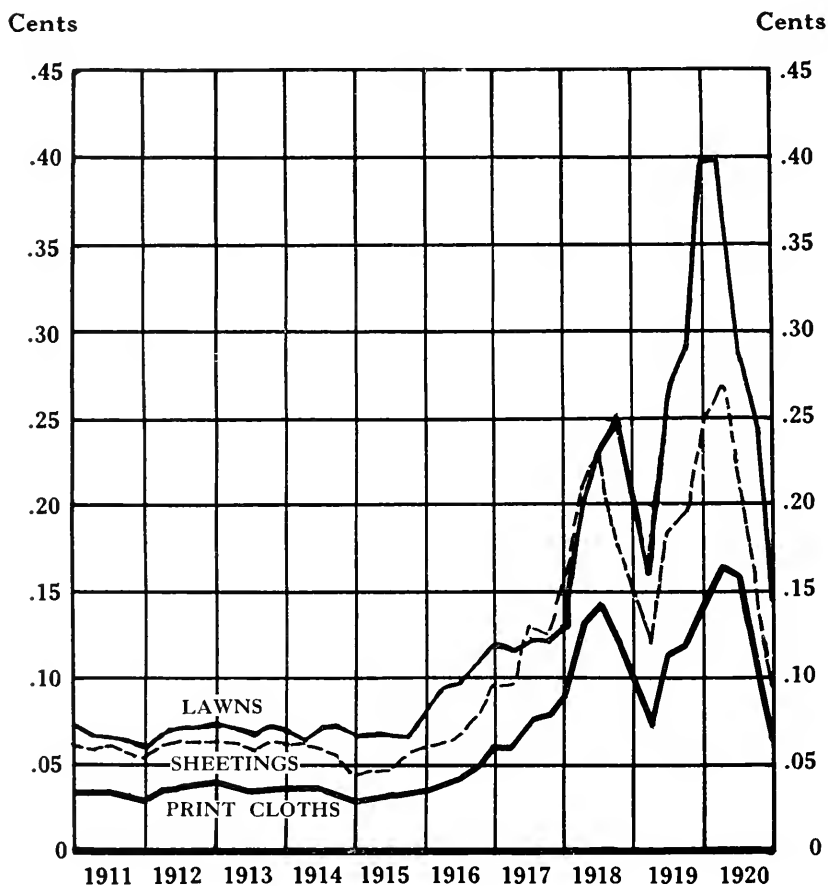
(Compiled by C. H. POPE & COMPANY)

RUTHLESS PROFIT-CUTTING IN NOVEMBER

In November there were many unusual developments, notable among them being the ruthless marking off of profits through price reductions and the vast increase in the curtailment of production in mill centers. Immediately after election, and an overwhelming Republican success, a carpet and rug auction was announced. Contrary to many fears, buying support was extended from all over the country and all merchandising was assisted by the success of the sale. Finishing prices were reduced 10 per cent. In the middle of the month, when price reductions had failed to stimulate a movement of goods, several of the largest houses handling bleached and brown domestics announced a willingness to ship goods "on memorandum." Finally at the end of the month there were announcements of many jobbers' sales at low prices for the purpose of liquidating high priced stocks. Throughout these many changes, gray goods were about as inactive on the whole as in any similar period in many years, barring the one year 1918, when the armistice was signed.

	64 x 00, 27-inch, 7.00 yds.	56 x 52, 27-inch, 9.00 yds.	60 x 58, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 0.25 yds.	64 x 00, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 5.35 yds.	68 x 72, 39-inch, 4.75 yds.	72 x 70, 39-inch, 4.25 yds.	80 x 80, 39-inch, 4.00 yds.	80 x 88, 39-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 48, 30-inch, 4.00 yds.	48 x 48, 31-inch, 5.00 yds.	48 x 40, 30-inch, 5.50 yds.	70 x 72, 40-inch, 9.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 8.50 yds.	90 x 100, 40-inch, 7.00 yds.	88 x 80, 40-inch, 11.35 yds.	Cotton, Spot, N.Y.
November 1	.	.	.	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	18	10	12	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	22.50
November 3	.	.	.	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	14	22.10
November 4	.	.	.	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.65
November 5	.	.	.	10	11	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	10	12	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.85
November 6	.	.	.	10	11	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	10	12	8	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.25
November 8	.	.	.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	17	10	12	7	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.45
November 9	.	.	.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	17	10	12	7	14	17	21	13	10.85
November 10	.	.	.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	7	14	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	20.05
November 11	.	.	.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	7	14	17	20	13	20.05
November 12	.	.	.	9	10	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10.40
November 13	.	.	.	9	10	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10.40
November 15	.	.	.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.25
November 16	.	.	.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.25
November 17	.	.	.	8	9	11	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.75
November 18	.	.	.	8	9	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	7	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.05
November 19	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.55
November 20	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	16	9	12	7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.25
November 22	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.10
November 23	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.30
November 24	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.30
November 26	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.85
November 27	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.50
November 29	.	.	.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.75
November 30	.	.	.	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.00

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the prices of three staple cotton cloths, in cents per linear yard, in the United States, on the first of each quarter during the years 1911 to 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 36", 56 x 60, 4-yard sheetings. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40", 88 x 80, 8.50-yard lawns.

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES ON FIRST OF EACH QUARTER DURING YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE

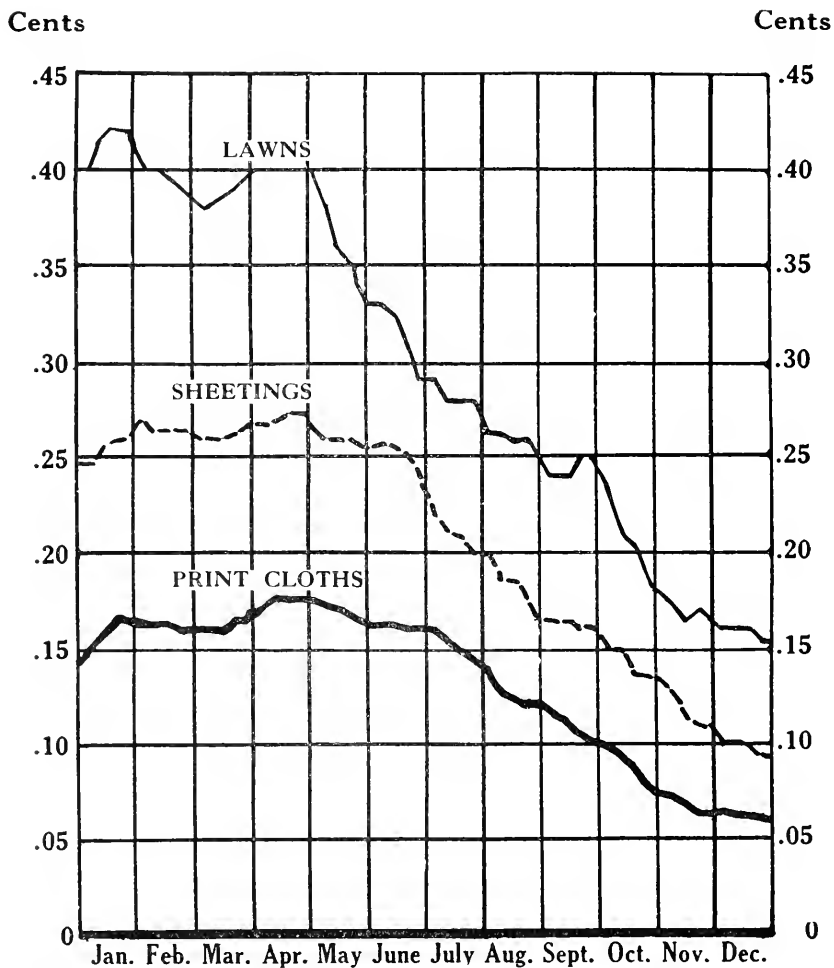
(Prices of Print Cloths and Brown Sheetings are from the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Prices of Fine Lawns were compiled by C. H. Pope & Co., Cloth Brokers)

Prices are Per Linear Yard

DATE	Print Cloths 28", 64 x 64 7 Yards per Lb.	Brown Sheetings 36", 56 x 60 4 Yards per Lb.	Fine Lawns 40", 88 x 80 8.50 yards per Lb.
January 1, 1911	\$0.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
April 1, 1911	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
July 1, 1911	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1911	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .05 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1912	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
April 1, 1912	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07
July 1, 1912	.03 $\frac{1}{16}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
October 1, 1912	.04	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1, 1913	.04 $\frac{1}{16}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
April 1, 1913	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{8}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1913	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 to .06 $\frac{1}{8}$	.07
October 1, 1913	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
January 1, 1914	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{8}$	.07
April 1, 1914	.03 $\frac{5}{8}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
July 1, 1914	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$
October 1, 1914	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
January 1, 1915	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{5}{8}$
April 1, 1915	.03	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
July 1, 1915	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1915	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .05 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07
January 1, 1916	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.08
April 1, 1916	.04	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1916	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1916	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.11
January 1, 1917	.06	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12
April 1, 1917	.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1917	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$
October 1, 1917	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12
January 1, 1918	.09	.15 $\frac{1}{4}$	.13
April 1, 1918	.13	.21	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1, 1918	.14	.23	.23 $\frac{1}{8}$
October 1, 1918	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
January 1, 1919	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.16	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 1, 1919	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12	.16
July 1, 1919	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1, 1919	.12	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .20	.29
January 1, 1920	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.40
April 1, 1920	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.40
July 1, 1920	.16	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29
October 1, 1920	.10	.15 $\frac{1}{3}$	.24 $\frac{1}{4}$
January 1, 1921	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Government fixed price

PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1920



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the movement of prices of three staple cotton cloths, in cents per linear yard, in the United States, from week to week during 1920. The bottom curve (heavy solid line) shows the prices of 28", 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths. The middle curve (broken line) shows the prices of 30", 56 x 60, 4-yard sheetings. The top curve (light solid line) shows the prices of 40", 88 x 80, 8.50-yard lawns.

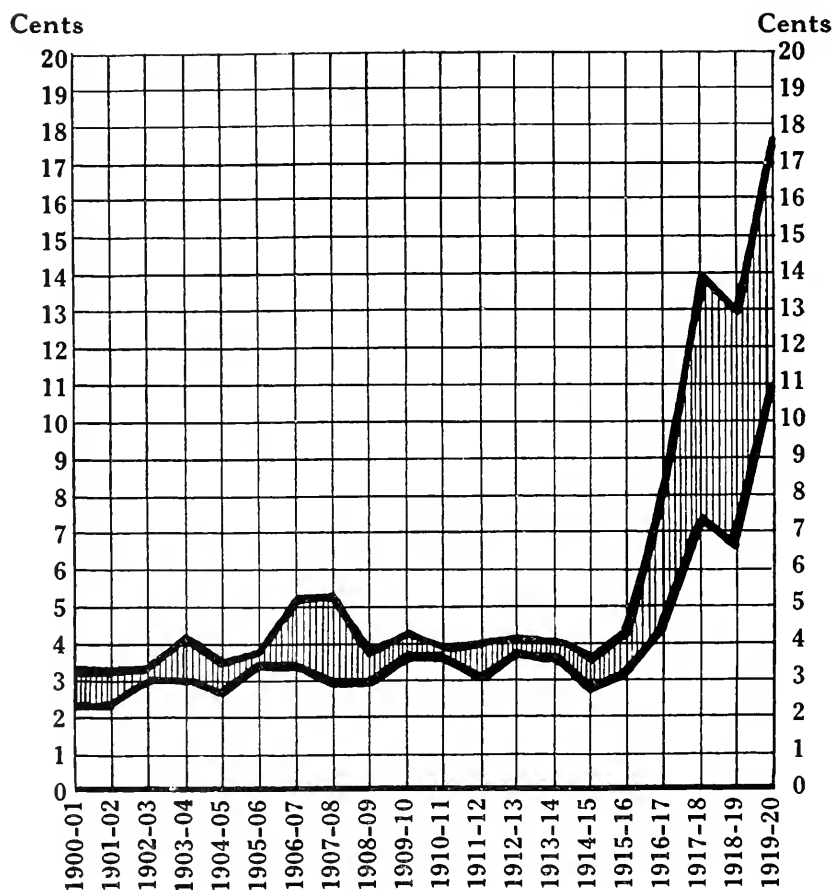
PRICES OF STAPLE COTTON CLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES WEEK BY WEEK DURING THE YEAR 1920

(From the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

Prices are Per Linear Yard

DATE		Print Cloth 28", 64 x 64 7 yards per Lb.	Brown Sheetings 30", 56 x 60 4 yards per Lb.	Fine Lawns 40", 88 x 80 8.50 yards per Lb.
January	2.	\$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$.25	\$.40
	5.	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .25	.40
	12.	.16	.25 to .26	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$
	19.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.42
	26.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.42
February	2.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.41
	9.	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26 to .27	.40
	16.	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26 to .27	.40
	24.	.16	.26 to .27	.39
March	1.	.16	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8.	.16	.26	.38
	15.	.16	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 to .26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39
	29.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	5.	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .27	.40
	12.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.40
	19.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 to .27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
	26.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 to .27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40
May	3.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 to .27	.40
	10.	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26	.38 $\frac{1}{4}$
	17.	.17	.26	.36
	24.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.35
June	1.	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33
	7.	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .26	.33
	14.	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	21.	.16	.25	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	28.	.16	.24	.29
July	6.	.16	.22	.29
	12.	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21	.28
	19.	.15	.21	.28
	26.	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.28
August	2.	.14	.20	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9.	.13	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{4}$
	16.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26
	23.	.12	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26
	30.	.12	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
September	7.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24
	13.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24
	20.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
	27.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 to .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25
October	4.	.10	.15	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.21
	18.	.09	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	25.	.08	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19
	1.	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18
November	8.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15.	.07	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.17
	29.	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	6.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
	13.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
	20.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.16
	27.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	31.	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$

HIGH AND LOW PRICES FOR PRINT CLOTHS



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the high and low prices of 28" 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloth in the New York market. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF PRINT CLOTHS

The table below shows the high and low prices of 28" 64 x 64, 7-yard print cloths, in cents per yard, in the New York market. The years as given are the official cotton seasons. Through 1913-14 the seasons were from September 1 to August 31. Starting with 1914-15, they have been from August 1 to July 31.

Year	High	Low
1900-01	3.25	2.37
1901-02	3.25	2.37
1902-03	3.37	3.00
1903-04	4.12	3.00
1904-05	3.50	2.62
1905-06	3.81	3.37
1906-07	5.25	3.38
1907-08	5.25	3.00
1908-09	3.62	3.00
1909-10	4.25	3.62
1910-11	3.88	3.62
1911-12	4.00	3.12
1912-13	4.06	3.75
1913-14	4.00	3.62
1914-15	3.50	2.88
1915-16	4.25	3.25
1916-17	8.00	4.25
1917-18	14.00	7.25
1918-19	13.00	6.75
1919-20	17.50	11.00

PRICES OF COTTON DOMESTICS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1910 TO 1920

In cents per linear yard

(From the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

	1910				1911				1912				1913				1914				1915				1916			
	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
Newberry drill, standard	8½	8½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Otis checks	9	9	8½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 Bleached	10	10	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
8-oz. Stark duck	13	13½	11½	14	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
2.40 blue denim	11½	10½	8½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Pepperell, 10-4 bleached	28	25	20	23	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Pepperell standard drill	8½	8½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½

* Beginning with year 1910, quotations are on Monarch duck instead of Stark duck.

† Beginning with year 1919, quotations are on 2.20 blue denim instead of 2.40 blue denim.

PRICES OF FINE COMBED YARN COTTON FABRICS FROM 1911 TO 1920

In cents per linear yard

(From statistics compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce*)

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

		1911				1912				1913			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	6	4 ¹ / ₂	5	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	5	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	5	4 ¹ / ₂
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	9 ¹ / ₂	8	8 ¹ / ₂	8	9 ¹ / ₂	8	8 ¹ / ₂	8	9 ¹ / ₂	8	8 ¹ / ₂	8
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	8	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	8	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	8	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂

		1914				1915				1916			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	6	6	6	8 ¹ / ₂
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	10	10
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	7	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	6 ¹ / ₂	7	6 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	8 ¹ / ₂	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	7 ¹ / ₂	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂

		1917				1918				1919				1920			
		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close		Open		Close	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
88 x 80	30" 11.35 yds.	0	10 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10	10 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	27	11 ¹ / ₂	27	30 ¹ / ₂	27	30 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂
76 x 72	40" 9.00 yds.	10	11 ¹ / ₂	0 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	22	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	33	14	33	37 ¹ / ₂	33	37 ¹ / ₂	13	13
88 x 80	40" 8.50 yds.	11 ¹ / ₂	13	10 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	25	12 ¹ / ₂	19	19	40	15 ¹ / ₂	40	42	40	42	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂
96 x 100	40" 7.25 yds.	14 ¹ / ₂	16	13 ¹ / ₂	16	29	16	23	23	47	19	47	52	47	52	17 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂
84 x 80	40" 10.50 yds.	12 ¹ / ₂	14	12 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	31	14	24	24	40	18	40	43 ¹ / ₂	40	43 ¹ / ₂	17	17

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

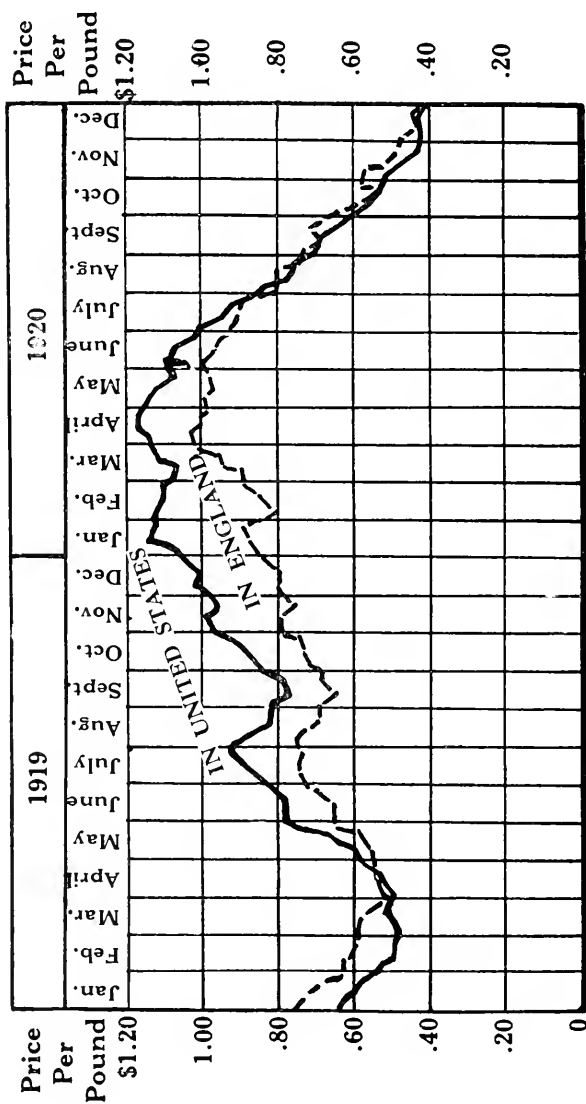
1917

1918

1919

1920

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next two pages. The solid line shows the average prices of eight fabrics in the New York market. The broken line shows the average prices of eight fabrics of approximately the same average construction in the Manchester market.

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 61 × 61, average linear yards per pound 5.4, average square yards per pound 5.06, and average number of yarn 20.4.

The English prices are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 63 × 60, average linear yards per pound 5.0, average square yards per pound 5.08, and average number of yarn 20.3.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Manchester, England. At current exchange— demand sterling (cents per pound)	Per cent. that English prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1910				
January	2	65.01	75.80	15 1/2 above
	0	64.00	74.00	15 "
	16	59.05	72.70	22 "
	23	57.26	66.80	17 "
February	30	53.01	63.20	17 "
	6	53.28	63.10	18 "
	13	50.04	61.80	21 "
	20	50.07	60.80	21 "
March	27	50.06	60.20	18 "
	6	40.52	58.71	10 "
	13	50.06	57.63	15 "
	20	51.10	55.52	8 "
April	27	50.58	50.98	1 "
	3	50.00	52.25	3 "
	10	52.46	53.35	2 "
	17	55.10	53.86	2 below
May	24	57.00	55.20	3 "
	1	50.01	55.32	8 "
	8	60.56	56.02	6 "
	15	65.48	57.04	11 "
June	20	67.01	50.30	12 "
	27	75.04	64.37	15 "
	3	70.35	65.78	17 "
	10	70.86	65.05	17 "
July	17	78.62	67.78	11 "
	24	81.35	60.01	14 "
	1	84.02	73.14	14 "
	8	86.87	73.24	16 "
August	15	90.67	73.07	17 "
	22	92.06	74.05	19 "
	29	92.18	75.70	18 "
	5	91.40	75.15	18 "
September	12	87.49	73.94	17 "
	19	82.50	70.07	15 "
	26	83.77	69.40	17 below
	2	83.67	60.59	17 "
October	9	78.30	67.72	14 "
	16	78.34	68.00	13 "
	23	80.63	68.72	15 "
	30	85.11	72.18	15 "
November	7	86.75	72.07	17 "
	14	80.04	73.23	18 "
	21	92.40	74.00	20 "
	28	95.35	77.43	19 "
December	4	98.76	70.65	19 "
	11	90.70	78.54	21 "
	18	96.67	76.02	20 "
	25	97.79	78.81	19 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND (continued)

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Manchester, England. At current exchange— demand sterling (cents per pound)	Per cent. that English prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
December	2	90.64	79.46	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ below
	9	102.64	79.88	22 "
	16	101.06	79.83	21 "
	23	103.47	83.14	20 "
	30	104.32	—	—
1920				
January	6	107.48	—	—
	13	113.31	—	—
	20	114.73	80.20	22 "
	27	113.61	87.02	23 "
February	3	113.60	81.33	28 "
	10	111.45	—	—
	17	110.92	85.77	23 "
	24	110.23	87.24	21 "
March	2	107.43	87.46	19 "
	9	107.43	93.21	13 "
	16	111.17	95.61	14 "
	23	112.73	98.36	13 "
	30	113.95	102.04	10 "
April	6	113.95	102.49	10 "
	13	116.37	101.81	13 "
	20	116.06	102.36	12 "
	27	116.00	90.26	14 "
May	4	115.70	90.65	14 "
	11	114.03	98.64	13 "
	18	110.51	98.10	11 "
	25	107.48	98.41	8 "
June	1	108.50	100.36	8 "
	8	100.31	98.37	10 "
	15	107.10	96.34	10 "
	22	104.65	95.86	8 "
	29	102.06	93.60	8 "
July	6	100.00	92.40	7 "
	13	95.98	91.71	4 "
	20	92.02	90.68	2 "
	27	87.05	87.48	0.5 "
August	3	83.26	81.16	2 "
	10	70.60	80.21	0.7 above
	17	76.21	78.24	2 "
	24	74.18	72.72	1 below
	31	70.51	72.31	2 above
September	7	60.15	71.58	3 "
	14	60.98	60.36	0.8 below
	21	71.40	65.30	8 "
	28	68.05	62.82	9 "
October	5	62.86	60.20	4 "
	12	58.00	57.80	2 "
	19	53.95	53.25	1 "
	26	51.02	56.20	8 above
November	2	51.64	56.05	8 "
	9	48.67	53.97	9 "
	16	45.74	49.70	9 "
	23	42.41	49.00	10 "
	30	42.40	46.63	10 "
December	7	41.68	44.25	6 "
	14	41.08	42.97	5 "
	21	41.50	42.42	2 "
	28	40.41	41.08	4 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

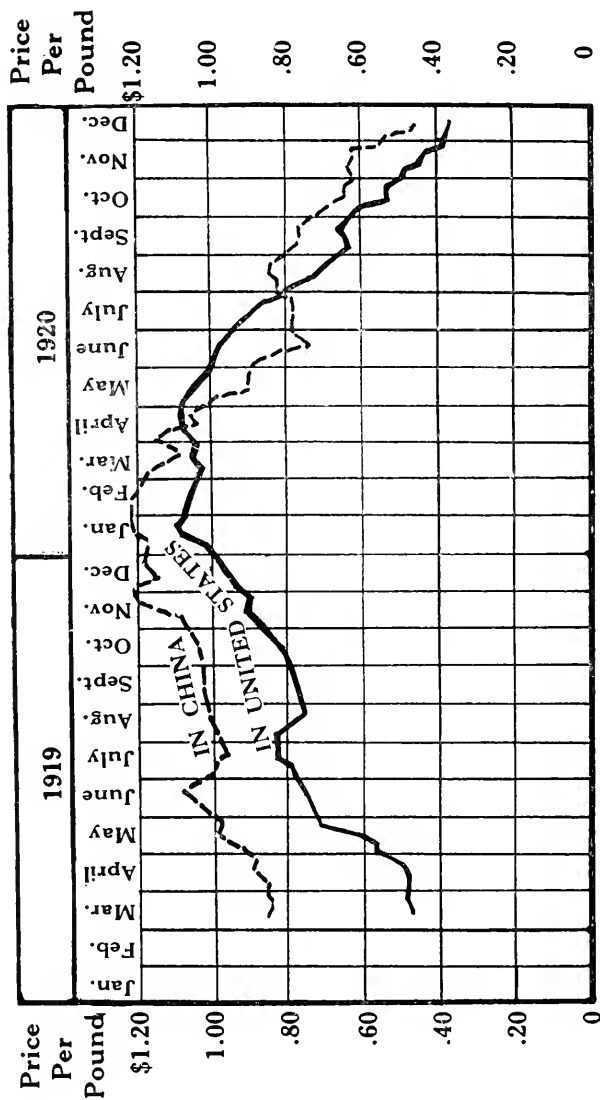
(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 50×55 , average linear yards per pound 4.63, average square yards per pound 4.41, and average number of yarn 23.8.

The Osaka prices are the average prices of eight fabrics with an average construction of 50×52 , average linear yards per pound 4.10, average square yards per pound 4.10, and average number of yarn 23.8.

		New York	Osaka, Japan	
DATE		(cents per pound)	At current exchange— (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Japanese prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1920				
January	8	104.41	60.87	4.3% below
	15	109.24	102.07	5.7 "
	22	100.88	100.70	8.3 "
February	20	108.14	103.07	4.1 "
	5	106.78	103.72	2.0 "
	12	105.24	105.30	1.0 above
March	10	104.00	102.87	2.0 below
	20	102.85	100.42	3.5 above
	4	102.85	105.04	2.1 "
April	11	104.70	103.56	1.2 below
	18	100.40	102.00	3.4 "
	1	107.90	102.61	5.0 "
May	22	110.37	80.42	27.1 "
	13	107.05	74.57	30.0 "
	July	8	93.70	72.51	22.7 "
15		80.53	72.51	10.0 "
August		20	82.35	64.70	21.4 "
	5	77.40	66.46	14.1 "
	12	74.34	65.04	11.3 "
September	10	71.02	64.00	8.6 "
	26	70.23	64.07	8.8 "
	2	67.82	64.54	4.8 "
October	30	64.02	50.08	21.8 "
	7	61.02	46.58	23.7 "
	21	52.73	48.45	8.1 "
November	28	51.82	53.58	3.3 above
	4	40.54	54.01	6.0 "
	11	47.28	54.84	16.0 "
December	25	40.87	50.14	22.7 "
	2	40.57	45.85	13.0 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA



The above chart is based on the statistics given on the next two pages. The solid line shows the average prices of four fabrics in the New York market. The broken line shows the average prices of four fabrics of approximately the same average construction in the Shanghai market.

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of four fabrics with an average construction of 48×40 , average linear yards per pound 6.08, average square yards per pound 5.49, and average number of yarn 24.4.

The Shanghai prices are the average prices of four fabrics with an average construction of 64×63 , average linear yards per pound 4.16, average square yards per pound 4.41, and average number of yarn 24.8.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Shanghai At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Shanghai prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1919				
March	13	47.45	86.40	82% above
	20	48.13	85.76	78 "
	27	48.13	86.66	80 "
April	3	48.13	86.11	79 "
	17	50.30	90.03	79 "
	24	53.04	89.82	69 "
May	1	57.09	91.82	61 "
	8	57.76	93.90	63 "
	15	61.14	98.11	60 "
	29	71.28	97.16	36 "
June	19	75.26	108.77	45 "
July	3	78.16	100.50	29 "
	10	79.62	100.25	26 "
	17	83.32	96.86	16 "
August	7	84.24	99.50	18 "
	21	76.34	101.57	33 "
October	16	81.12	104.88	29 "
November	13	91.48	110.04	20 "
	20	90.30	120.05	33 "
December	4	94.43	123.30	31 "
	11	96.28	115.67	20 "
	25	98.83	119.35	21 "
1920				
January	1	100.21	118.04	19 "
	8	102.57	117.00	14 "
	15	107.80	120.24	11 "
	22	110.43	121.80	10 "
	29	109.50	121.92	11 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA (continued)

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Shanghai At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Shanghai prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1920				
February	5	108.37	122.16	13 ^c above
March	4	103.79	116.32	12 "
	11	103.40	114.87	11 "
	18	105.15	109.16	4 "
	25	105.35	112.62	7 "
April	1	105.74	115.89	10 "
	8	107.41	111.32	4 "
	15	108.78	105.13	3 below
	22	109.55	106.44	3 "
	29	109.55	103.03	5 "
May	6	108.58	98.71	9 "
	13	106.51	90.50	15 "
June	3	100.71	88.77	12 "
	17	98.01	74.85	24 "
July	1	93.81	79.93	14 "
	8	91.06	79.37	13 "
	22	86.12	79.33	7 "
	29	82.03	82.22	0.2 above
August	5	78.86	82.80	5 "
	12	74.87	84.80	13 "
	19	70.53	84.15	19 "
	26	69.31	82.11	18 "
September	2	64.00	78.01	20 "
	9	64.00	77.45	19 "
	16	66.37	77.19	16 "
	30	64.06	74.46	16 "
October	7	60.85	68.61	13 "
	14	54.85	65.71	20 "
	21	53.31	64.87	22 "
	28	51.32	63.51	24 "
November	4	48.76	64.64	33 "
	11	45.13	63.49	41 "
	18	42.78	62.90	47 "
	25	39.43	56.96	45 "
December	2	39.70	52.35	32 "
	9	38.13	46.18	21 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA

(Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University)

The New York prices in the comparisons given below are the average prices of six fabrics with an average construction of 61×62, average linear yards per pound 4.4, average square yards per pound 4.6, and average number of yarn 27.5.

The Calcutta prices are the average prices of six fabrics with an average construction of 69×64, average linear yards per pound 4.3, average square yards per pound 4.4, and average number of yarn 27.8.

DATE		New York (cents per pound)	Calcutta At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)	Per cent. that Calcutta prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
1910				
January	0	64.01	75.14	17 ⁶ / ₁₀₀ above
	16	58.61	75.14	28 "
	23	57.30	74.11	29 "
	30	53.42	74.11	39 "
February	6	52.87	71.01	36 "
	13	50.85	70.88	39 "
	20	49.82	69.35	39 "
	27	50.80	69.35	37 "
March	6	49.19	68.33	39 "
	13	50.20	68.33	36 "
	20	50.68	68.33	35 "
	27	50.51	70.74	40 "
April	3	50.33	70.74	41 "
	10	52.53	70.74	35 "
	17	55.43	70.74	28 "
	24	56.91	72.77	28 "
May	1	50.84	74.80	25 "
	8	60.23	74.80	24 "
	15	64.52	74.80	16 "
	22	71.65	74.80	4 "
	29	79.24	74.80	6 below
June	5	79.70	74.80	7 "
	12	78.84	74.80	5 "
	19	79.02	86.90	10 above
	26	83.77	88.30	5 "
July	3	86.87	89.02	2 "
	10	88.58	90.72	2 "
	17	91.45	93.18	2 "
	24	91.84	93.18	1 "
	31	91.65	88.73	3 below
August	7	88.79	88.73	No difference
	14	85.61	88.73	4 ⁶ / ₁₀₀ above
	21	81.06	94.20	16 "
	28	83.00	93.18	12 "
September	4	80.31	94.05	17 "
	11	77.40	95.93	23 "
	18	78.60	94.74	20 "
	25	82.31	92.85	13 "
October	9	86.64	94.68	9 "
	16	91.02	98.64	8 "
	23	91.93	97.31	6 "
	30	95.04	99.34	5 "
November	6	98.62	98.27	1 below
	13	97.87	100.60	3 above
	20	94.35	100.60	7 "
	27	98.04	100.44	2 "

PRICES OF COTTON GRAY CLOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA (continued)

		New York		Calcutta	Per cent. that Calcutta prices at current exchange were above or below New York prices
DATE		(cents per pound)	At current exchange— cables (cents per pound)		
1919					
December	4	101.12	102.27		1 ¹ / ₆ above
	11	102.40	102.15		No difference
	18	102.40	101.35		1 ¹ / ₆ below
1920					
January	8	110.16	103.05	6	"
	15	115.27	101.55	12	"
	22	116.00	100.41	13	"
	29	112.77	100.41	11	"
February	5	110.65	106.12	4	"
	12	108.02	111.83	4	above
	19	107.91	110.11	2	"
	26	104.33	103.84	5	below
March	4	103.56	103.84	No difference	
	11	106.79	107.26	No difference	
	18	109.04	98.13	10 ¹ / ₆ below	
	25	110.52	105.55	4	"
	31	110.91	108.69	2	"
April	8	112.01	113.25	1	above
	15	112.02	109.90	2	below
	22	111.77	108.69	3	"
May	20	111.56	105.67	5	"
	6	111.20	102.81	8	"
	13	109.00	100.47	8	"
	20	105.33	101.15	4	"
	27	102.74	99.00	4	"
June	3	103.62	103.15	0.4	"
	10	104.68	100.54	4	"
	17	101.67	92.48	9	"
July	24	98.60	90.22	8	"
	1	95.66	90.22	6	"
	8	92.37	91.29	1	"
	15	88.79	91.29	3	above
	22	85.98	89.89	5	"
August	29	79.08	88.33	12	"
	5	76.42	88.33	16	"
	12	72.97	86.62	19	"
	19	70.45	86.62	23	"
	26	69.58	81.21	17	"
September	2	66.22	81.81	23	"
	9	65.20	83.00	27	"
	16	67.95	83.00	22	"
	23	67.33	80.03	19	"
	30	63.64	77.81	22	"
October	7	58.06	71.77	24	"
	14	53.68	68.30	27	"
November	4	49.48	67.44	36	"
	11	46.05	69.52	51	"
	18	42.82	69.52	62	"
	25	41.00	65.59	60	"
December	2	41.07	63.91	56	"
	9	40.52	58.86	45	"

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN

Returns through 1919 are in Running Yards, Returns for 1920 are in Square Yards
(From statistics compiled by British Board of Trade)

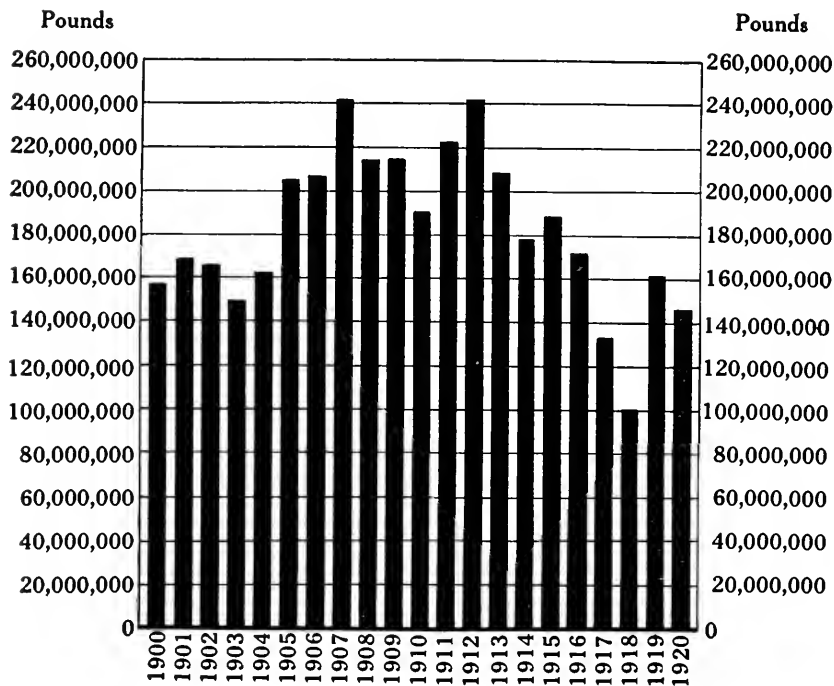
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	568,228,500	550,603,500	648,012,700	688,105,100	310,111,800	321,103,500	100,151,500	400,611,000	219,700,500	314,757,300
February	320,097,500	380,530,100	504,600,100	583,151,000	300,082,300	310,281,500	350,131,800	301,003,300	232,012,100	311,030,300
March	630,698,100	622,311,100	500,095,000	500,175,000	352,135,100	421,740,500	111,337,500	302,075,300	105,863,000	307,118,700
April	521,003,100	524,111,000	587,553,800	531,028,000	380,715,800	400,117,000	317,110,500	302,305,000	268,158,700	321,818,100
May	344,514,700	300,700,000	600,231,300	572,013,100	373,713,000	501,837,000	373,507,300	401,100,000	258,426,300	313,251,000
June	317,811,500	310,864,000	615,557,000	560,204,000	421,010,100	500,811,000	305,501,300	391,210,500	303,583,100	405,813,500
July	490,806,700	615,783,000	628,770,100	628,770,100	538,017,100	370,000,000	400,087,000	288,617,700	270,100,500	305,100,000
August	572,807,500	611,782,300	570,510,500	318,071,000	187,701,100	421,317,100	400,083,000	207,010,600	311,182,100	305,510,000
September	625,307,100	600,023,300	518,072,500	374,358,500	400,808,000	401,097,500	320,118,300	217,700,000	277,792,700	352,138,600
October	560,501,300	600,185,500	610,377,100	370,711,500	407,332,000	380,231,100	332,831,100	230,110,200	393,676,300	312,022,100
November	508,081,500	508,015,000	503,650,100	370,160,000	318,847,300	310,500,000	301,187,100	212,703,000	370,625,000	312,022,100
December	517,203,500	554,370,000	510,602,300	270,015,100	374,206,300	400,300,500	332,011,500	207,418,600	302,862,000	248,015,800
Total	6,053,013,000	6,012,625,800	7,075,548,400	5,735,854,700	4,748,094,000	5,351,503,000	4,079,070,000	3,005,773,100	3,538,756,500	4,430,557,500

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN

Expressed in Pounds
(From statistics compiled by British Board of Trade)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	10,530,100	20,633,300	10,003,100	10,056,000	13,830,100	13,631,300	13,773,700	8,757,400	9,014,100	10,458,000
February	17,503,700	20,383,300	10,701,100	18,071,100	10,118,000	15,703,200	10,158,200	6,020,000	9,100,000	11,092,700
March	22,110,800	23,701,500	17,212,000	10,824,300	15,553,100	13,410,200	10,885,100	9,020,900	12,094,200	10,072,200
April	17,531,800	18,578,000	18,578,000	18,692,500	10,020,300	13,037,500	8,450,000	7,117,100	10,008,500	11,100,300
May	18,051,000	20,909,000	17,776,700	20,234,300	10,318,300	17,202,000	10,423,800	8,014,200	10,050,000	11,380,000
June	16,979,700	10,091,300	10,096,700	10,333,000	18,300,000	17,094,300	12,200,300	10,715,000	13,081,300	11,800,700
July	14,852,100	20,024,800	10,620,200	10,806,300	13,052,200	14,068,500	12,073,100	9,030,000	13,030,700	15,320,800
August	10,288,800	20,870,200	15,908,100	8,040,850	13,420,900	15,011,800	10,787,300	8,300,700	15,020,700	12,093,700
September	15,528,000	18,000,300	15,734,100	9,068,100	10,205,700	14,251,100	6,424,200	6,802,300	12,013,000	11,588,500
October	21,803,200	22,515,500	10,950,100	9,018,530	13,711,400	13,511,200	10,484,000	7,402,100	14,252,200	10,370,500
November	20,706,100	18,025,200	18,247,000	9,317,000	11,495,100	12,382,500	9,457,000	6,151,200	13,501,000	11,002,000
December	18,631,300	18,314,300	17,297,100	9,006,000	11,845,400	11,235,200	8,010,000	8,730,000	14,269,700	7,710,700
Total	223,857,000	243,954,300	210,475,500	178,527,800	188,178,700	172,192,300	133,153,400	101,793,700	102,005,400	147,512,900

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton yarn by Great Britain. The statistics are in terms of pounds. The years are calendar years. The statistics were compiled by the British Board of Trade

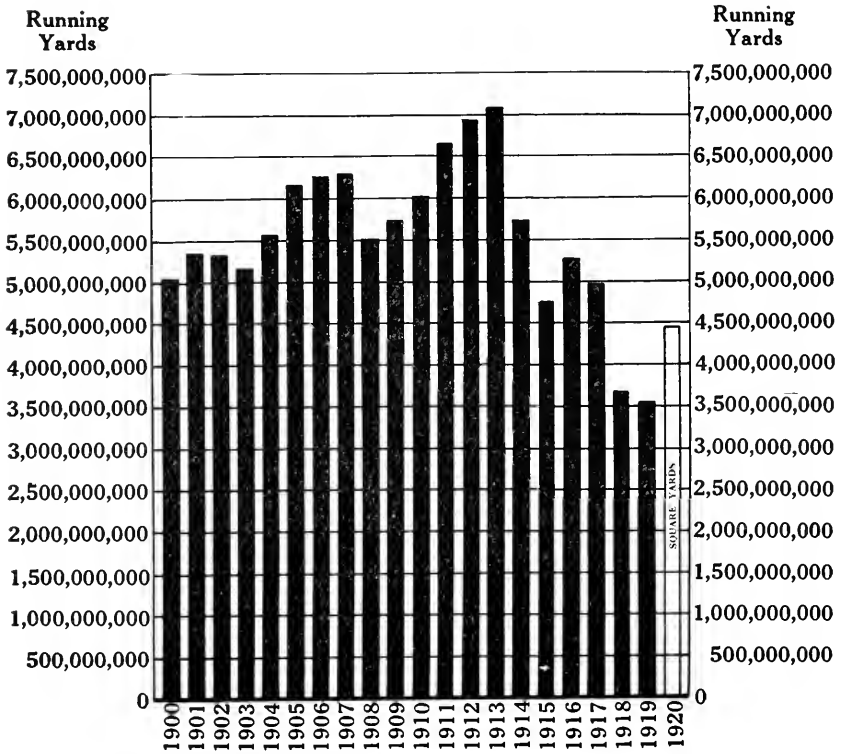
EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN BY GREAT BRITAIN

Expressed in Pounds

(From statistics compiled by the British Board of Trade)

Year	Exports
1900	158,272,900
1901	160,658,000
1902	166,360,900
1903	150,758,100
1904	163,901,400
1905	205,100,500
1906	207,378,700
1907	241,070,700
1908	214,762,200
1909	215,223,400
1910	191,604,500
1911	223,857,000
1912	243,054,300
1913	210,175,500
1914	178,527,800
1915	188,178,700
1916	172,192,800
1917	133,153,400
1918	101,703,700
1919	162,665,800
1920	147,542,900

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton cloth in the piece by Great Britain. The statistics for 1900 to 1919 inclusive are in running yards; those for 1920 are in square yards. The years are calendar years. The statistics were compiled by the British Board of Trade.

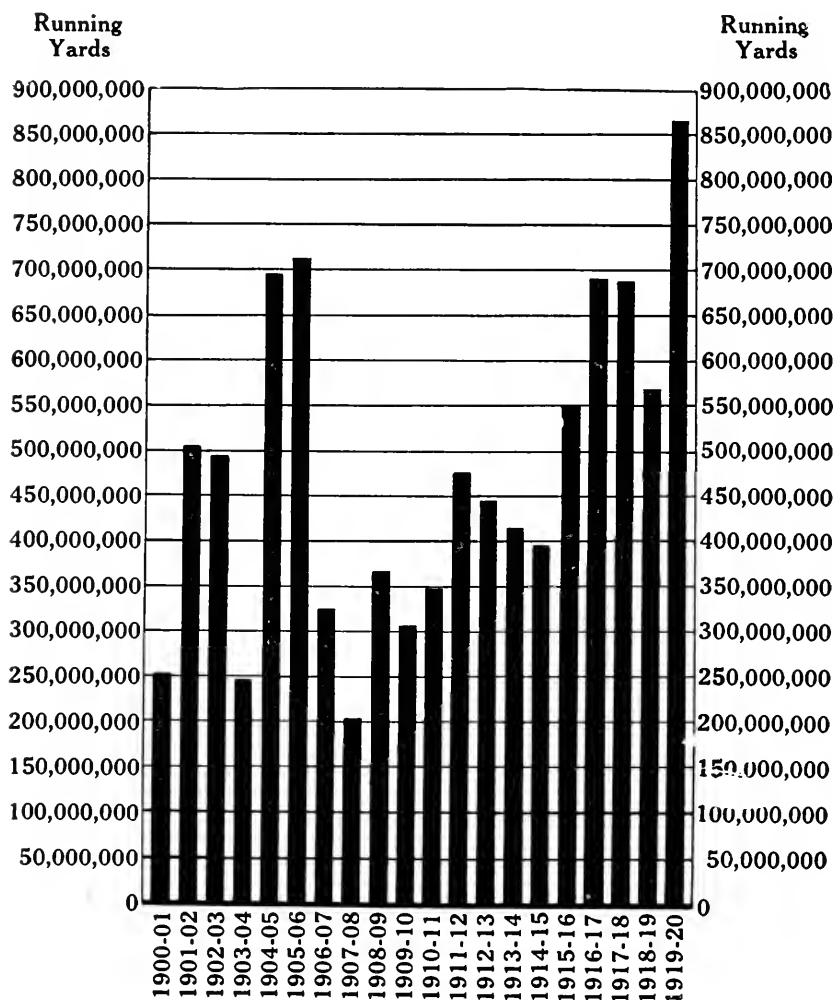
EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH BY GREAT BRITAIN

(The statistics for 1900 to 1919 inclusive are in running yards; those for 1920 are in square yards)

(From statistics compiled by the British Board of Trade)

Year	Exports
1900	5,031,727,000
1901	5,364,600,000
1902	5,331,552,200
1903	5,157,315,500
1904	5,501,822,000
1905	6,106,783,000
1906	6,260,771,000
1907	6,207,707,400
1908	5,530,808,000
1909	5,722,158,500
1910	6,018,454,140
1911	6,653,613,000
1912	6,012,625,800
1913	7,075,548,400
1914	5,735,854,700
1915	4,745,734,000
1916	5,255,503,000
1917	4,970,076,000
1918	3,605,772,100
1919	3,528,756,600
1920	4,436,557,500

EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH FROM THE UNITED STATES



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the exports of cotton cloth in the piece, expressed in running yards, from the United States, during years ending June 30th. The statistics were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

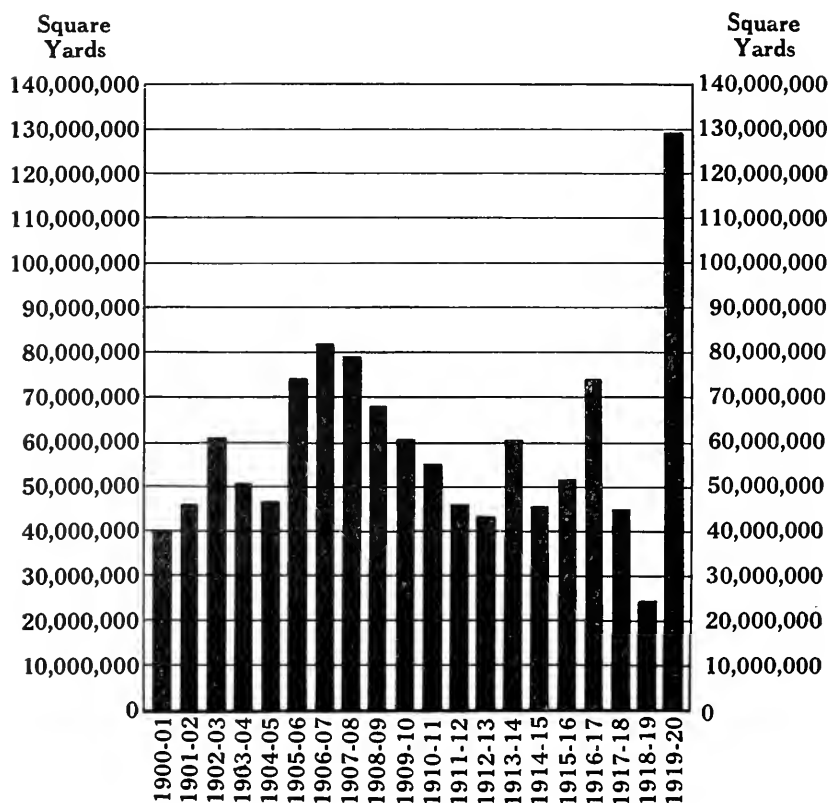
EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH

In Terms of Running Yards

(From statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce)

Year	Exports
1900-1901	251,503,351
1901-1902	504,773,813
1902-1903	405,379,197
1903-1904	247,380,737
1904-1905	604,500,715
1905-1906	711,493,054
1906-1907	326,340,320
1907-1908	205,004,812
1908-1909	307,631,542
1909-1910	300,911,304
1910-1911	346,590,160
1911-1912	476,778,499
1912-1913	444,729,241
1913-1914	414,860,013
1914-1915	306,944,105
1915-1916	550,571,720
1916-1917	600,103,806
1917-1918	684,027,075
1918-1919	570,302,799
1919-1920	867,292,647

IMPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH INTO THE UNITED STATES



The above bar diagram is based on the statistics given on the next page. It shows the imports of cotton cloth in the piece, expressed in square yards, into the United States during years ending June 30. The statistics were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

IMPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

In Terms of Square Yards

(From statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce)

Year	Imports
1900-1901	40,763,027
1901-1902	46,212,325
1902-1903	61,320,192
1903-1904	51,448,203
1904-1905	47,519,370
1905-1906	74,657,229
1906-1907	82,640,331
1907-1908	79,485,524
1908-1909	68,376,608
1909-1910	61,947,101
1910-1911	55,535,160
1911-1912	46,710,473
1912-1913	43,637,361
1913-1914	61,633,329
1914-1915	46,799,419
1915-1916	52,446,385
1916-1917	74,012,978
1917-1918	45,015,423
1918-1919	24,474,101
1919-1920	129,185,989

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of quantity

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

This table embraces only those classes of goods which can be expressed in units of quantity. It does not include, necessarily, other classes which cannot be so expressed. The table on imports expressed in terms of value includes all the imports of manufactures of cotton.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton thread and yarn:										
Thread and carded yarns, warps, or warp yarn, on beams, in skeins, etc. (lbs.)	7,070,450	7,631,446	6,436,643	6,050,446	6,041,854	9,030,434	9,281,204	3,030,481	3,864,908	10,620,645
Spool thread and crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton (100 yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,638,505	83,331,972
Cloths:										
Unbleached (sq. yds.)	3,850,386	4,370,141	3,606,363	3,728,821	4,072,746	11,533,500	10,807,236	6,587,800	10,732,441	50,408,634
Bleached (sq. yds.)	14,412,700	11,682,279	13,626,440	17,491,168	13,630,472	14,534,086	12,553,002	5,938,830	9,434,881	23,923,795
Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (sq. yds.)	33,762,011	20,445,517	20,279,786	41,052,024	25,047,452	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed in the piece (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	24,400,857	27,453,013	11,806,759	11,577,432	88,716,021
Printed (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	5,011,711	4,453,755	2,606,832	3,725,381	13,071,021
All other (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	10,857,385	10,328,060	5,830,319	5,253,316	14,008,504
Total cloths (sq. yds.)	52,034,130	45,407,927	40,563,568	62,272,013	42,750,670	60,400,638	65,209,862	32,830,509	40,753,451	140,788,365
Handkerchiefs or mufflers (doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744,400	4,022,424
Laces, embroideries, etc., and articles made thereof (except wearing apparel):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,586,004	24,880,080
Embroideries, including edgings, insertings, and galloons (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302,318	1,426,398
Lace window curtains (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laces and lace articles, including lace edgings, insertings, and galloons:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand-made (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,080,254	5,077,856
All other (yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209,063,518	215,585,125
Plushes, velvets, corduroys and other pile fabrics (sq. yds.)	5,327,686	4,947,085	5,071,153	3,484,003	2,906,720	4,227,528	2,210,711	357,603	433,335	1,038,064
Tapestries and Jacquard figured upholstery goods (sq. yds.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste or flecks (lbs.)	49,258,534	37,511,444	38,105,858	10,139,522	10,003,487	20,915,740	15,038,754	1,207,336	1,244,506	9,280,593
Wearing apparel:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,124,003	9,000,707
Knit goods:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves (doz. pairs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181,230	386,414
Stockings, hose and half hose (doz. pairs)	2,385,428	2,322,051	2,048,118	2,017,390	848,349	57,027	51,307	116,310	65,955	228,285
All other knit goods (doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,850	21,951

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Spool Thread and Crochet, Darning and Embroidery Cotton prior to 1910) the items were either not compiled or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no imports of such items because no figures were given for these items separately.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of value

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton thread and yarn: Thread and carded yarns, warps, or warp yarns, on beams, in skeins, etc. Spool thread and crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	\$1,230,395	\$1,300,214	\$1,824,455	\$1,035,320	\$3,315,350	\$7,378,667	\$10,301,324	\$6,338,487	\$7,034,350	\$5,418,166
Clubs:										
Unbleached	421,354	399,369	472,527	481,295	393,411	1,203,015	1,694,720	2,223,062	5,102,802	13,748,108
Bleached	2,397,589	2,008,578	2,604,220	2,950,412	2,023,766	2,446,687	2,533,294	1,890,307	3,318,075	9,108,582
Dyed, colored, stained, printed, or printed	5,761,229	5,108,243	5,815,461	7,518,617	4,210,423	5,895,201	8,226,795	4,575,846	5,250,912	16,787,812
Dyed in the piece	—	—	—	—	—	1,020,090	1,072,100	940,538	1,650,793	6,096,101
Printed	—	—	—	—	—	1,727,752	2,113,123	3,011,288	2,036,601	5,996,051
All other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cloths	\$8,553,172	\$7,610,100	\$8,022,214	\$10,058,064	\$6,636,335	\$11,001,022	\$15,631,217	\$11,618,031	\$17,694,093	\$31,753,747
Handkerchiefs, or mufflers	—	418,001	482,371	331,272	243,722	592,454	1,287,855	1,000,890	1,595,277	3,677,779
Laces, embroideries, etc., and articles made thereof (ex- cept wearing apparel)	36,065,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product of the Philippine Is- lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	05,049	182,075
Embroideries, including edg- ings, insertings, and galloons	—	13,180,100	11,620,092	7,600,810	7,488,860	4,917,027	1,750,010	501,725	637,753	2,501,322
Lace window-curtains	—	770,015	759,392	604,657	423,368	571,110	3,006,777	142,011	104,520	1,008,711
Laces and lace articles, includ- ing lace edgings, insertings, and galloons:										
Hand-made	—	1,444,673	431,280	11,218	11,770	110,870	774,087	305,310	955,608	1,021,173
All other	—	16,737,181	17,131,810	15,374,595	10,220,030	10,452,110	6,800,933	4,018,602	7,702,408	12,093,221
Nets or nettings	—	779,737	1,368,750	1,327,870	1,471,924	2,777,470	1,452,557	1,044,149	2,400,628	1,016,091
Veils or veillings	—	61,710	13,031	38,721	8,727	22,030	12,047	8,893	23,831	69,681
All other	—	5,000,330	2,572,080	1,138,181	688,452	1,230,858	1,786,553	0,902,538	1,858,320	5,597,801
Total laces, etc.	\$6,065,819	\$18,099,587	\$14,231,253	\$26,378,288	\$19,753,031	\$20,451,684	\$12,095,494	\$8,872,428	\$14,090,410	\$21,300,149
Plushes, velvets, corduroys, and other pile fabrics	2,428,804	2,788,053	2,527,152	1,767,769	1,418,630	2,018,593	1,511,141	354,350	593,447	1,115,295
Tapestries and Jacquard figured textiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste or flocks	2,578,457	1,750,093	1,759,863	972,157	686,535	1,471,051	655,487	944,23	426,550	3,355,811
Wearing apparel: Product of the Philippine Is- lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210,878	802,512
Knit Goods:										
Gloves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796,634	7,349,452
Stockings, hose, half hose	3,073,665	2,023,601	2,610,222	2,543,830	699,442	1,355,721	118,493	—	395,851	1,335,037
All other knit goods	520,659	440,101	915,686	3,271,804	1,052,123	686,174	490,100	1,131,693	1,355,571	608,559
Total knit goods	3,594,324	2,463,702	3,525,908	5,815,634	1,751,565	2,041,895	588,593	1,243,793	1,751,422	1,943,596
All other wearing apparel	3,410,878	4,303,822	4,049,072	5,591,147	1,182,008	1,771,865	1,990,325	2,510,102	812,000	2,440,489
All other manufactures of cotton	4,034,821	5,486,025	6,030,414	5,612,293	6,075,127	7,363,810	8,035,832	7,632,500	1,685,534	3,445,469
Total manufactures of cotton	\$63,804,091	\$97,078,220	\$95,350,512	\$124,72,291	\$53,751,310	\$53,825,298	\$36,808,295	\$32,640,218	\$137,431,874	\$137,431,874

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of quantity

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

This table embraces only those classes of goods which can be expressed in units of quantity. It does not include, necessarily, other classes which cannot be so expressed. The table on exports expressed in terms of value includes all the exports of manufactures of cotton.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cloths (running yards):										
Duck:										
Unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,398,833	5,007,520	6,128,503	13,103,185
Bleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,458,643	2,254,458	4,360,404	4,810,554
Colored	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,547	734,388	1,301,202	1,570,616
All other cloths:										
Unbleached	214,154,730	221,160,846	245,016,185	125,050,257	209,008,108	161,057,402	125,310,773	73,436,801	142,885,303	138,358,072
Bleached	32,212,623	43,322,108	40,430,266	30,021,824	69,014,086	86,033,815	143,108,426	99,227,003	120,340,050	184,413,527
Colored	163,832,848	199,770,472	180,330,801	161,805,808	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed	-	-	-	-	98,181,200	142,506,810	183,205,050	139,708,162	137,065,035	150,132,852
Dyed in the piece	-	-	-	-	38,710,820	48,286,707	105,410,079	133,174,426	150,051,860	178,481,420
Dyed in the yarn	-	-	-	-	101,503,188	181,774,162	195,037,632	90,484,726	105,304,030	138,824,096
Total cloths	410,200,201	464,253,126	466,677,252	326,477,889	518,338,302	620,255,866	764,621,862	544,174,574	683,045,326	818,820,522
Mill Waste (pounds)										
	51,855,853	74,900,010	77,050,287	58,750,031	44,780,174	47,420,205	62,250,352	46,868,332	57,317,920	57,877,150
Rags (except paper stock) (lbs.)										
	-	-	10,325,703	10,747,040	5,810,034	2,661,506	4,075,111	5,024,029	6,184,533	6,817,037
Hosiery (dozen pairs)										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574,343	9,477,338	11,575,655
Yarn (pounds)										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,355,800	20,090,124	24,090,399

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Unbleached, Bleached, and Colored Duck prior to 1917) the items were either not compiled or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no exports of such items because no figures are given for these items separately.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES OF GOODS, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1911

In terms of value

(From statistics compiled by United States Department of Commerce)

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Blankets and comforts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,408,163	\$3,551,511	\$5,106,387
Cloths:										
Duck:										
Unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,255,424	3,430,806	7,469,610	10,755,053
Bleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,002,157	1,234,330	3,037,108	2,084,248
Colored	-	-	-	-	-	-	471,781	312,007	718,083	882,717
All other cloths:										
Unbleached	\$15,230,303	\$14,042,869	\$17,003,110	\$9,377,164	\$17,631,374	\$16,786,683	17,787,608	11,830,027	23,591,401	32,028,971
Bleached	2,330,000	3,350,272	3,486,448	3,250,848	4,822,405	7,794,505	17,601,784	19,000,986	26,213,718	50,872,284
Colored	10,710,728	12,556,514	11,078,215	11,001,287	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed	-	-	-	-	5,646,294	10,156,865	18,550,148	21,628,277	23,205,092	38,588,742
Dyed in the piece	-	-	-	-	3,360,508	5,213,038	15,406,080	30,073,012	40,605,093	58,854,401
Dyed in the yarn	-	-	-	-	7,272,041	18,101,709	26,281,686	19,018,868	27,005,072	43,201,702
Total cloths	\$38,280,031	\$30,858,655	\$32,257,482	\$23,035,509	\$38,733,582	\$58,044,850	\$95,486,067	\$107,510,333	\$151,007,817	\$238,220,282
Laces and embroideries	-	-	108,462	261,204	382,443	771,742	1,614,209	1,569,322	1,731,675	1,650,400
Mill waste	-	4,070,240	4,850,341	3,813,688	3,051,800	4,801,771	9,005,416	9,488,664	12,411,794	12,308,599
Rags (except paper stock)	-	-	517,454	404,297	227,608	186,395	245,419	342,419	515,754	941,557
Thread, sewing, crochet, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824,776	4,397,702	4,471,017
Wearing apparel:										
Collars and cuffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,227	771,210	816,112
Corsets	-	-	2,082,780	1,882,445	1,037,742	2,204,055	1,552,101	1,923,078	2,880,858	3,583,707
Knit goods	1,720,794	2,251,025	2,085,231	6,423,715	16,876,857	22,724,821	15,008,880	-	-	-
Hosiery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,258,474	26,882,566	37,879,655
Underwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,807,486	8,002,203	14,007,839
All other knit goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945,833	1,508,995	2,510,558
All other wearing apparel	6,020,050	7,002,401	6,472,370	6,438,521	10,321,050	12,072,010	10,521,324	6,181,308	10,082,218	17,724,523
For men and boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,015,130	3,004,724	4,512,235
For women and children	605,090	666,107	745,013	900,034	3,610,012	5,045,815	6,581,081	8,840,604	14,488,630	20,014,919
All other	5,070,067	6,762,070	5,800,528	6,263,500	14,687,403	22,717,212	18,897,530	10,380,579	29,957,078	38,493,121
Total manufactures of cotton	\$45,686,591	\$52,450,888	\$55,510,267	\$50,002,003	\$93,833,450	\$120,340,571	\$158,818,810	\$181,020,486	\$273,115,794	\$490,070,617

NOTE.—Where no figures are given for the earlier years (as for Blankets and Comforts for the years prior to 1918) the items were either not compiled, or not separately classified in those years. If compiled, they were grouped with other items shown in the table. It should not be assumed that there were no exports of such items because no figures are given for these items separately.

Conversely, figures for certain classes of goods (as for All Other Cloths, Colored, after 1914) are discontinued when this classification is broken up into several sub-classifications. All Other Cloths, Colored, being subdivided into Printed, Dyed in the Piece, and Dyed in the Yarn).

GENERAL INDEX

- Acreage of cotton, see "Cotton Acreage"
- Alexandria:
 - Exports of cotton from, 68, 69
 - Receipts of cotton at, 66
 - Stocks of cotton at, 67
- American takings of cotton, see "Cotton takings, of American by American mills"
- American-Egyptian cotton:
 - Acreage of, 35
 - Production of, 35
- China, prices of cloth in, 160-162
- Cloth Exports:
 - By Great Britain, 165, 168, 169
 - By United States, 170, 171
- Cloth Imports by United States, 172-175
- Cloth Prices:
 - Compared with prices of other commodities, 133
 - Of domestics, 154
 - Of fine fabrics, 155
 - Of gray cloths, 136-147
 - Of print cloths, 152, 153
 - Of stable fabrics, 148-151
 - In United States and China, 160-162
 - In United States and England, 156-158
 - In United States and India, 163, 164
 - In United States and Japan, 159
- Commercial crops of American cotton, 33, 34
- Condition reports of cotton crops, see "Cotton Condition Reports"
- Consumption of cotton, see "Cotton Consumption"
- Cost of mill building and equipment, 91-94
- Cotton acreage:
 - In Egypt, 40, 41, 54, 55
 - In India, 40, 41, 52, 53
 - In United States, 40, 41, 44
- Cotton, American-Egyptian, 35
- Cotton condition reports:
 - American, 46-48
 - Egyptian, 43
- Cotton consumption:
 - In United States, 82-86
 - In World, 78, 79, 90
- Cotton crop estimates, American, 45
- Cotton, Egyptian, 22-24, 40-43, 54-56, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85, 108-110
- Cotton exports:
 - From Alexandria, 68, 69
 - From United States, 57-59, 82, 83
- Cotton, extra-staple:
 - Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Cotton, forecasts of American crop, 45
- Cotton ginnings, 36, 37
- Cotton, imports of, into United States, 56
- Cotton, Indian, 22-24, 40-43, 52, 53, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85
- Cotton, into-sight movement of American, 62, 64, 65
- Cotton, long-staple:
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Cotton, prices of, 103-127, 134, 135
- Cotton production:
 - In Egypt, 22-24, 54, 55
 - In India, 22-24, 52, 53
 - In United States, 22-24, 32-36
 - In World, 20-24
- Cotton receipts:
 - At Alexandria, 66
 - At United States ports, 60
- Cotton, Sea Island, 34, 108, 110
- Cotton stocks:
 - At Alexandria, 67
 - In Great Britain, 73
 - In United States, 70, 71, 72, 74, 80
 - At United States ports, 72
 - In World (spinners' stocks), 80, 81
 - In World (visible supply), 75
- Cotton supply and distribution in United States, 87
- Cotton, takings of American:
 - By American mills, 63
 - By Southern mills, 60
 - By World, 61
- Cotton, World's visible supply: 75
- Cotton yield per acre:
 - In Egypt, 42, 43, 55
 - In India, 42, 43, 52, 53
 - In United States, 41-43
- Cotton cloth, see "Cloth"
- Cotton crops, review of last ten American, 25-31
- Cotton manufactures, see "Manufactures of Cotton"
- Cotton seed:
 - Crushed, 38
 - Exported, 39
 - Prices, 111
 - Production, 38
 - Products obtained from, 38
 - Values of crops and exports, 39
- Cotton trade in 1920, Review of, 7-20
- Cotton yarn, see "Yarn"
- Dividends of New Bedford and Fall River mills, 107
- Domestics, prices of, 154
- Egyptian cotton, 22-24, 40-43, 54-56, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85, 108-110
- England, prices of cloth in, 156-158
- Estimates of crop, see "Cotton, forecasts of American crop"
- Exports of cotton, see "Cotton Exports"
- Exports of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Exports"
- Exports of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Exports"
- Extra-staple cotton:
 - Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in United States, 35
 - Production of, in World, 23
- Fall River, wages in, 98, 99
- Forecasts of crop, see "Cotton, forecasts of American crop"
- Freight rates on cotton, New York to Liverpool, 55
- Frost, dates of, in United States cotton belt, 49-51
- Ginneries in United States, 39
- Ginnings of cotton, see "Cotton Ginnings"
- Grades, average, of American cotton crops, 37
- Gray cloths, see "Cloths"
- Great Britain:
 - Cloth, exports of, 165, 168, 169
 - Yarn, exports of, 165-167
- Imports of cotton, see "Cotton Imports"
- Imports of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Imports"
- Imports of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Imports"
- India, prices of cloth in, 163-164
- Indian cotton, 22-24, 40-43, 52, 53, 73, 77, 79, 81, 85

- Into-sight movement of American cotton, 62, 64, 65
- Japan, prices of cloth in, 159
- Lancashire, wages in, 102
- Linters:
- Consumption of, in United States, 85
 - Exports of, by United States, 58
 - Production of, in United States, 33, 38
 - Stocks of, in United States, 74
- Location of mills in United States, frontispiece
- Long-staple cotton:
- Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, in World, 23
 - Production of, in United States, 35
- Looms, in Southern states, 97
- Manufactures of cotton:
- Exports by United States, 176-177
 - Imports by United States, 174-175
- Mill building and equipment, cost of, 91-94
- New Bedford, wages in, 101
- Prices of cotton, see "Cotton Prices"
- Prices of cotton cloth, see "Cloth Prices"
- Prices of cotton yarn, see "Yarn Prices"
- Print cloths, see "Cloths"
- Production of cotton, see "Cotton Production"
- Sea Island cotton:
- Prices of, 108-110
 - Production of, 34
- Southern states:
- Looms in, 97
 - Mills in, 97
 - Spindles in, 88, 89, 96
 - Takings of cotton by mills in, 60
- Spindles:
- In United States, 88, 89, 95, 96
 - In World, 77, 94
- Stocks of cotton, see "Cotton Stocks"
- Supply and distribution of cotton in United States, 87
- Takings of American cotton:
- By mills in Southern states, 60
 - By mills in United States, 63
 - By mills in World, 61
- Visible supply of cotton in World, 75
- Wages:
- In Fall River, 98, 99
 - In Lancashire, 102
 - In New Bedford, 101
 - In United States, 100
- World:
- Cotton consumption of, 78, 79, 90
 - Cotton production of, 20-24
 - Long-staple cotton production of, 23
 - Spindles of, 77, 94
 - Takings of American cotton, 61
 - Visible supply of cotton, 75
- Yarn exports:
- By Great Britain, 165-167
 - By United States, 176-177
- Yarn imports by United States, 174-175
- Yarn prices, 116-133
- Yield of cotton per acre, see "Cotton Yield per Acre"

Index of Advertisers

	PAGE
Aberthaw Construction Company	270-271
Aladdin Company, The	275
Allen Company	205
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	255
American Moistening Company	234
American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.	281
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	238
Ashworth Bros., Inc.	196
Barber-Colman Company	208
Borne, Serynser Company	240
Bosson & Lane	241
Bradford Durfee Textile School	288
Buffalo Forge Company	235
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	224
Campbell Mfg. Co.	213
Casper Ranger Construction Co.	274
Chaffee Bros. Co.	230
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	210
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	228
Davis & Furber Machine Co.	226
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.	254
Dinsmore Mfg. Co.	222
Draper Corporation	185, 209
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.	237
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.	190
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.	242
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	215
Fales and Jenks Machine Co.	189
Federal Mutual Liability Ins. Co.	282
Firth, Inc., William	191
Flynt Building and Construction Co.	273
Foster Machine Co.	203
General Building Company	272
General Electric Company	256-257
Goulds Manufacturing Company, The	249
Green Company, Samuel M.	264
Greene Paper Company, R. L.	231
Greist Manufacturing Company	199
H. & B. American Machine Co.	183
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co.	252
Hetherington, John & Sons, Ltd.	193
Hopedale Manufacturing Co.	212
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	194
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	262
International Engineering Works, Inc.	247
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.	218
Knoeppel & Co., Inc., C. E.	278
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	239

Index of Advertisers

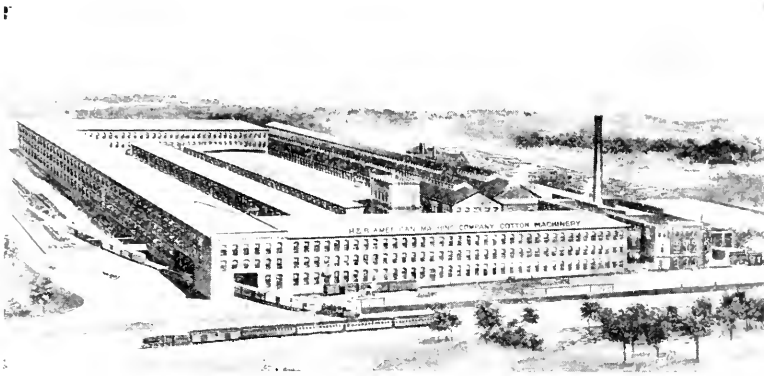
	PAGE
Leigh & Butler	192
Link-Belt Company	259
Lockwood, Greene & Company	267
Lowell Textile School	284
Lupton's Sons Company, David	276
Main, Charles T.	265
Mason Machine Works Co.	186
Merchants National Bank, The	280
Monks & Johnson	266
Montgomery Co., The J. R.	219
Morse Chain Company	260-261
Mossberg Company, Frank	204
Murphy Iron Works	251
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.	236
National Ring Traveler Co.	201
New Bedford State Textile School	285
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.	244
Painpoint Corporation, The	206
Parks-Cramer Company	232-233
Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	229
Perkins Company, Inc., B. F.	227
Petroleum Heat and Power Company, Inc.	253
Philadelphia Textile School	286
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.	225
Rhode Island School of Design	287
Riley Stoker Company, Sanford	251
Roy & Son Co., B. S.	195
Royle & Sons, John	217
Saco-Lowell Shops	187
Seafie & Sons Co., Wm. B.	250
Scott & Williams, Inc.	220
Sirrine & Company, J. E.	268
Smith & Furbush Machine Co.	221
Solvay Process Co., The	243
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.	197
Stafford Company, The	211
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	214
Stevens, John A.	263
Stone & Webster, Inc.	269
Texas Company, The	245
Textile Finishing Machinery Co., The	223
Universal Winding Company	202
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Company	216
U. S. Ring Traveler Company	200
U. S. Testing Company, Inc.	279
Vitrolite Company, The	277
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The	246
Warp Compressing Machine Co.	207
Weld & Co., Stephen M.	283
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	258
Whitin Machine Works	184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	198
Wickes Boiler Co., The	248
Woomsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.	188

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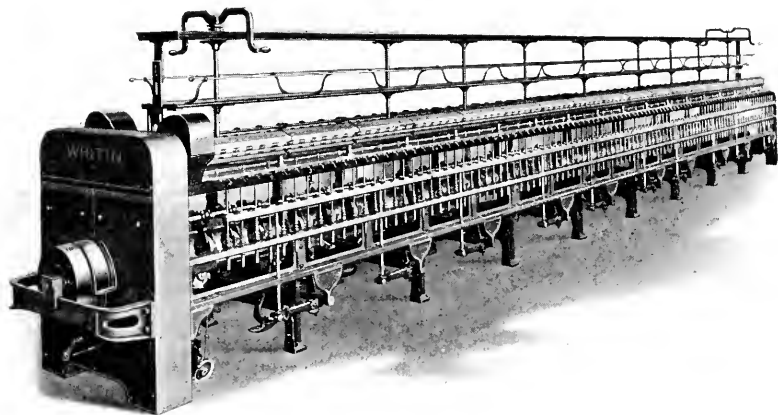
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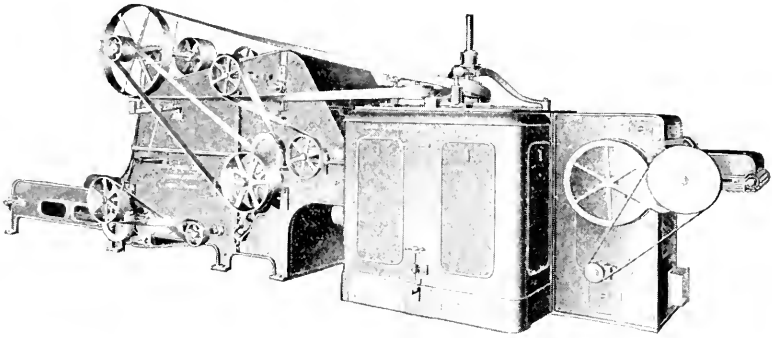
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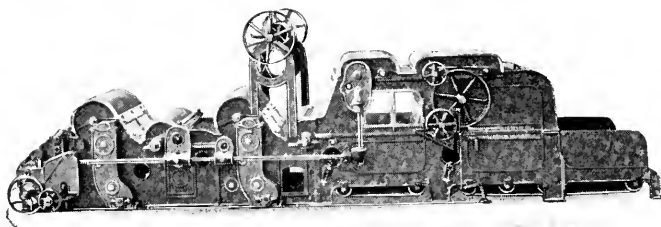
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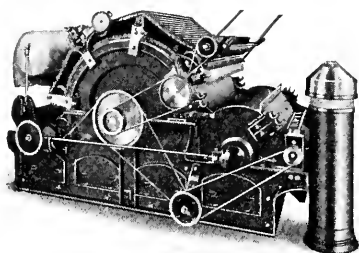
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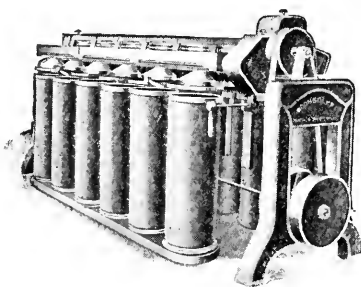
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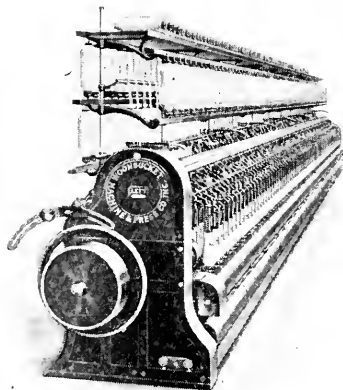
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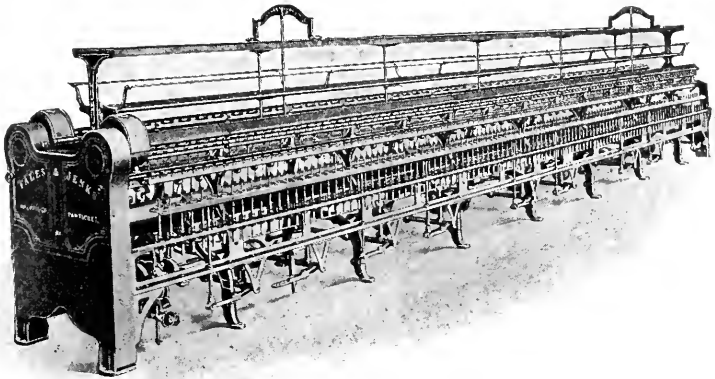
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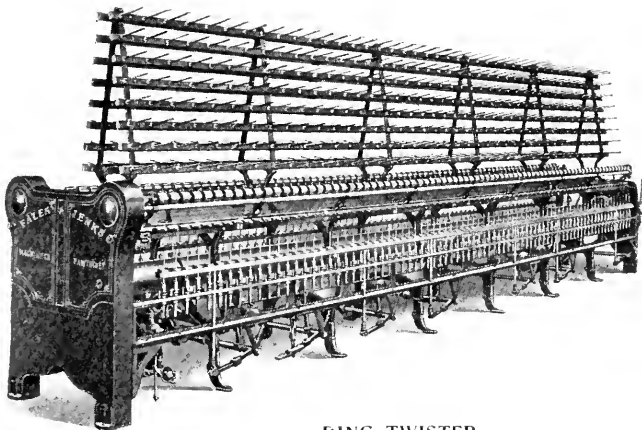
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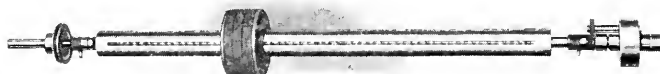
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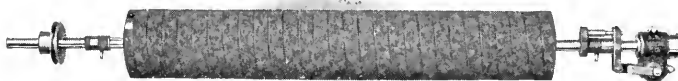
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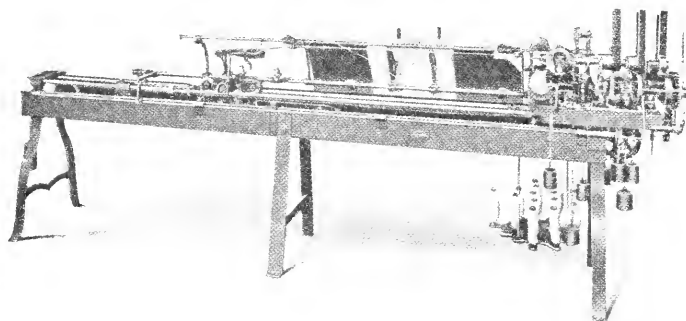
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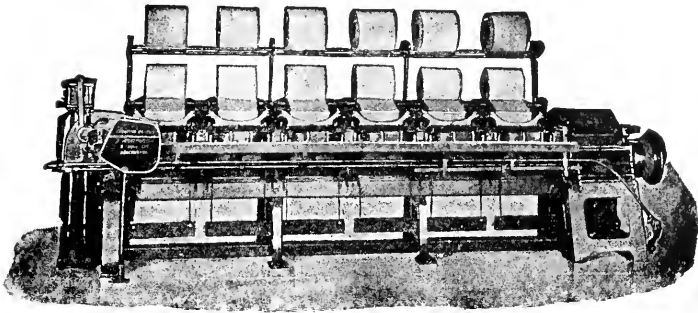
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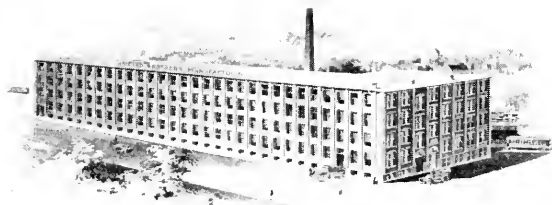
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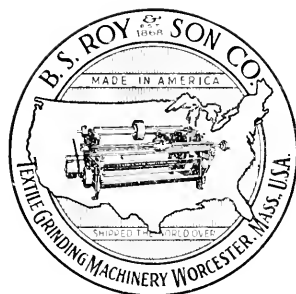
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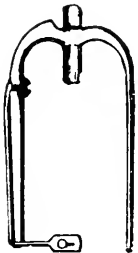
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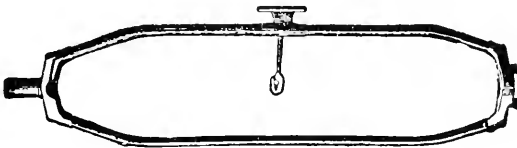
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NEW HAVEN Dept. M. CONNECTICUT

GREIST

Spinning Rings that meet the
seven qualifications of perfection

1. A ground traveler track insures a perfect surface and trueness.
2. Superior finish reduces friction saving wear on the traveler, increasing speed to the maximum.
3. Curved inclined flange gives greater clearance for the yarn between the flange and the traveler and also allows a larger current of air to pass between the flange and the traveler and thereby helps the traveler to clean itself.
4. Single flange feature—the single flange has been adopted to conform with the modern trend of textile mills because double flange rings usually rust before they are turned over or cause confusion as to whether they have been turned or not. These are not idle statements but the results of thorough tests made under actual mill conditions.
5. Highly accurate.
6. Require no breaking in.
7. Hardened as hard as it is possible to harden steel.

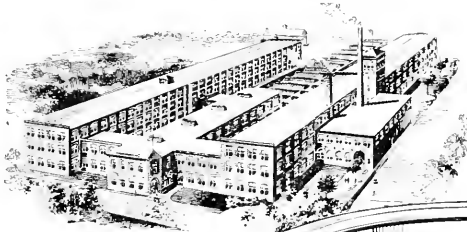
And Greist Ring Holders

In standard types of design:

Plate Holders (with Rust Resisting Finish) Cast Iron Holders and Aluminum Holders.

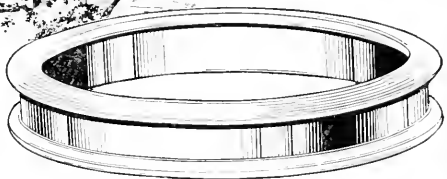
Also Loom Drop Wires in Plain, Nickel, or Copper Finish

Made of a special grade heddle wire, are always uniform—free from burrs, accurate in design. In addition to our many standard designs we are prepared to make them from your own specifications. A comparative test will prove their superiority.



Our extraordinary facilities, as the largest manufacturers of sewing machine attachments in the world, guarantee you the most expert production and prompt delivery.

Send for Samples



Patent Pending.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, TREASURER

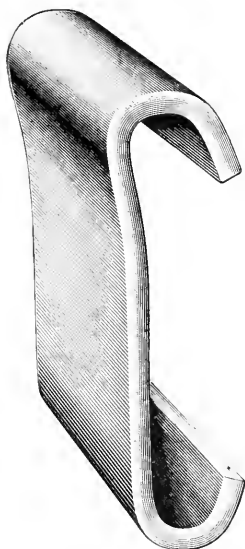
159 ABORN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Southern Representative: WM. P. VAUGHAN, BOX 792, GREENVILLE, S. C.

RING TRAVELER SPECIALISTS



THE finest tempered and most durable travelers that skilled workmanship and latest improved machinery can make, are our product. Uniform temper ensures even running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.



1—WEIGHS 1,000
GRAINS



1—WEIGHS 1 GRAIN



1—WEIGHS 100 GRAINS

OUR SPECIALTIES

THE BOWEN-WILSON ROUND POINTED TRAVELER
THE BOWEN SQUARE POINTED TRAVELER
THE BOWEN SUPERIOR BRONZE TWISTERS

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.



Patented AIR-TIGHT CANISTERS

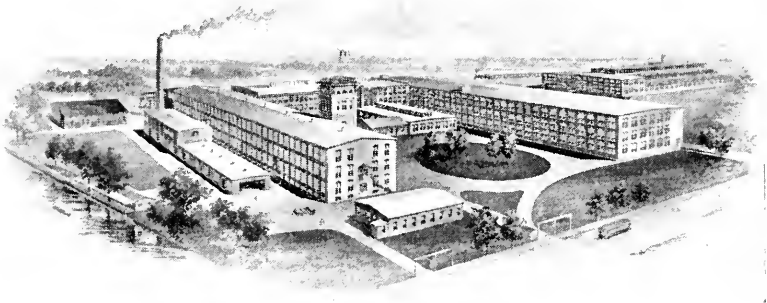


These Canisters save waste of Travelers and are indestructible.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

95 SOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SHOPS AT
PROVIDENCE, R.I.



We Make

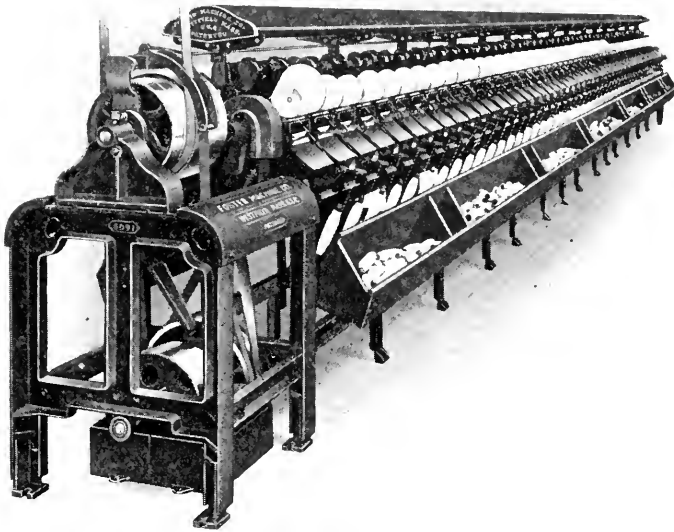
WINDING MACHINES

for winding filling for broad and narrow looms
—cones for knitting—tubes for warps, doub-
ling, wire covering, braiders, thread, twine, cords
—electro magnets and specialties.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

OFFICE AND WORKS AT
WESTFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
CONE AND TUBE WINDERS AND SPECIAL
TEXTILE MACHINES



Model Thirty Cone Winder

Cone Winding and Tube Winding Machines, open wind or precise wind, any length of traverse. Drawing supply from cop, bobbin or spool.

Skein Winding—winding cotton, wool or worsted yarn from swifts or runners to tube or cone.

Tube Doublers, two to six ends up for twisting supply and wire covering.

The Foster Warp Gassing Machine for singeing yarn in the warp, 378 or more ends at once.

FRANK MOSSBERG COMPANY

LAMB STREET, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

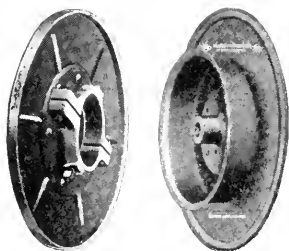
WALTER I. TUTTLE, PRES. AND GEN. MGR.

EVERETT L. FORD, SECY. AND SUPT.

FRANK T. CHASE, TREAS. AND SALES MGR.



PRESSED STEEL BEAMS, REELS AND SPOOLS

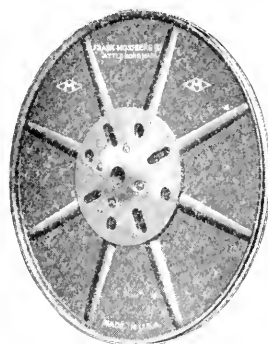


Pressed Steel Beams, Reels, and Spools have every advantage over wood or cast iron. Steel is stronger, lighter in weight, does not warp, crack, or chip.

Mills throughout the country recognize the superior merits of Pressed Steel, and are standardizing on

MOSSBERG

Pressed Steel Beams, Reels, and Spools

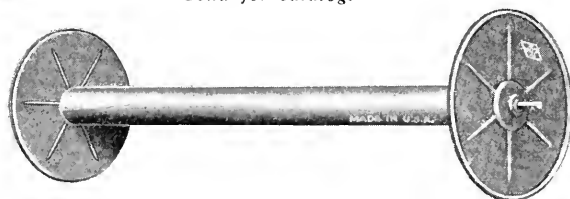


They save the money wasted by the continual breakage of wood.

They eliminate frequent purchasing.

Practically every winding and reeling requirement is taken care of by our standard designs: but if our catalog doesn't show what you want we can make it, for we are the pioneers and leaders in the manufacture of pressed steel products for textile mills.

Send for catalog.



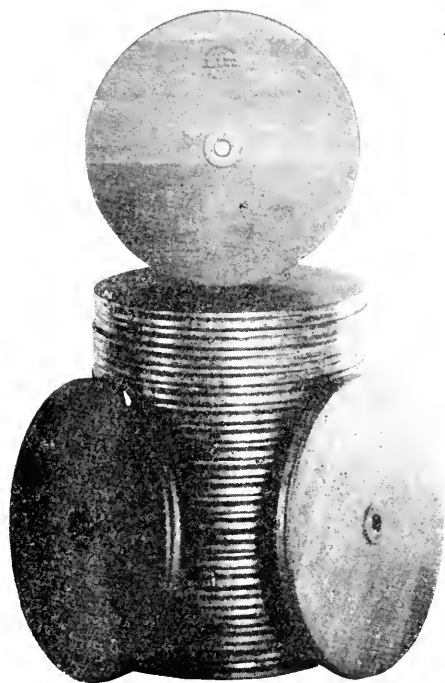
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NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Manufacturers of

Patent Wooden Beam Heads

Light—Serviceable—Durable



ALSO—

Tables

Trucks

Cabinets

Warp Rolls

Work Benches

Overseers Desks

Top Beam Heads

Lift Truck Platforms

Shaftless Section Beams

Adjustable Loom Beam
Heads



DRY PINE STAVES

for

Repairing Section Beams

A Specialty



ANDREW G. PIERCE, Jr., President
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THE PAIRPOINT CORPORATION

PAPER MILL AND TUBE FACTORY

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

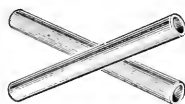
PAPER TUBES



CONES



COP TUBES

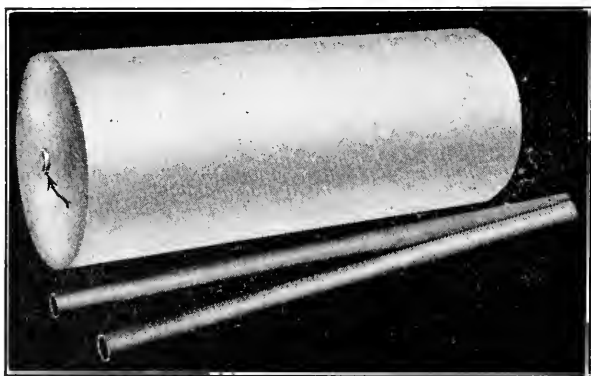


AND THE BEST QUALITY OF ALL OTHER KINDS OF

PAPER TUBES

ESPECIALLY FOR

CLOTH WINDING

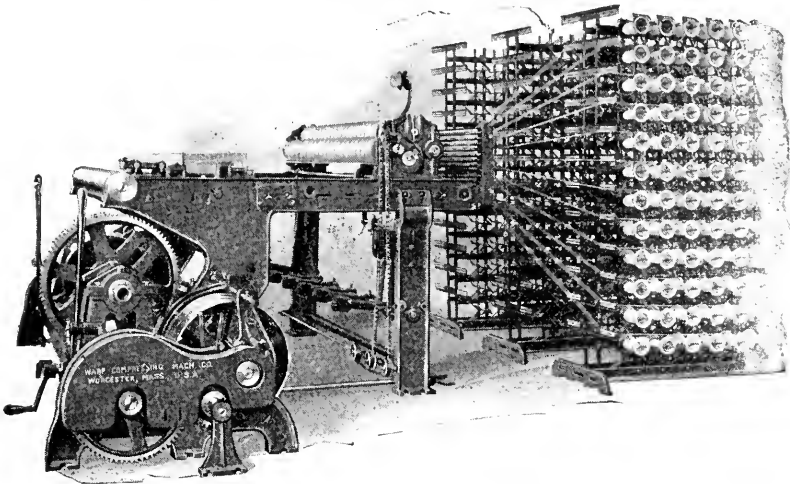


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WARP COMPRESSING MACHINE CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Specialists in
SPOOLING AND BEAMING MACHINERY



DIRECT BEAMING OUTFIT FOR PLIED COTTON YARNS

Making warps directly from twister-spools or cheese-packages to loom beam. For automobile tire fabrics, light and heavy duck, sail-cloth, woven belting, asbestos goods, etc.

also

DIRECT-WEAVING OUTFITS FOR CORD FABRIC.

Cotton Machinery: Standard, Heavy & Extra-heavy weights

Direct Beaming Outfits

Direct Weaving Outfits

Dry Slasher Outfits

Chain Beaming Outfits

Warper Creels

Woolen Machinery:

Warp Compressors

Wool Beamers

Dry Dressers

Jack Spool Creels

Worsted Machinery:

Compressing Spoolers

Warp Compressors

Heavy Duplex Beamers

Royal Worsted (Single drum) Inspecting Spoolers

Multiple 6 Drum Compressing & Inspecting Spoolers

Multiple 3 Drum Compressing & Inspecting Spoolers

Multiple 3 Drum Beam Spoolers

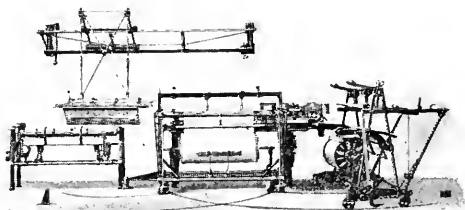
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

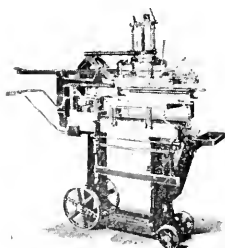
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

WARP TYING MACHINES, HAND KNOTTERS, GEAR HOBGING MACHINES, HOBS FOR CUTTING SPUR AND SPIRAL GEARS—SPROCKETS—WORM WHEELS, CARBON AND HIGH SPEED STEEL MILLING CUTTERS, SIDE MILLING CUTTERS, METAL SPLITTING SAWS, ANGULAR CUTTERS, END MILLS, INSERTED TOOTH CUTTERS, INVOLUTE GEAR CUTTERS AND FORMED CUTTERS WHICH CAN BE SHARPENED WITHOUT CHANGING THE FORM.



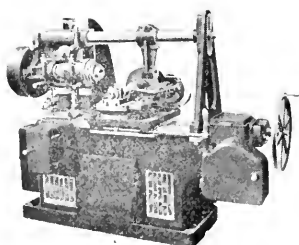
Warp Tying Machine—Model E

A machine that will produce in ten hours as much work as can be done by fifteen drawing-in hands, accurate to the last degree, a labor saver and dividend payer.



Warp
Tying
Machine
Model K

A portable machine, for tying-in behind the loom. It handles a wide range of work such as ducks, tire fabrics, towellings, damasks, crochet and satin quilts, double beam work, blankets, corduroys, fancy worsteds, velvet, plush, tapestry. Reduces tying-in or twisting-in cost and idle loom time.



No. 12
Gear
Hobbing
Machine

A manufacturing machine for heavy duty work. This machine has been developed to cut with the greatest degree of accuracy the range of sizes in spur and spiral gears that are commonly met with in general practice.

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE ATLANTA GEORGIA

THE NORTHROP LOOM

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

meets the question of labor shortage by calling for less weavers in the weave room ;

A Northrop loom weave room needs but 25 to 50 per cent. as many weavers as with common looms ;

The Northrop loom saves 50 to 75 per cent. of the labor cost of weaving ;

It goes far towards replacing the shortage in weave room production by its capacity to be operated without any weavers at all during the noon hour and a corresponding time night or morning ;

It can be operated by less experienced help than the common loom ;

Bear in mind that the added saving in making high-priced cloth soon pays the increased cost of the looms compared with pre-war prices.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Increase Production

Increase number of looms per weaver

Decrease Seconds

Decrease Overhead

The decrease in immigration plus the tremendous loss in man-power during the war will make the automatic loom a necessity.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

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PROVIDENCE, R.I.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATERSON, N.J.

Southern Representatives ALEXANDER & GARSEY, Charlotte, N.C.

Representatives for Continental Europe—

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION,

47 AVE. DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

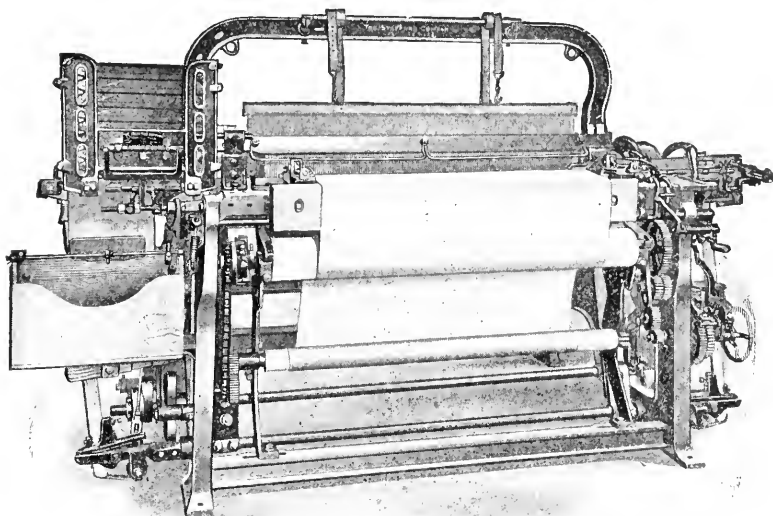
READVILLE, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

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STAFFORD

AUTOMATIC LOOMS



WE MANUFACTURE BOTH SHUTTLE CHANGING AND BOBBIN CHANGING LOOMS FOR THE CORRECT WEAVING OF FABRICS OF THE WIDEST RANGE. THE STAFFORD AUTOMATIC SHUTTLE-CHANGING LOOM IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL IN THE PRODUCTION OF FABRICS IN WHICH FABRIC PERFECTION IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE. WHILE THE NEW BOBBIN-CHANGING LOOM MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Weaving Machinery Specialists

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY

MILFORD, MASS.

JONAS NORTHTROP, PRES.

C. H. DRAPER, TREAS.

G. O. DRAPER, VICE-PRES.

F. E. NORCROSS, SECY.

AUTOMATIC WEAVING

is now the rule rather than the exception.

When ready to buy, let us quote you on the

NORDRAY

the latest and simplest. Built by the

HOPEDALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MILFORD, MASS.

CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

WORKS

SLATER BLDG.

BARRE PLAINS

WORCESTER, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMPBELL BALL-BEARING TOP ROLLS

We have developed a new type of Ball-Bearing Top Roll for

DRAWING ROVING SPINNING

which eliminates the defects of the solid type top roll.

We specialize in the design and manufacture of

TOP ROLLS

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

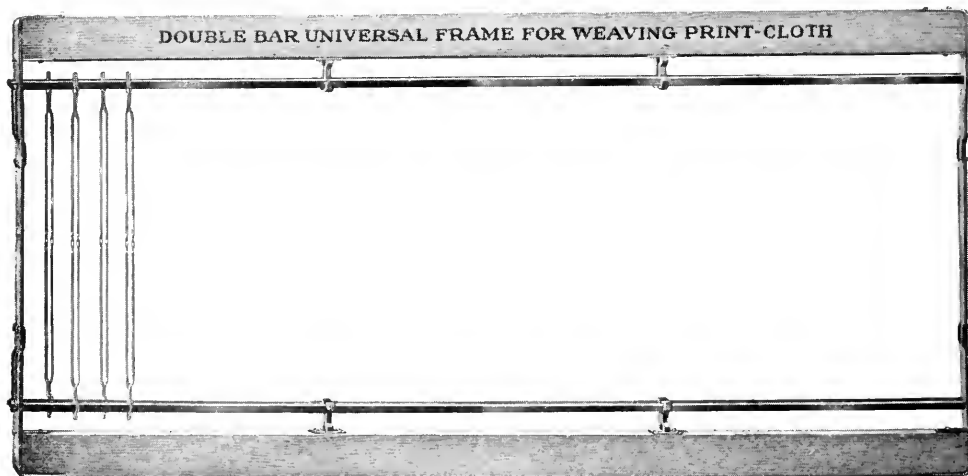
21st & Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTERN OFFICE, 634 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R.I.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, 111 Washington Street, Greenville, S.C.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES AND UNIVERSAL FRAMES

A large percentage of Manufacturers realize the great importance of the Steel Heddle which has become a standard equipment in most of the mills and is used today universally on most all classes of goods which are manufactured in this country, Canada, Japan, or China.



The Universal Frame is used in hundreds upon hundreds of Textile Mills. Why? Because it is built for service—for efficiency—for durability. It is built for real economy. You can have the **Universal Frame** built to fit the peculiar conditions of your mill and your product.

COTTON, SILK, WORSTED or WOOL There is a Heddle and Frame for the Work

From fancy cotton shirtings to canvas—from narrow fabrics to broad silk—from light worsteds to heavy woolen cloths, there is a heddle and frame for your particular kind of work.

We are manufacturers of the best *doup heddle* the market ever produced. We are makers of the best finished drop heddles and wires you ever had in your mill.

The "Made in America" cast steel Reed Wire, for all kinds of Reeds, is made in our plant.

These are facts.

Do you want a list of users in your particular line?

Write to these people yourself.

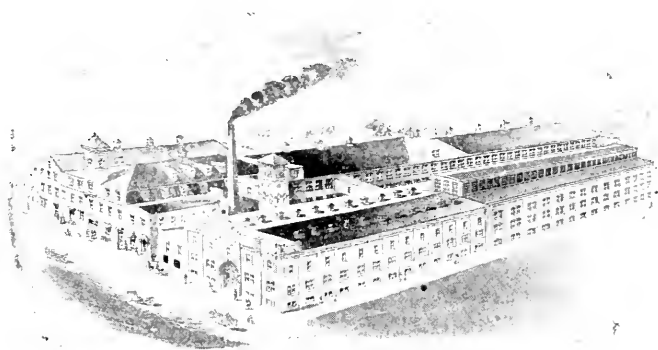
They'll tell you what Steel Heddle Equipment has done for them.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS
IN AMERICA

Loom Harness and Reeds



COTTON HARNESS for all kinds of Plain and Fancy Weaves in Cotton and Silk Goods.

MAIL HARNESS for Cotton Duck, Worsted, Silk and Woolen Goods.

SELVEDGE HARNESS, any depth up to 25 inches, for Weaving Tape Selvedges.

REEDS for Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Duck.

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks. Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

We make a specialty of equipping Harness for the

WARP DRAWING MACHINE

U S BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE CO.

57 EDDY STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MANUFACTURERS of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and SHUTTLES

Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

SHUTTLES

Our "STETSON" patented hand threading shuttle is the best on the market. Repeat orders attest to its merits. Will be pleased to furnish samples upon request.

We also make shuttles for Draper, Stafford, and Crompton & Knowles Looms, and would be glad to furnish samples upon request.

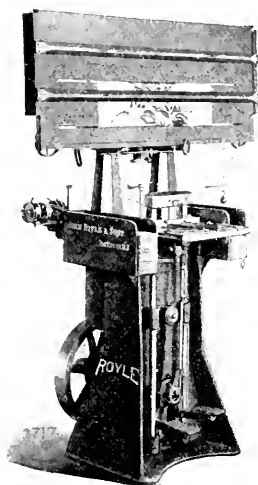
Correspondence solicited on all matters relating to bobbins for Textile Mills.

JOHN ROYLE & SONS

PATERSON, N.J.

JACQUARD CARD CUTTERS, LACERS, REPEATERS.

ROYLE CARD CUTTERS



are necessary for preparing from the design the original set of cards for weaving the pattern. They combine many advantageous features for most dependable returns without wearying strain on the operator. Can be built in any size and index; either pedal drive, belt drive, or electric motor drive. See Circulars Nos. 163 and 187.

The Royle Lacers are for uniting into one continuous string the individual cards of each pattern or design. Simple and automatic in make-up and operation they do not require any expert attention. Capacity, upwards of 1,800 cards per hour. See Circular No. 162.

The Royle Repeaters are for duplicating the laced set or string of cards when more than one loom is to be run on same pattern. Accurate duplicating is absolutely certain because of special structural features and the amount of returns much exceeds that from any other method. See Circular No. 161.

When writing, send sample card.

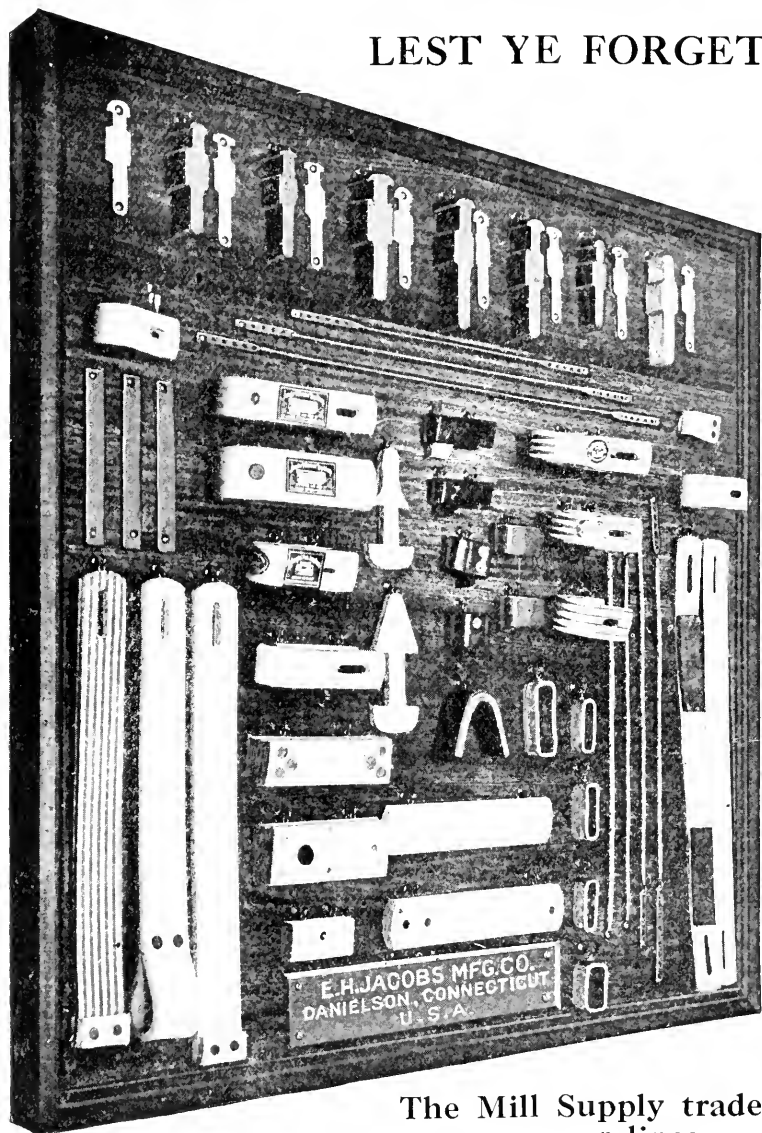
E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

DANIELSON, CONN.

ESTABLISHED 1869

MANUFACTURERS OF JACOBS LOOM SUPPLIES

LEST YE FORGET



**The Mill Supply trade
carry our lines**

THE J. R. MONTGOMERY COMPANY

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

Manufacturers of


COTTON WARPS—

In Combed and Carded Yarns made from Peeler, Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, dyed in all colors, put up on beams, plain or in pattern warps, in chain warps or ball warps, skeins, tubes and cones.

MERCERIZED COTTON YARNS—

In gassed or ungassed, plain or colors, on jack spools, tubes, cones, skeins, chain or ball warps.

NOVELTY YARNS—

 Bourette, Boucle and Flake Yarns in Silk, Worsted, Cotton or combinations of same.

EMBROIDERY, HAND KNITTING and MENDING COTTON—

Mercerized or unmercerized, in skeins, balls, boxes and labeled.

TINSEL—

Gold, Silver, Copper, on spools, plain or Matt.

TINSEL THREADS—

Gold, Silver, Copper, Antique, Steel.

TINSEL METAL CORDS—

For tying candy boxes and Christmas packages.

TINSEL BRILLIANTS—

In all colors and combinations, two or three ply.

ESTABLISHED 1865

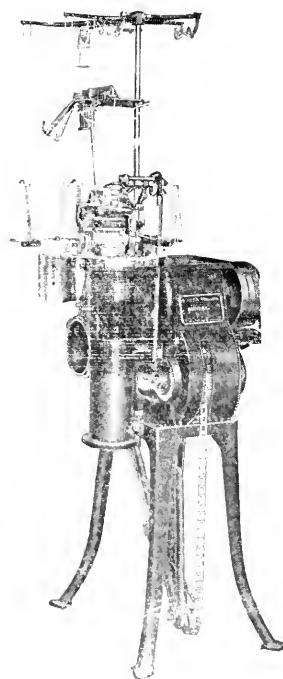
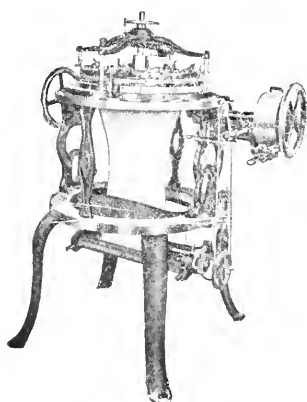
SCOTT & WILLIAMS
INCORPORATED

366 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

KNITTING MACHINERY
(Patented)

FOR

**HOSIERY
AND UNDERWEAR**

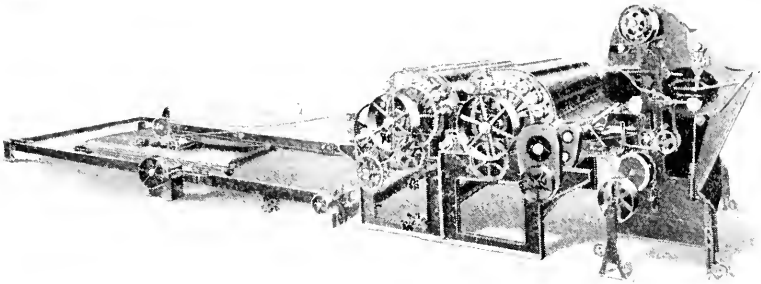


Write for Illustrated Catalog

SMITH & FURBUSH MACHINE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

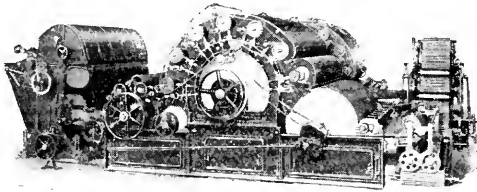
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



IMPROVED BLAMIRE LAPPER FELTING OUTFIT

Ask for Circular NA-199

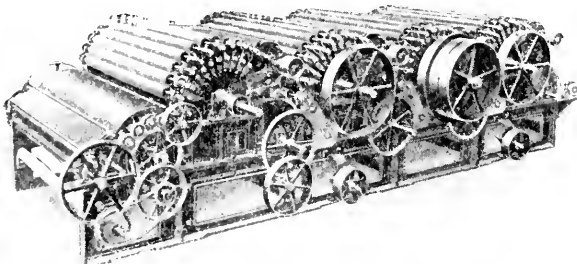
The above cut shows our latest felting equipment. The garnett is built on our sectional unit frame construction with our new blamire lapper. With this blamire it is possible to change the width and weight of felt without stopping the machine.



TWO CARD SET FOR COTTON WASTE

Ask for circular NA-186

The set of cards shown is used in making Cotton Waste, Shoddy, Asbestos and other yarns spun on the woolen principle. Single cylinder cards of this type are used for making Absorbent Cotton, Wadding and the better grades of Batts.



4 CYLINDER BREAST GARNETT MACHINE

Ask for Circular NA-182

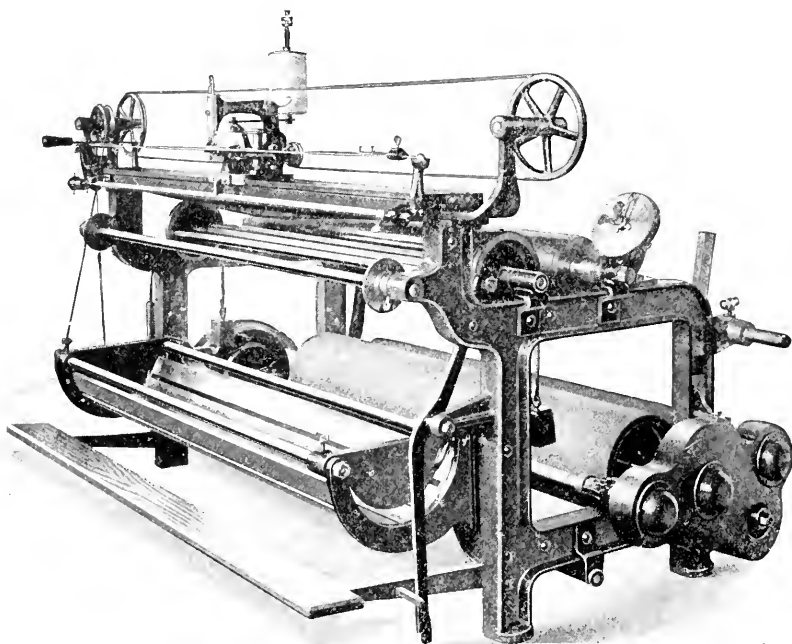
We now build all our garnetts on sectional unit frames.

We can supply a complete line of machinery for reworking all kinds of cotton waste.

DINSMORE MANUFACTURING CO.

SALEM, MASS.

SEWING MACHINES



No. 4 Opening, Sewing, and Re-rolling Railway Machine, showing
Measuring Roll Dinsmore or Singer Type Head as preferred

RAILWAY AND ROTARY MILL SEWING MACHINES

An absolutely perfect system for joining the ends of cloth to make a continuous piece for all of the various methods of finishing. Thirteen styles.

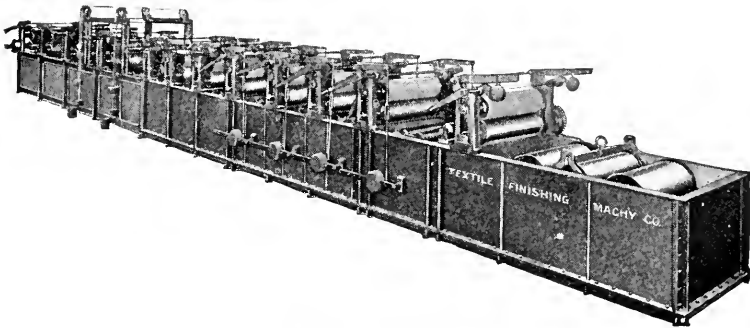
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THE
TEXTILE-FINISHING
MACHINERY
CO

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
PROVIDENCE R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST

BLEACHING, DYEING, DRYING, AND FINISHING MACHINERY
FOR TEXTILE FABRICS AND WARPS



WARP MERCERIZING MACHINE

OUR SPECIALTIES

Warp Mercerizing Machines

Warp and Piece Dyeing Machines

Warp Indigo Dyeing Machines

Warp Drying Machines

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE PLANTS

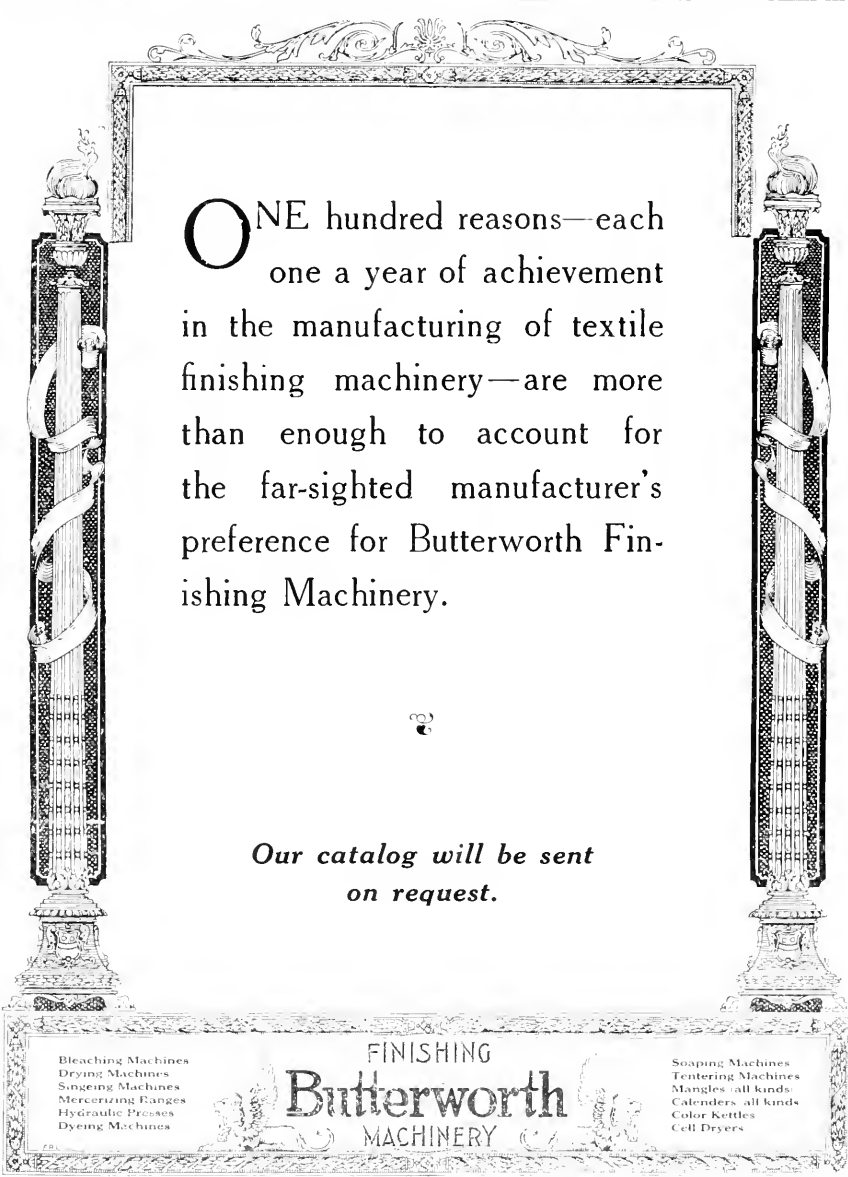
H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE OFFICE
TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Canadian Representative
W. J. WESTAWAY COMPANY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA



ONE hundred reasons—each one a year of achievement in the manufacturing of textile finishing machinery—are more than enough to account for the far-sighted manufacturer's preference for Butterworth Finishing Machinery.



*Our catalog will be sent
on request.*

Bleaching Machines
Drying Machines
Singeing Machines
Mercerizing Frames
Hydraulic Presses
Dyeing Machines

FINISHING
Butterworth
MACHINERY

Soaping Machines
Tentering Machines
Mangles, all kinds
Calenders, all kinds
Color Kettles
Cell Dryers

"Proctor" **DRYERS**

for Every Drying Need of the Cotton Manufacturer

"Proctor" Dryers are used in a vast number of mills in every branch of cotton manufacture requiring a drying operation. Whether the mill or dye-house dries raw stock, yarn or fabric, there is a "Proctor" Dryer of special design suited to its needs.

Every "Proctor" Dryer, in design and performance, reflects the practical value of forty years' experience on the part of its makers. Each type of machine has many users to recommend it for superior drying results—the most satisfactory treatment of the material—the greatest dependability, efficiency and economy of operation.

RAW STOCK AND LOOSE MATERIALS

THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC RAW STOCK DRYER—for dyed and bleached cotton, linters, cotton and wool mixtures, rags, hosiery in bulk, and similar materials. Single and triple conveyor types.

YARN

"PROCTOR" SKEIN YARN DRYERS—Automatic conveyor and truck types for yarn in skeins, tape, braid and similar materials.

THE "PROCTOR" PACKAGE YARN DRYER—for yarn in wound packages as dyed by the Franklin Process Dyeing Machines.

THE "PROCTOR" YARN SCOURING MACHINE.

FABRICS—KNIT OR WOVEN

THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC PIECE GOODS DRYER—for woven or knit goods in the piece, turkish toweling, etc.

THE "PROCTOR" TENTER HOUSING—for enclosing and providing air circulation for any tenter, thereby materially increasing its capacity.

HOSIERY

THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC BOARDING, DRYING AND STRIPPING MACHINE—for "boarding" all kinds of stockings and half-hose.

THE "PROCTOR" AUTOMATIC BULK HOSIERY DRYER.

Write for a catalogue on the "Proctor" Dryer suited to your needs.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

formerly The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

7TH ST. & TABOR RD., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

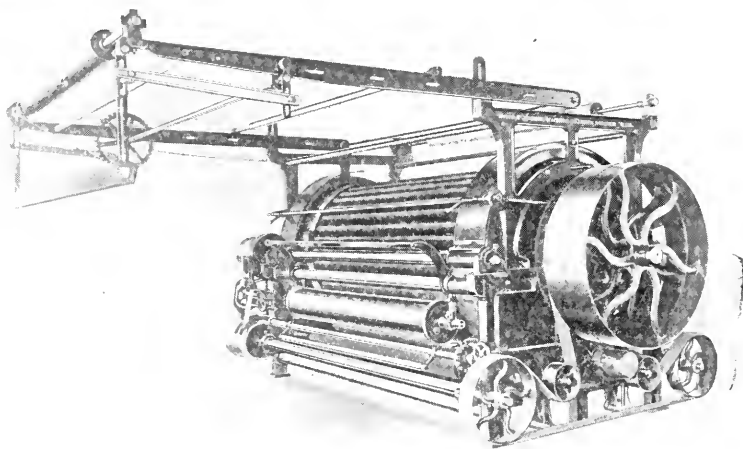
NEW YORK.

Represented in Canada by W. J. Westaway Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

DAVIS AND FURBER MACHINE CO.

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OLDEST MANUFACTURERS OF PLANETARY NAPPERS IN AMERICA. NAPPERS FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS, CARD CLOTHING, CARD GRINDERS, WASTE CARDING-MACHINES, TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, ETC.



Davis and Furber Nappers are the result of long experience in building textile machinery. The various forms are built to give the desired effects on wool, cotton, and knit goods; and maximum production with least power and floor space.

Among the important features are: The double-acting principle, a large number of worker rolls, card clothing made in our own factory and best suited to the goods. The cylinders are built up according to the well-known Grosslein patent, are light yet rigid, and have the most approved oiling device which provides just the right amount with no excess. Our plain journal bearings are proving very satisfactory. If preferred we can furnish ball bearings.

Ask for catalogs, stating what machines are desired.

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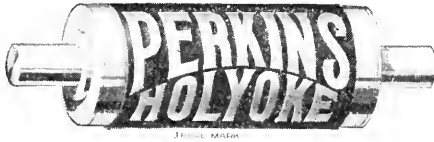
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MANUFACTURERS OF CALENDER ROLLS, CLOTH
TESTERS, EXHAUST AND VENTILATING FANS, ETC.

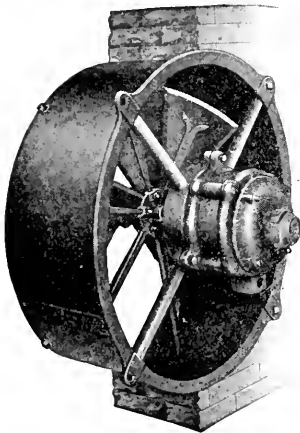
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"RESISTANT BUT RESILIENT"

EXHAUST AND VENTILATING FANS for all mill needs



All steel construction.

Built for either pulley or motor drive

Inexpensive to install.

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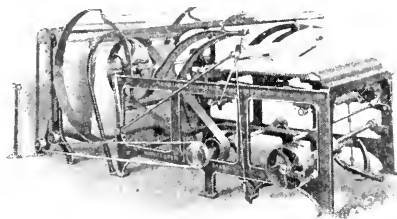
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Let us help you solve your ventilation problems.

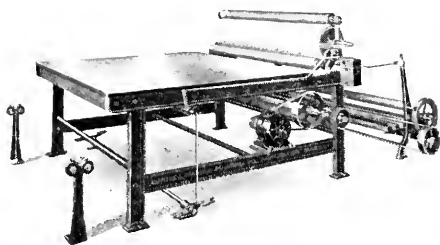
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FOR COTTON GOODS



NEW STYLE CLOTH FOLDER
With Simplex Drop Table



TYPE H, INSPECTING MACHINE
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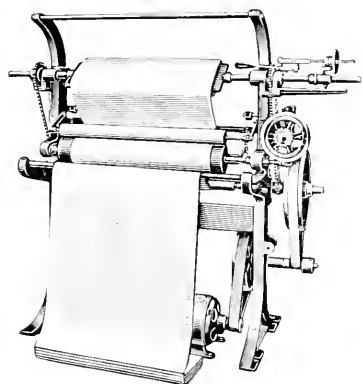
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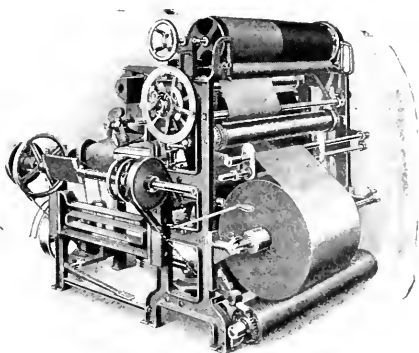
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COTTON MACHINERY FOR WINDING, ROLLING,
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Model E New York Fabric Packaging Machine

These two machines are for the

AUTOMATIC PACKAGING

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They save their cost, over any other method, in a short time

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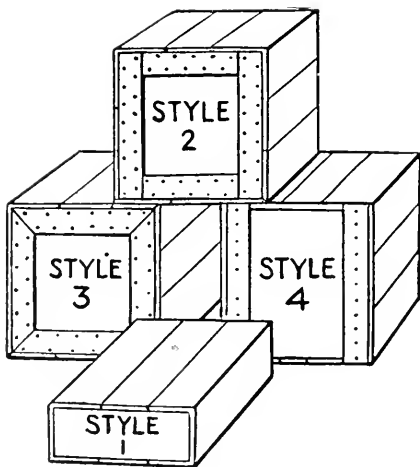
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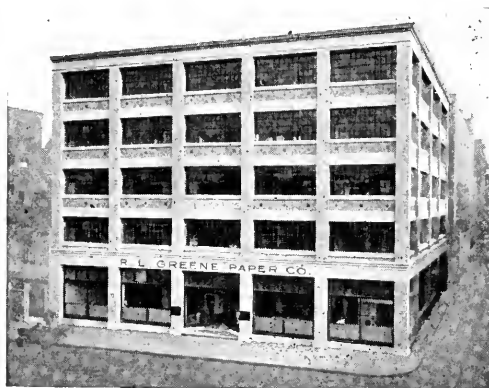
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PAPERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



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**Fireproof Roofings, Asbestos Materials, Pipe and
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PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO THE G. M. PARKS CO., AND STUART W. CRAMER
MANUFACTURERS OF HUMIDIFYING APPARATUS
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BRANCH OFFICES

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TURBO-HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM;
AIR WASHERS; HUMIDIFIERS.
COOLERS; AUTOMATIC HUMID-
ITY AND TEMPERATURE

REGULATORS; PSYCHROM-
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VALVES; CONDITIONING
EQUIPMENTS.



"High Duty" Copper Fan Air
Conditioner

DIAPHRAGM HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE REGULATOR.

The essential features of this instrument are the metallic members, expanding and contracting with changes in temperature.

These movements are positive, and of such magnitude that they can be used without multiplication to open and close valves, and thereby produce a most simple and effective machine for this purpose.

In this machine the spray method of maintaining the wet bulb temperature without rags or wicks is used, and this part of the device needs no attention.

CENTRAL STATION EQUIPMENT.

Sometimes it is merely desirable to humidify, sometimes to air-wash or to heat, but more frequently to combine either two or more of these features in the same plant and at the same time to automatically control both the temperature and humidity.

COPPER FAN AIR CONDITIONERS. (High Duty)

This air conditioner produces, with approximately the same power expenditure, enormously increased results, both in air handling and water evaporative capacity.

It is the only really successful fan humidifier made. The only one that does not blow out drops of water, and that has an instantly accessible interior, with perforated copper pan strainer, and a fan motor removable without bothering with bolts or screws.

To take the fan off, merely lift it off. It cannot fall off, as it is secured in a heavy iron ring while in a running position.

The design of inside cover is such that the spray is discharged in a flat horizontal plane, and not drawn back into fan at the top. Local circulation and wet spots around each head are thus avoided.

The smooth outside surface presents no unusual humps to be filled with floating lint, and its size is small compared with its evaporative and air handling capacity.



Diaphragm Humidity and
Temperature Regulator

PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY

(Continued)

VENTILATING FAN AIR CONDITIONERS.

This type of equipment lends itself admirably to ventilating purposes, and is usually arranged with a thimble in the pilaster, or a direct duct connection to the transom on either side, so that part or all of the air drawn through the fan can be brought from out of doors. This head will handle 60,000 cu. ft. of air per hour, and in warm weather reduces it to the wet bulb temperature; while in winter, if hot water is used, as is ordinarily the case, warm tempered air is introduced.

TURBO-HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM.

The Turbo-humidifying system imparts additional humidity or moisture to the air in factories or other buildings.

Air under pressure is supplied through a main pipe to the several branch lines in which the heads are located. Parallel with these branch air lines are water lines. These are run dead level.

Water is supplied through a covered, float controlled tank. This tank is equipped with overflow pipe, draw-off pipe, filter, etc., and is covered to keep out dust and lint. The supply tank is a special one, but is about the size of that furnished with any complete toilet room set.

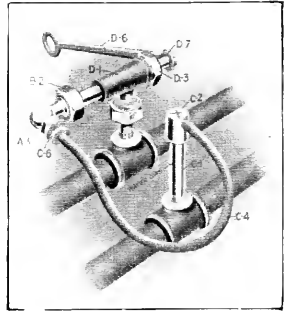
One of the tanks will supply from 60 to 70 heads, but in large rooms the best practice is to divide the system into 2, 3 or 4 separate sections. Tanks may be located in toilet rooms, or other convenient, accessible places.

It is absolutely impossible for water to overflow from the heads on floors, machinery, stock, etc., for when the air is shut off there is no power to lift the water up to and into the head.

The centrifugal motion imparted to the air by the turbo principle actually pulverizes the water before it is delivered to the atmosphere. The importance of this centrifugal action is noted, since it spreads the vapor and distributes it before condensation can occur.

The water inlet to the head is connected to the riser nipple, C-1, in the water branch pipe by means of a non-corrosive, flexible, metallic tube, C-4, which being provided with union connections, B-2, C-6, makes all parts readily accessible and adjustments easy. Two unions, one vertical and the other horizontal, make it possible to point the jet in any direction.

The turbo valve or cock, D-1, is so located that any head may be shut down without interfering with the others. Simply shutting off the air shuts down the head.



COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING.

The next most profitable use of compressed air from the Turbo-humidifier system applies directly to the manufacturing departments through its utilization in cleaning the mill and its machinery.

A hose specially designated for this service and a special cleaning nozzle with operating lever is supplied.

The use of compressed air is the easiest and most economical method of cleaning mill machinery. Write for complete details of this service.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

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Textile Executives and Engineers need no argument to convince them of the necessity of Humidifying Systems.

The only question is—"What System?"

Experience has answered this question for most of the country's greatest plants. They unerringly choose the system that has been satisfying the textile industry since 1888. That is the system designed and installed by American Moistening Company. They know that system by performance not promise. They know it is dependable, efficient, automatically controlled and easily maintained.

Two thousand mills have bought it. Our business is 90% repeat orders. Keen buyers do not come again unless they get their money's worth!

Through new affiliations with Grinnell Company what was already the best service in the humidifying field has been broadened and bettered.

STANDARD IN MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENT.

COMINS SECTIONAL
HUMIDIFIERS

FAN TYPE and HIGH
DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

VENTILATING TYPE OF
HUMIDIFIER (Taking fresh air into
the room from the outside)

ATOMIZER or COMPRESSED
AIR SYSTEM

CONDITIONING ROOM
EQUIPMENT

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AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE
CONTROL

COMINS ELECTRO
PSYCHROMETER

LET EXPERIENCE SOLVE
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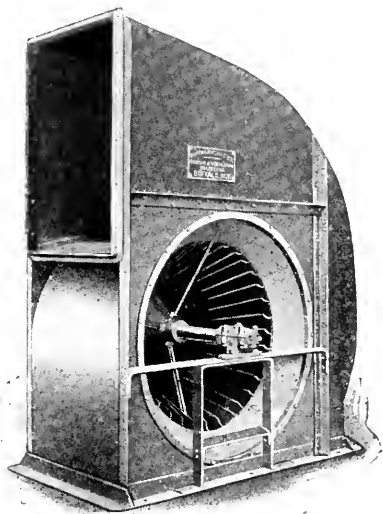
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The "Buffalo" Hot Blast System

Save Your Dyehouse Roof

Steam has a bad habit of condensing on a cold day. It collects on your roof, on the walls and wherever it can find a surface. It drips on the goods and ruins them. It gets so dense that you cannot work to advantage—often it is dangerous.

One of the most expensive and troublesome features of a steamy dyehouse is the rotting and final complete destruction of the roof.



The Buffalo Hot Blast System eliminates the steam entirely. Moreover, it is positive. It is guaranteed.

If you want complete, detailed data, consult our Engineering Department. Each problem must be handled separately. We will gladly, and without charge, submit the information you want. Simply give us your problem and let us tell you all about the Buffalo Way. Write for Bulletin 721-32.

National Aniline *and* Chemical Co., Inc.

General Offices

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Dependable Cotton Dyes

The several groups of dyes usually employed by manufacturers of cotton goods are now regularly produced by this Company.

In shade, strength, and working qualities,

"NATIONAL" DYES

are fully equal to their pre-war types.

The gradual development of these dyes so as to ensure satisfactory results, is a triumph of the skill of American Dye Makers, and contributes to the establishment of this important National Industry.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company

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The heart of the American Dyestuffs Industry, the Deepwater Works of the Du Pont Company at Deepwater Point, New Jersey.

Building for permanence and not to meet a wartime emergency, our vast Deepwater Plant is the visible pledge of the Du Pont Company to America that her dyestuffs needs will be met, no matter what the situation without her borders.

From the research laboratory, through every phase of manufacture back to the checking laboratory, adequate facilities, involving a tremendous investment, are provided for large scale production of the essential dyestuffs required by the textile manufacturers and other dyestuffs consuming industries.

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Sales Dept., Dyestuffs Division
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ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Established 1815

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Starches, Gums, Dextrine, Alizarine Assistant, Soluble Oil, Soap

and Every Known Material from Every Part of the World
for Starching, Softening, Weighting and Finishing
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**Special Attention Given by Practical Men to
Specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing
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WORSTED Fabrics, combining the Latest
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**We believe there is no Problem in SIZING or FINISHING
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PRODUCTS FOR COTTON

"F" FOR SOFTENING
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"S" FOR SCOURING
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Suitable Products Producing Permanent Results

LUBRICANTS for TEXTILE MACHINERY

"CRYSTAL" SHEAR OIL

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Liquid Chlorine FOR BLEACHING

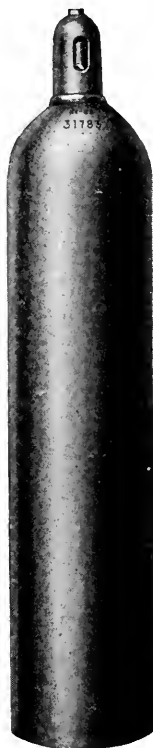
- is easy to control
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- entails no waste or loss
- insures cleanliness of operation
- gives uniform and level colors

It eliminates

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ABOUT OUR CONTAINER EQUIPMENT

Aside from the size and variety of our container equipment, included in which are cylinders, ton drums and tank cars, we take pride in the manner and condition in which it is maintained and its usual availability for efficient service.



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ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS



Modern Textile Lubricants

The world moves onward—step by step. New ideas—new methods—new men—must be produced to meet the new demands.

Just as improved equipment is rapidly replacing obsolete outworn types—so is NON-FLUID OIL an improved lubricant replacing ordinary oils and greases.

Fluid oils are wasteful and inefficient. They leak out, drip, spatter and cause oil stains. Bearings require constant re-oiling to keep them from running dry—a loss of time as well as lubricant. Output of perfect goods from looms is cut down, because of damage from oil.

Leading mills throughout the country have found it possible to get away from these drawbacks by using NON-FLUID OIL, which is produced in grades adapted to nearly all kinds of bearings in textile mills. Below are listed some of the principal grades.

"A-No. 00": For comb-boxes, cylinder bearings, licker-in bearings of cards, cams of combing machines and looms.

Comb-boxes run from 6 to 8 weeks on one filling of "A-No. 00" as against 3 to 6 days with fluid oil. This product does not drip onto floors nor spatter on card clothing and drawing cans like fluid oil. When applying, only enough should be put in box to cover cams; do not fill boxes too full.

"A-No. 000": For use where a lighter grade than "A-00" is preferred—particularly in ring-oiling shafting, fan and beater bearings of breaker, intermediate and finisher pickers, necks of rolls on slicer and ribbon lap machines, combing machines, drawing frames, roving frames, ring spinning and mule frames and twistlers, cylinder bearings of spoolers; on reels and all parts of lower machinery that are oiled by hand with oil cans.

For spinning room service "A-No. 000" can be used in oil cans but feeds only one drop at a time instead of in a stream like fluid oil, therefore prevents waste and promotes cleanliness. Does not run off bearings like fluid oil, hence need be applied only one-third as often. If on filling oil cans with this "A-No. 000" grade it does not feed as many drops per minute as desired, cut off about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from spout of can to increase the feed; it should discharge at the rate of 40 to 50 drops per minute.

"A-No. 00000": For use where a lighter grade than "A-No. 000" is desired—ESPECIALLY ON BEARINGS OF LOOMS, quilling machines, Universal Cone Winders,

and ring-oiling bearings of cotton shearing machines.

"K-No. 00—Special": For use where a heavier grade than the "A-No. 00" is desired—particularly on cams of combing machines, loom cams, picker rods, picker shoes, picker balls, chain work, loom jackets, ball and roller bearings, nappers, and in oil boxes on heavy machinery and shafting.

"K-No. 000": For use in compression caps on bearings of engines, pumps and air compressors; also on loose pulleys, friction clutches, elevator guides, and generally in place of ordinary grease. Lasts much longer and keeps bearings cooler than ordinary grease; also prevents wear better, does not gum, and is not affected by extremes of heat and cold.

WHITE GRADES

For lubricating travelers on twister rings, particularly where wet twistlers are employed. These products do not befoul the rings and rails; perceptibly lengthen the life of travelers; cause the work to run better, thus diminishing the number of ends breaking down, and last but not least—largely reduce the percentage of stained yarn.

"K-Extra," "K-X" and "K-XX" grades should be applied sparingly in the same manner as tallow mixtures. **"K-XXXXX"** can be applied with oil cans, being especially prepared for use in this way.

"K-XXXX": For necks of rolls on wet twistlers.

CAUTION

NON-FLUID OIL should not be confused with thin grease substitutes that are being put out under similar names. The genuine NON-FLUID OIL is made only by us and the above trade-mark appears on every package. Look for it.

Write for copy of special bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery," and free test samples.



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THE TEXAS COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

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Three Texaco Specialties for the Textile Mill:

TEXACO RABTEX SPINDLE OIL

A light-bodied, straight mineral oil. It is the result of long experimentation and represents the finest oil for the lubrication of Rabbeth or Ring Spindles in textile mills.

The use of Texaco Rabtex Spindle Oil will reduce the power necessary to drive the spinning frame. It is endorsed by the mills using it as the most wonderful spindle oil ever produced.

TEXACO COMB BOX LUBRICANT

A product specially prepared to meet the difficult conditions encountered in the comb box.

It shows its suitability for the work in two ways:

FIRST: One filling of Texaco Comb Box Lubricant lasts two or three times as long as the other kinds.

SECOND: In every case we have shown that with Texaco Comb Box Lubricant there is a considerable reduction in fric-

tional temperature of the box. Sometimes this difference exceeds 15 degrees.

While the reduction of frictional heat through the use of Texaco Comb Box Lubricant is important, it is only a sign of the perfect lubrication secured. And this perfect lubrication means that the wear of the cams is reduced; the accuracy of the setting is maintained—and through this, the strength and uniformity of the stock is insured.

TEXACO TOP ROLL LUBRICANT

A smooth uniform lubricant with the right body for the work. It is practically stainless in use—it does not creep onto the rolls and come in contact with the materials.

It does not change its consistency under operating conditions so that a highly desirable uniformity of speed of the top roll

is insured, aiding in the even drawing of the stock.

This lubricant is also used on roll necks, cams, differential motions, and draft gearing on slubbers, intermediates, and jack roving frames.

OTHER TEXACO LUBRICANTS ARE:

TEXACO LOOM OIL

TEXACO TURBINE OILS

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS

TEXACO MACHINE OILS

TEXACO ENGINE OILS

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THE WALSH & WEIDNER BOILER CO.

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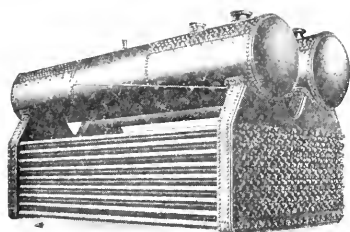
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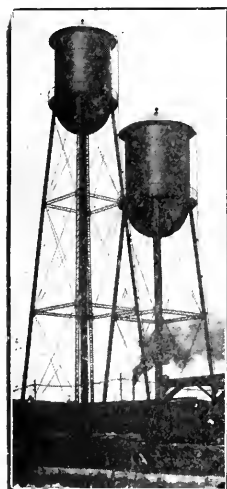
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All our water-tube boilers are designed and built in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Code. All steel construction throughout. Three types—Cross Drum, Horizontal Drum and Inclined Drum. Sizes 100 to 1,000 H.P. Working Pressure 100 pounds to 300 pounds.

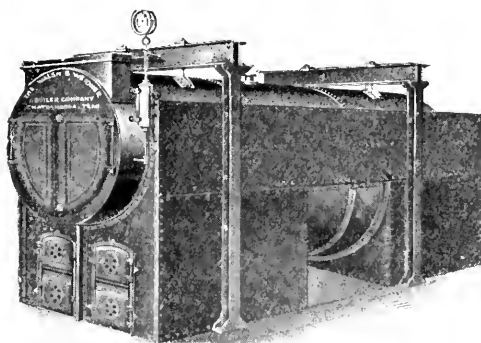


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Our towers and tanks are built of the best materials by expert workmen according to Insurance Specifications and are erected by experienced erection crews.

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Our Improved Drop Combustion Chamber Type Steel Casings require 10 to 25 per cent. less coal than old-style brick settings.



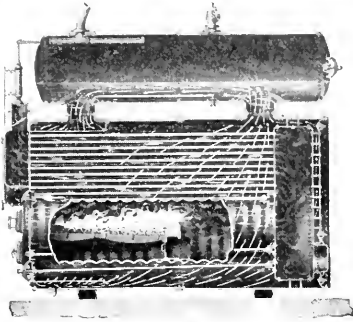
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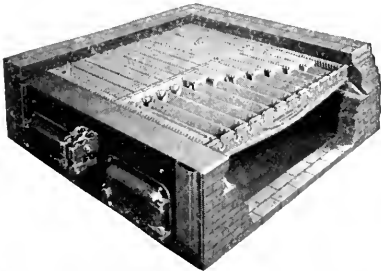
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BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.

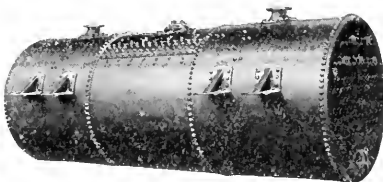
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS STEEL PLATE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



BRADY SCOTCH BOILERS give high efficiency by combining rapid positive circulation and internal firing. No brickwork. Minimum repairs.

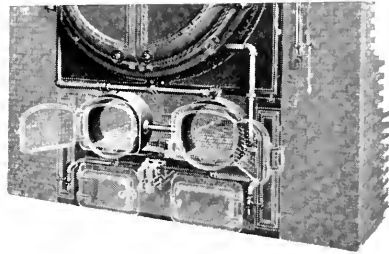


MACDONALD SHAKING GRATES give more efficient combustion, save fuel and increase boiler capacity. Powerful leverage for shaking and breaking up clinker, fool proof locking device, adjustable air openings, unrestricted air passages.



VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILERS

All the best features of both Manning and straight shell types — minimum space per horse power, designed for the higher steam pressures. Superior construction. Improved fire door opening.



SMITH DOOR PROTECTORS

Reduce the largest item of repair expense of boilers by cooling the fire doors and fronts. Protectors are piped to save the heat absorbed and are of steel to last as long as the boiler.

HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS constructed according to the rigid requirements of the Massachusetts Board of Boiler Rules.

THE WICKES BOILER CO.

VERTICAL WATER TUBE BOILERS.

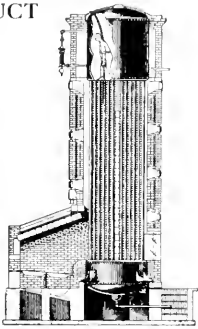
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Sales Offices:

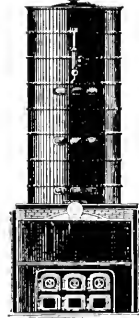
NEW YORK, 1716 West St. Bldg.
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PITTSBURG, 1218 Empire Bldg.
DETROIT, 1116 Penobscot Bldg.
CHICAGO, 76 West Monroe St.

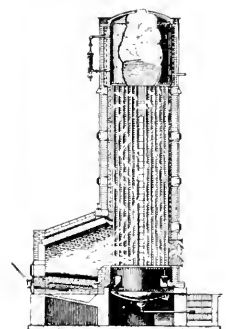
PRODUCT



Man Stands
Erect Cleaning



Steel Case Setting
Increases Efficiency



Great Height
Insures Dry Steam

DESCRIPTION

Designed and built in accordance with the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code.

Built of homogeneous metal. No cast metal of any kind used.

All tubes perfectly straight.

Very highest class workmanship known to the art put upon these boilers.

No special parts used. Material can be furnished and boiler repaired by local boiler maker.

Baffle tile is heavy, rabbetted, tongued and grooved and cannot be misplaced.

Easiest boiler to open, wash or turbine and close on the market. Hence, can be operating the maximum number of hours per year.

Accessible mud drum located at the lowest point of the boiler.

Gases have a very long travel; entirely surround and scrub heating surface from entrance to release.

There are no passages in setting not filled with heating surface. No opportunity exists for gases to short-circuit heating surface.

Precipitation of soot and impurities in water are taken advantage of by gravity to the fullest possible extent.

Steel cased settings stop air leaks and so increase efficiency.

Great height of steam outlet from water level, coupled with liberal steam storage capacity, results in absolutely dry steam being delivered to this boiler.

BULLETINS

Ask for Educational, Technical Bulletins, illustrated with Wickes Vertical Water Tube Boilers. These Bulletins are free while they last and are:

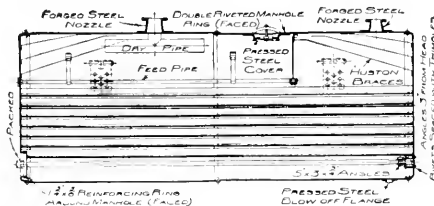
Reducing Costs in the Boiler Room.

The Magnitude and Prevention of Air Infiltration Losses.

Saving Coal in Steam Power Plants.

Aids in the Selection of a Steam Boiler With a Peep at the Wickes Vertical Water Tube Boiler.

HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS.



A. S. M. E. CODE RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS.
Ask for Catalogue Covering Design and Workmanship.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO.

SENECA FALLS, N.Y.

District Branch Houses in all Textile Centers

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GOULDS PUMPS

FOR EVERY SERVICE

For Fire Protection

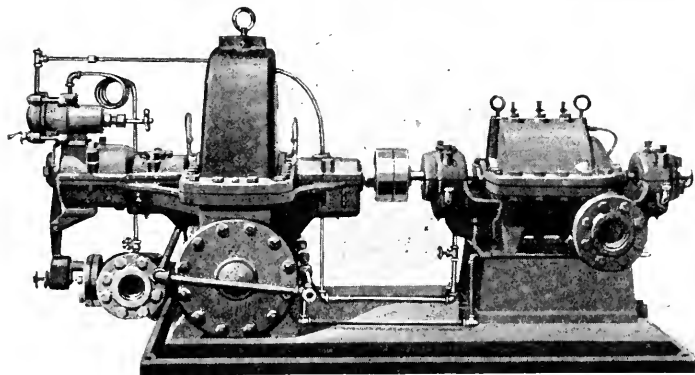
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TRIPLEX, CENTRIFUGAL, DEEP WELL AND HAND PUMPS

Bound Bulletin Catalog Showing Complete Line Sent on Request



Goulds Turbo Centrifugal Boiler Feed Pump

The Goulds Turbo boiler feed pump unit possesses many improved features which insure a performance heretofore unknown in boiler feeding. If you have not used one of these Goulds units, you do not yet know what real boiler feeding is. Standard units carried in stock for plants of 1,000 to 10,000 Boiler Horse Power.

Units furnished complete in every respect. Write for Bulletins.

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO.

Founded 1802

OAKMONT, PA.

NEW YORK OFFICE
26 CORTLANDT ST.

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38 SOUTH DEARBORN ST. FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

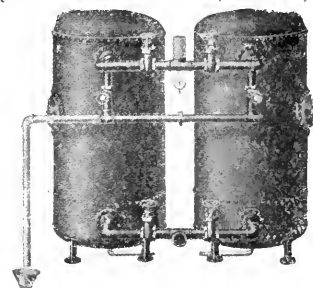
WATER FILTERS OF THE PRESSURE OR GRAVITY TYPE FOR ALL COTTON MILL REQUIREMENTS: CONTINUOUS AND INTERMITTENT WATER SOFTENING AND PURIFYING SYSTEMS.

WATER FILTRATION

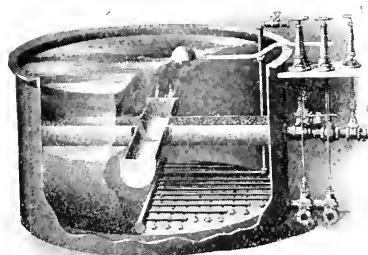
Many water supplies are a constant source of waste and expense to cotton manufacturers on account of the impurities carried in suspension. Turbid water or water containing iron, either in solution or in suspension, is unsuitable for use in those processes where it comes in contact with the product. Turbid water when used for circulating in cooling jackets, condensers, etc., causes a loss in efficiency and an expense for cleaning pipe lines and apparatus.

These—SCAIFE—filters are in use for all purposes. They are unequalled for design, material, workmanship and efficiency. Our pressure filters are particularly adapted for connecting into existing pipe lines. They are suitable for all uses for filtering under pressure and where space is limited they are the most economical to install. These filters are suitable for clarifying water for mill use, cooling purposes, hydraulic systems, swimming pools, offices, or any other requirement for clear water.

PRESSURE FILTERS (Patented)



GRAVITY FILTERS (Patented)

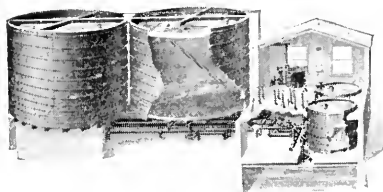


Gravity filters are built in units with capacities varying from 8,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per 24 hours each. Combinations for practically any capacity with required sedimentation can be furnished. Patented brass conical strainers and patented valveless coagulant feed apparatus are special features embodied in these filters. Gravity filter systems are designed for automatic operation to give accurate preparatory treatment, to meet any of the conditions that apply to various water supplies, so that a uniform result is constantly obtainable.

WE-FU-GO and SCAIFE WATER SOFTENING and PURIFYING SYSTEMS

WE-FU-GO SYSTEM (Patented)

The design for each installation and performance guarantees are based upon scientific investigation of water supply and uses, supplemented by analysis and treatment of water in our own laboratory. Filters are included with all softening systems; therefore water both soft and clear is obtainable from any source.



"A type to meet every stoker need"

SANFORD RILEY STOKER CO.
Worcester, Mass.

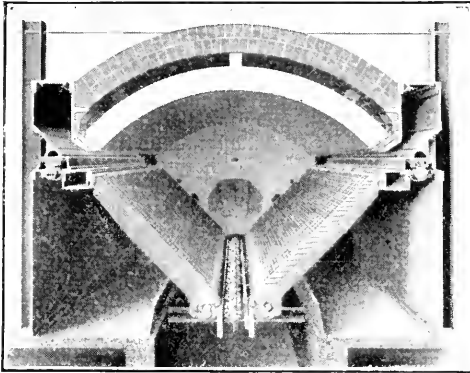
Makers of
RILEY
UNDERFEED
STOKERS



MURPHY IRON WORKS
Detroit, Mich.

Makers of
MURPHY
AUTOMATIC
FURNACES

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH BUFFALO CLEVELAND
CINCINNATI CHICAGO ST. PAUL DENVER



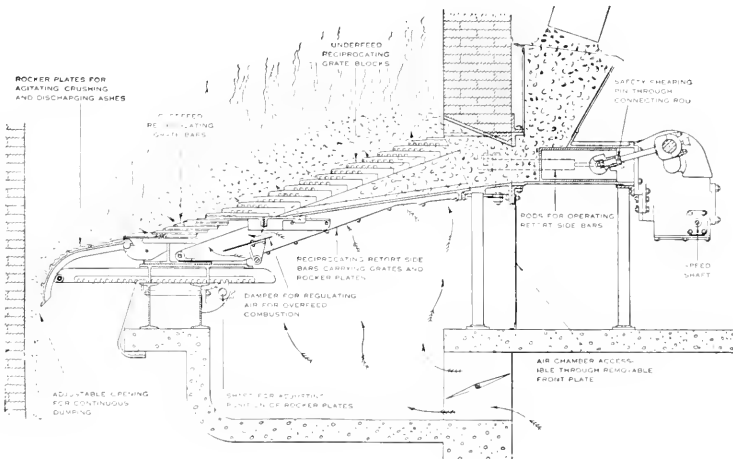
The type of Stoker you need is determined by the size of your boilers, fuel, load conditions and other local factors. Naturally, *one* type will not meet all these conditions but in the Riley Underfeed Stoker and Murphy Automatic Furnace you have a choice that will meet practically any condition.

For the plant with large boiler units or with smaller units that are to be forced above rating or where reserve capacity is essential, the Riley Underfeed Stoker meets the conditions. The moving grates—found only on the Riley—keep the fuel bed broken up and

insure a mixture of air with coal that results in high capacity and efficiency.

For the plant with smaller boiler units or with *medium size boilers carrying a steady load*, the Murphy Automatic Furnace has proved its worth in thousands of installations. Operating on natural draft the original outlay is comparatively small. This furnace requires very little attention and the operator need not be so highly skilled.

Our engineers will gladly analyze your power plant problem and recommend the equipment best suited to your needs.



HAMMEL OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT CO.

185 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

PROVIDENCE

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PHILADELPHIA

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Undreamed of Flexibility Possible with Hammelized Boilers



The turning of two valves in the oil and steam connections of a boiler equipped with the Hammel Oil Burning System is all that is necessary to meet even the most unusual demands for more steam, and meet them instantly.

There is no delay or inconvenience while the stokers labor to take care of the unexpected demands.

The Hammel Oil Burning System efficiently utilizes any grade of oil or gas house tar. There is no coal to pass, no ashes to handle, no smoke.

Thousands of installations operating under every condition prove the efficiency and economy of this system.

Hammel

OIL BURNING SYSTEMS

**PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER
COMPANY, INC.**

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PROVIDENCE, R.I.
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STAMFORD
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CUT YOUR FUEL OIL BILL!

And Increase Your Boiler Efficiency by Installing Our

AUTOMATIC REGULATOR

It Automatically Controls the Flow of Oil, Air and
Steam to Maintain Any Desired Boiler Pressure.

Is Adjustable for Any Range of Load. Capacity up
to 3,000 H. P.

Requires No Attention. Is Absolutely Automatic.

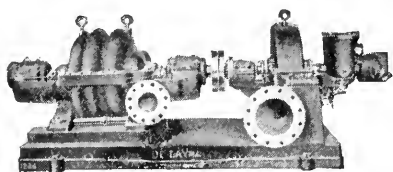
Adapted to All Types of Boilers and to Steam Press-
ures Above 75 Pounds. (We also specialize in regulators
for lower pressures.)

Write us for Further Information. Mail Letter to
Office Nearest You.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

INSTALL DE LAVAL TURBINE-DRIVEN MACHINES



De Laval turbine-driven centrifugal boiler feed pump; 800 gal. per min., against 520 ft. head.

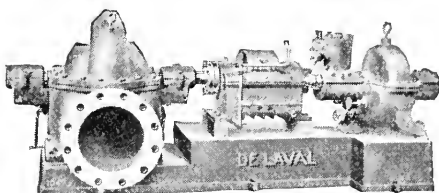
THE DE LAVAL DOUBLE-HELICAL SPEED REDUCING GEAR was originally designed for steam turbine service, and has been perfected and fully tested by extensive use. Over 2,000,000 hp. of De Laval gears are now giving wholly satisfactory service. De Laval Centrifugal Pumps driven by De Laval Geared Turbines, realize overall economies greatly superior to those of triple-expansion pumping units. Standard-speed direct-current generators, driven by De Laval Geared Turbines, are the most efficient and reliable means for supplying direct current. The De Laval Gear is free from noise and vibration in operation, and shows an efficiency above 98%. Speed ratios up to 20 to 1 can be secured in one reduction.

THE DE LAVAL METHOD OF MANUFACTURE—De Laval Steam Turbines, Centrifugal Pumps, Blowers, Compressors and Speed-reducing Gears are built in a shop producing solely high grade turbine and centrifugal machinery. Designs and methods have been developed and perfected by continuous specialization upon this class of work for over 25 years. Only high-grade materials are used, and skilled men, trained in this class of work, are employed throughout. All parts are made to limit gages upon an interchangeable basis, and repair parts can be placed in machines by ordinary attendants without requiring to be fitted. All De Laval apparatus is made with horizontally split casings, and internal working parts are at once accessible upon lifting the casing covers and can be lifted out after removing bearing caps. Piping connections are to the lower parts of the casing and need not be disturbed. All machines are guaranteed as to capacity and efficiency, and are given a thorough test before leaving the shops. This policy of thorough-going testing has led to continuous improvements in apparatus.

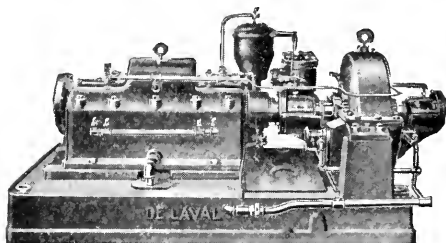
State the requirements of service, so that our Engineering Department can suggest the best solution of your power, pumping and air-compressing problems.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINES are of the single-stage, velocity-stage and pressure-stage types, and are built for all steam and exhaust conditions and in all capacities up to 15,000 hp.

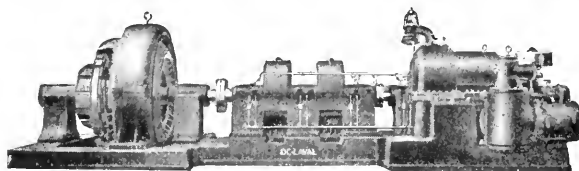
DE LAVAL CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS are built for all capacities and pressures, from boiler feeders to geared turbine-driven pumping units of the largest size, and for all methods of driving, including electric motor, and directly connected and geared steam turbines. De Laval steam-turbine-driven centrifugal pumps hold the highest records for efficiency and duty.



De Laval geared turbine-driven centrifugal circulating pump.



De Laval Geared Turbine for direct connection to machinery or for rope or belt drive.



Ask for special publication

No. B-89.

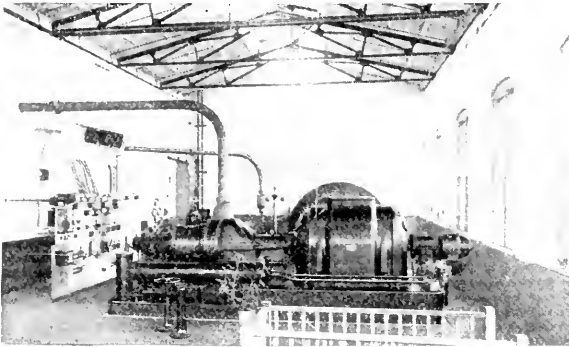
Direct-current generator, driven by De Laval geared steam turbine; 1,200 kw.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

DISTRICT OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

COMPLETE POWER AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEXTILE MILLS



**Power Plant Equipped with Turbines, Engines, Generators
and Switchboard**

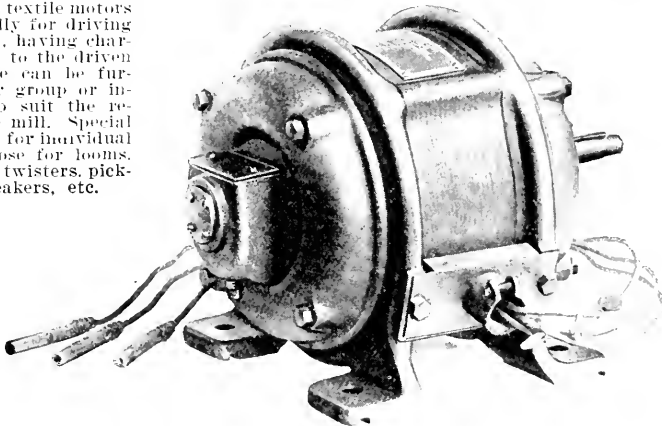
Allis-Chalmers equipment for textile mills includes power equipments of every type as well as auxiliary electrical apparatus, a full line of textile motors for group or individual drive, centrifugal pumps, air compressors, transmission machinery, etc.

In the line of power machinery the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company builds every type of prime mover—steam turbines, steam engines, hydraulic turbines, gas engines, and oil engines—together with a full line of generators for each type—also steam condensers of any size and all types. It is the only

organization in the world furnishing complete power equipments of all types, built in the same shops and under one management.

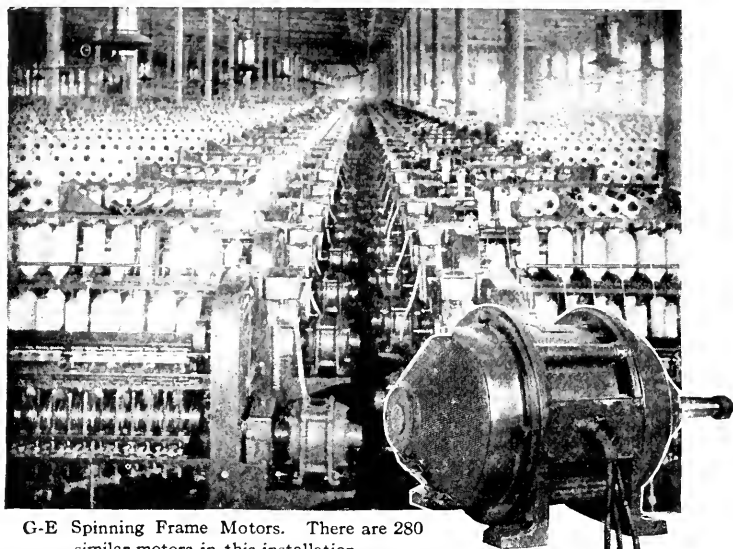
This is supplemented by a very complete line of auxiliary electrical apparatus consisting of exciters, transformers, converters, motor-generators, frequency changers, switchboards, etc.

Allis-Chalmers textile motors are built especially for driving textile machinery, having characteristics suited to the driven machines. These can be furnished for either group or individual drive to suit the requirements of the mill. Special motors furnished for individual drive include those for looms, spinning frames, twistors, pickers, openers, breakers, etc.

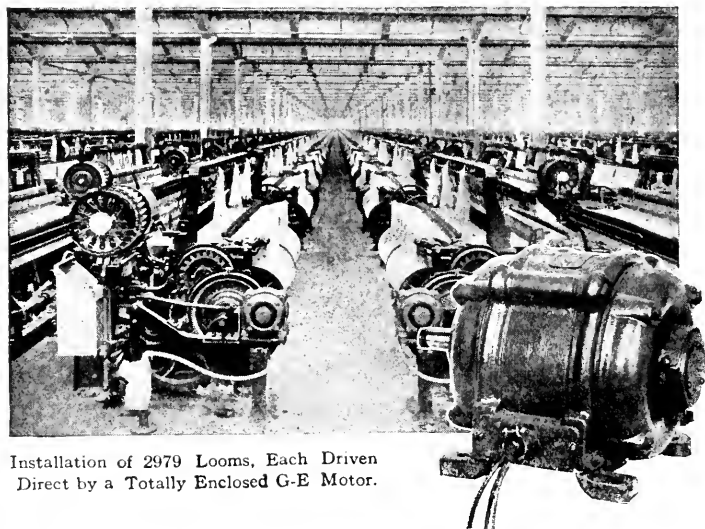


Loom Motor

A complete line of high-grade power transmission machinery is also supplied, including pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, clutches suitable for textile drives.



G-E Spinning Frame Motors. There are 280 similar motors in this installation.



Installation of 2979 Looms, Each Driven Direct by a Totally Enclosed G-E Motor.

General  **Electric**
General Office Sales Offices in
Schenectady, N.Y. all large cities
Company

The Day of Motor Drive is at Hand— Each Machine Equipped with Its Own Motor

When electric drive was first installed in textile mills the high cost and relatively low efficiency of the small motors available at that time, naturally tended to perpetuate the "group drive" principle.

Today, however, due to improved motor design and methods of manufacture, the progressive textile manufacturers and engineers realize that they cannot afford to use any system other than that which employs a suitable individual motor for nearly every textile machine.

The result is increased production at a power cost in direct proportion to the work done, and the complete elimination of all torsional disturbances so prevalent with overhead line-shafting. Belting is also eliminated, cleanliness secured, noise subdued, and fire hazard and personal danger lessened, while ventilation and illumination are improved.

More than twenty-five years ago the General Electric Company was a pioneer in the field of electrification of textile mills and has continued to design and manufacture successfully a full line of motors and electric control equipment for operating all types of textile machinery, besides designing and building equipment to furnish the necessary power.

General  Electric
General Office **Company** Sales Offices in
Schenectady, N.Y. all large cities

44-37

WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE AMERICAN CITIES



THE MASON COTTON FABRIC CO.

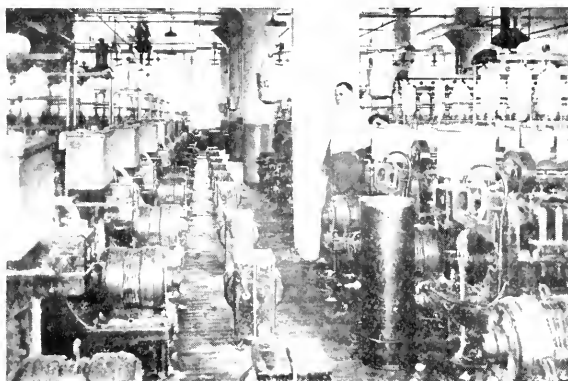
Manufacturers of

ALL FABRICS FOR MASON TIRES

According to the best practice of today, the Mason Cotton Fabric Company has installed Westinghouse Individual Motor Drive on the spinning frames of its new mills at Kent, Ohio.

Thus this company is assured of from 5% to 7% greater production than can be produced with other methods of drive.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| —Increased Production | —Better Lighting |
| —Better Plant Layout | —Cleanliness |
| —Freedom from Overhead Construction | —Congenial Working Surroundings |



LINK-BELT COMPANY

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J. S. COTDRAN, Commercial Bank Bldg.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF ELEVATING, CONVEYING,
AND POWER TRANSMISSION CHAINS



LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN

Link-Belt Silent Chain is rapidly becoming the standard drive for textile machinery.

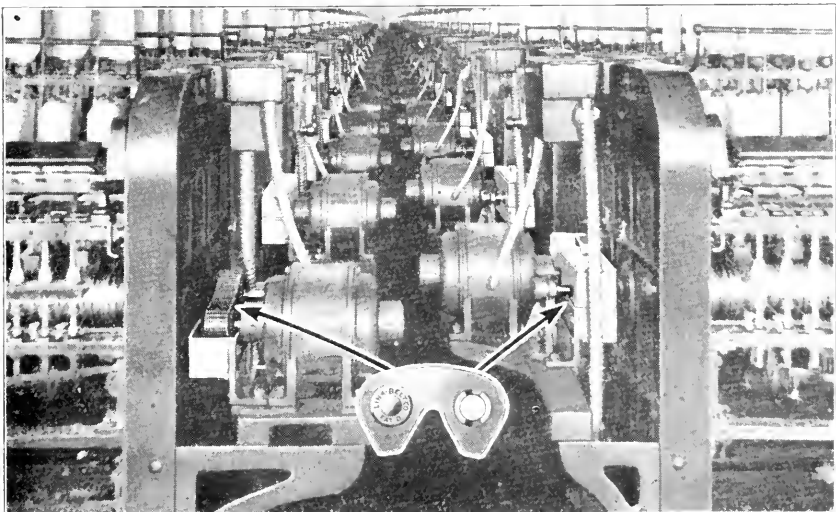
Its superiority over all other forms of transmissions is being demonstrated by our numerous installations.

It is "Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either."

Briefly, its adoption leads to increased production, better product, reduced power bills; saves floor space. It is 98.2% Efficient on actual test.

Let one of our experienced Textile Drive Engineers study power transmission conditions in your mill.

Send for Book No. 425



MORSE CHAIN CO.

BOSTON
141 MILK STREET

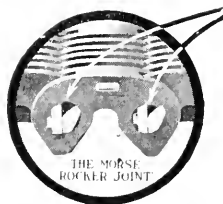
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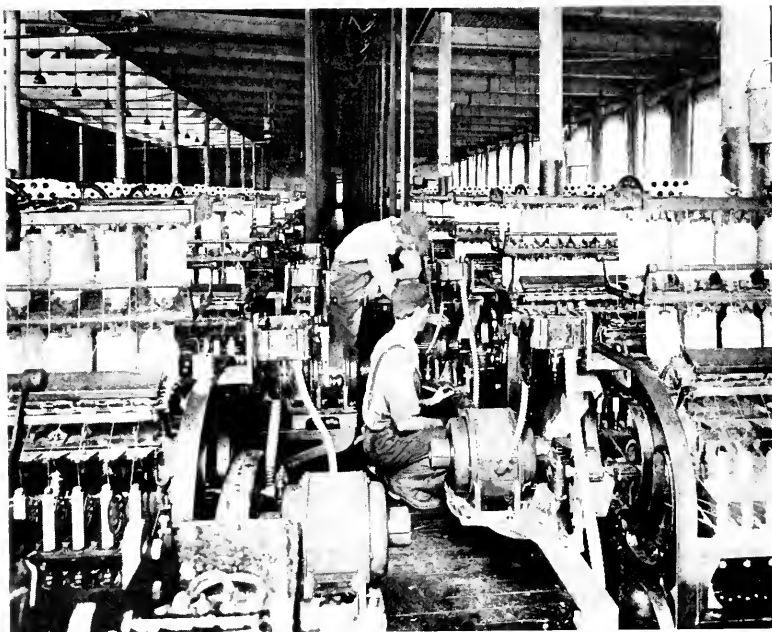


MORSE ROCKER JOINT SILENT
CHAIN DRIVES
WITH CENTER GUIDE LINKS
UNIFORM SPEED INCREASING
PRODUCTION

COMPACT—DURABLE—EFFICIENT

Special information and estimates furnished
for any application

SAVE FLOOR SPACE BY SHORT CENTERS



CHANGING OVER WITHOUT SHUTTING DOWN

Benefit by MORSE SERVICE as others do.

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MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

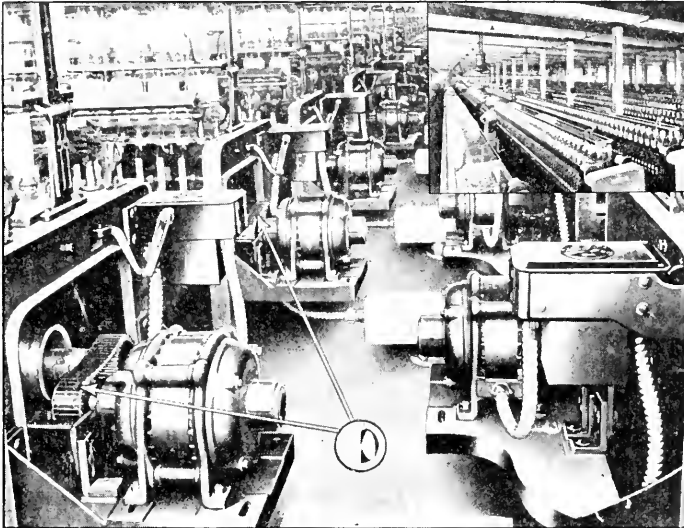
Provide a Flexible Gear Connection between Individual Motors and Cotton Spinning Frames and Twisters.



They Insure a Constant Speed for the Cylinder Shaft, Run Smoothly and Without Vibration.

Let us Prove to you that this means an INCREASED PRODUCTION from the Frames—a STRONGER YARN.

RUN COOL, OIL BATHS NOT REQUIRED



End View of Cotton Twister Frame with 5 H. P. Individual Motor and Morse Silent Chain Drive

Benefit by MORSE SERVICE as others do.

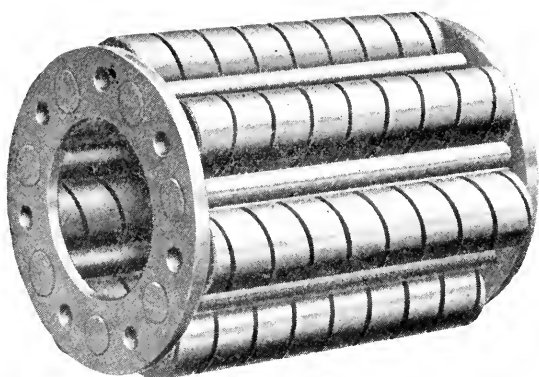
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION

NEW YORK, N.Y.

MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
DETROIT

TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION
CHICAGO, ILLS.



Split Outer Race Type of Hyatt Roller Bearing

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS and TEXTILE MACHINERY

Mill owners are finding that it is a matter of vital importance to them to know the reasons for the rapidly growing use of anti-friction bearings on textile machinery.

Textile machines equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings give superior, dependable, economical service at a very slight increase in initial cost.

Briefly, Hyatt Roller Bearings will improve your textile machinery because they:

1. Eliminate 50% of the dragging friction of plain bearings by providing a true rolling motion, which makes possible a substantial saving in power.
2. Give positive lubrication and cleanliness of operation at all times and they need be lubricated only once every several months, with a consequent saving in lubrication costs.
3. Eliminate constant shut downs for repairs and replacements because they are durable and dependable and will give years of satisfactory service with unvarying success.

It will pay you to specify Hyatt Roller Bearings for your textile machinery. Write for further information.

JOHN A. STEVENS

ENGINEER

POWER PLANTS

8 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

FREDERICK BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

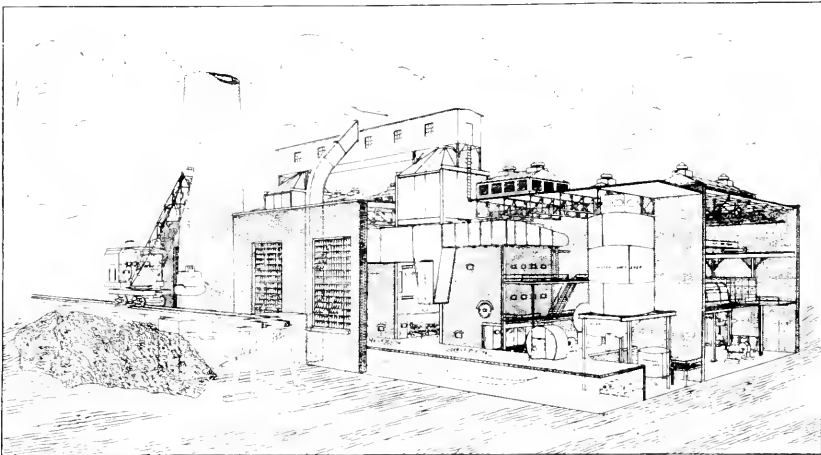
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LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER PROBLEMS

STEAM, ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS

ANALYSIS — DESIGN — SUPERVISION OF
CONSTRUCTION

PURCHASED POWER CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED



Successful reconstruction calls for more engineering skill than new construction. The above cut shows one of several such power-plant revisions which we are completing. By this arrangement an old boiler and engine house are utilized to accommodate thoroughly modern equipment.

Whether you require plant revision or a new plant we will save you money.

Let us solve your problems.

SAMUEL M. GREEN CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ENGINEERS



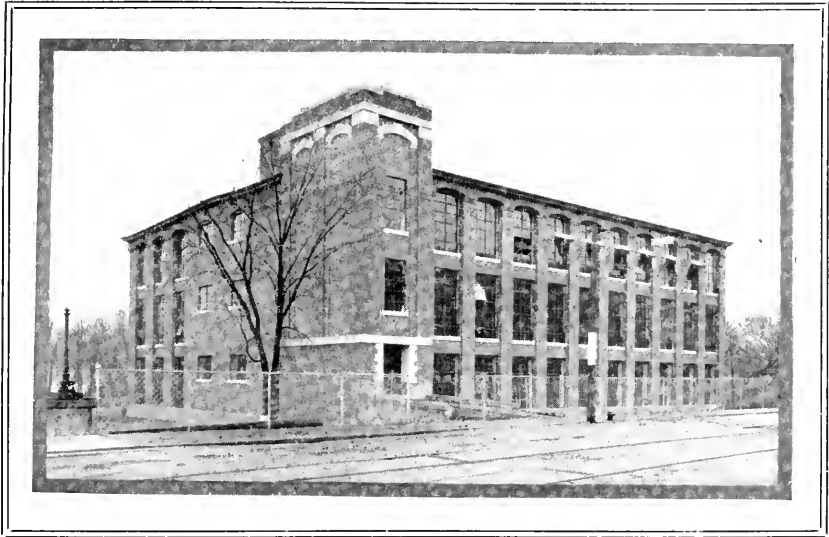
FARR ALPACA CO. "D" WEAVE SHED
Designed and erected by us during 1920

We offer a complete service or any part thereof for the design and construction of Textile Mills, Bleacheries, Dye Houses, Power Plants, etc., which includes every step from the preliminary investigations and drawings of the plans, to the erection of the building and the installation of the equipment.

A service backed by the experience of twenty-five years. We should like to tell you about it.

CHARLES T. MAIN
ENGINEER

201 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



**Is your plant organized to
meet the latest trend in Cotton
Goods Manufacture?**

PROFIT-MAKING now, more than ever before, is dependent on the amount of careful study put into organization and construction to meet the latest demands of production, distribution, and minimum expenditure of effort.

Through years of experience in textile-plant organization, engineering, and mill-construction, we have gained an intimate knowledge of all problems connected therewith; we are prepared to solve questions of cramped quarters; rearrangement of machinery and equipment; improving working conditions; quality and quantity of product; handling, storage and shipping facilities; and shortage of power.

If you contemplate new buildings or additions, we are prepared to give efficient service in preliminary study and reports, and in design and supervision of construction.

We handle promptly valuations for purposes of insurance and taxation.

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Generous Service

Our ideal of architect-engineer service is to design buildings for greatest production (or usefulness) ; fewest accidents; best health; of good style; and of best ultimate economy.

We investigate deeper and more thoroughly than may seem necessary.

Our designs are worked out more fully than is possible when less ability and experience are put on the problem.

We are a service-rendering organization—we design and supervise construction, but we do not construct.

Because of the exactness of our specifications we get truly competitive estimates from contractors.

Because we have no selfish interest in any material, equipment, or construction, our supervision is fairer to both owner and contractor.

The development of our ideal has brought together an engineering staff of high ability and broad vision, and with a desire to give more service than is expected of us.

Generous service is a habit with our organization.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. ENGINEERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 60 Federal Street, BOSTON

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Originators of Better Methods for 88 years

ACKNOWLEDGED leadership, in any field of endeavor, is dependent upon more than lengthy and continuous effort. Supplementing such service there must be originality in thought and action, imagination made practical by good judgment and clear thinking, and a constant consideration of the needs and possibilities of the future.

For 88 years Lockwood, Greene & Co. have combined these requisite attributes of leadership in cotton mill and textile engineering.

This organization was the pioneer in building cotton mills directly con-

nected with water-powers. After the development of the Corliss engine this firm was first in the development of the engine-driven mill with rope drive. It designed the first mill driven electrically from a water power, and the first mill driven electrically from a steam plant. It designed the first large cotton mill of reinforced concrete.

When choosing an engineering service for the improvement or development of your plant, it will be well to avail yourself of the experience and resourcefulness of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers.

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Woolen
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Write for a copy of "Picks to the Minute," describing features of modern textile plants.



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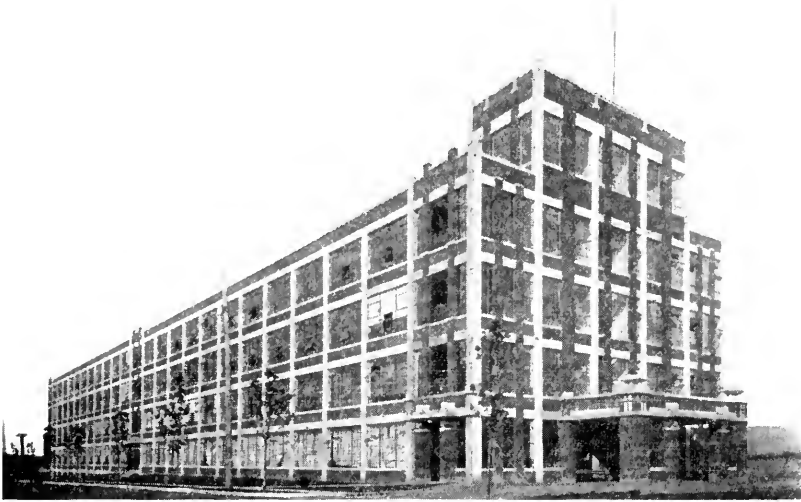
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FACTORY BUILDING OF NARROW FABRIC COMPANY
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BOTH speed and economy marked the construction of the reinforced concrete factory built for the Narrow Fabric Company of Wyomissing, Pa.

This building is a modern, fully-equipped, four-story and basement factory, 456 ft. x 90 ft. of flat-slab construction, with exposed concrete columns and spandrel beams and brick spandrel walls. It is designed for a super-imposed floor load of 150 lbs. per sq. ft. The equipment installed includes sprinklers, plumbing, two 4000-lb. elevators, and heating, lighting, telephone, fire-alarm and call systems. Floor area is 187,000 sq. ft.

The entire building was completed and turned over to the owners within 5 months from the date of starting the contract.

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

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*Where
Equipment
Dominates*

It is an industrial commonplace that command of adequate mechanical equipment is essential to command of economical production. The same principle that applies in the manufacture of textiles applies in the construction of the mills which house the processes.

ABERTHAW owns outright the larger proportion of the machinery—large and small—which spells speed and economy in building. It maintains a special department to ensure its perfect repair. More than this, it puts real brains into the selection of exactly the right equipment to meet the requirements of each contract. These are among the vital elements that make *Built by Aberthaw* synonymous with minimum cost and maximum reliability.

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*Where the
Human Element
Counts*



The construction of industrial establishments increasingly entails responsibility for the building of dwellings to house their working population. It is a responsibility whose problems are not easily solved.

In many cases, however, the Aberthaw System of standardized dwellings will be found to meet the situation most satisfactorily.

The System has been devised after exhaustive study. It aims to achieve suitability by meeting a thoroughly understood human requirement. It achieves economy by quantity production of a carefully modified range of units every step in whose construction has been planned in advance.

Occupying a favorable position between the ready made and the specially made in housing developments, the Aberthaw System invites investigation.

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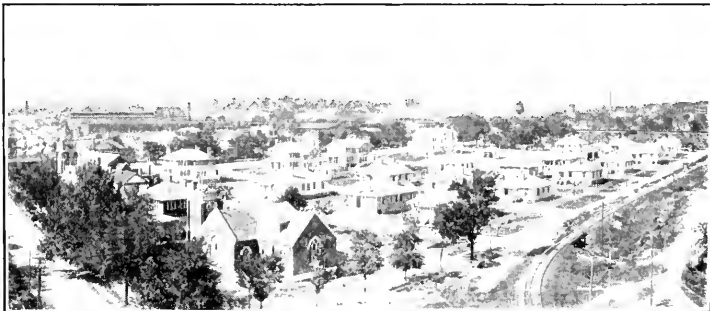


Apartment Block built in connection with the housing development for the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass.

In the Pilgrim Northland and in the Cavalier Southland, this corporation is working to meet the present day housing problem.

If *you* have a housing problem or contemplate the erection of a factory, warehouse or other building, we would welcome an opportunity to discuss the matter with you.

Send for our booklet.



Group of houses built for the Pacific Mills at Columbia, S.C.

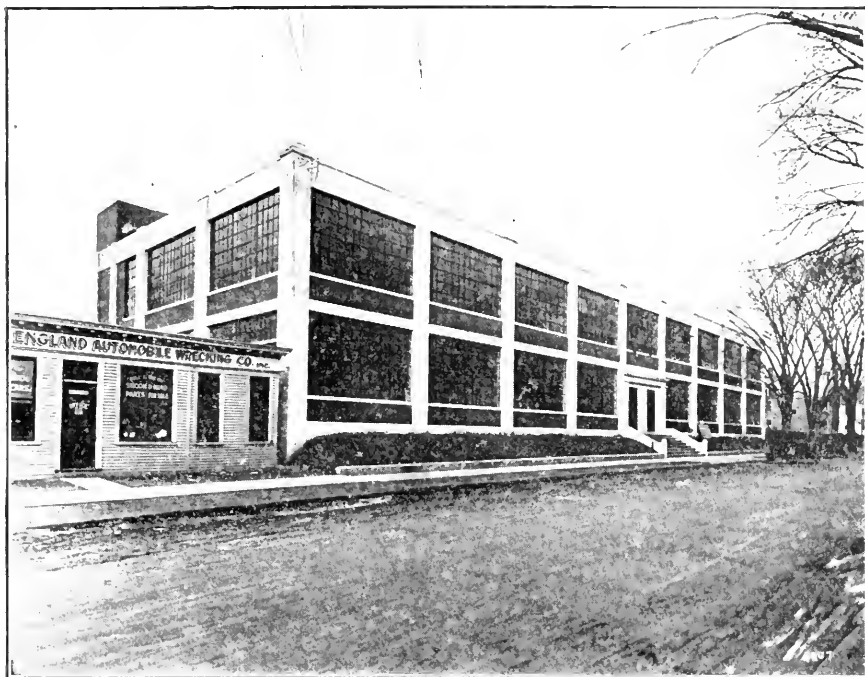
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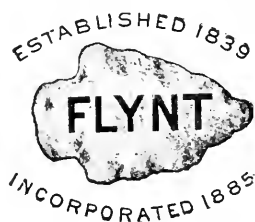
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Plant of Nichols Underwear Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn. Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Engineers. Constructed by FLYNT.

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Established in 1839, the FLYNT Building Organization has maintained an unbroken record of Superior Service to its clients.

The FLYNT Building Organization was the pioneer in Standard Mill Construction and with the advent of Reinforced Concrete, experts in that field were added to the staff and the FLYNT Organization has maintained its position as the Premier Industrial Building Organization.

FLYNT Built Textile Mills may be seen throughout the Eastern and Southern States and each is a standing testimonial to the high standard of materials and workmanship maintained by the organization.

Our interesting and valuable booklet about Factory Buildings will be sent upon request.

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WE OFFER you our 40 years' Experience and knowledge, and a skilled organization to help you solve the construction problems that are of vital importance now that business is returning to a condition of keen competition.

Ranger-built is well-built

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Industrial Homes, Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills

"It has been a great thing for us, being able to purchase these houses."

—Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills.

Aladdin quickly and economically solves the housing problems of large industrial plants. Read the letter quoted from the Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills:

THE ALADDIN COMPANY, Bay City, Mich.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your favor of February 7th, and will say in reply that we will be very glad for you to use our name in any character of advertising your houses that you see fit, as we have done a good deal of advertising for you free of charge, and I have personally put a number of mills in touch with your concern, who if they have not, very likely will in the near future take up with you the matter of industrial housing for their operatives.

It has been a great thing for us, being able to purchase these houses, as we were in bad shape for house room for our employees, and it was almost an impossibility to have cottages erected locally at a cost that the mill could afford, besides your houses being very much better adapted for our purpose than any we would have built for ourselves.

Yours very truly,

W. G. HENDERSON,

Vice President and General Manager.
Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills, Detroit, Mich.

Aladdin saves 18% of the cost of lumber—30% of the labor cost—reduces skilled labor required—ships from the nearest timber region.

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Industrial Housing

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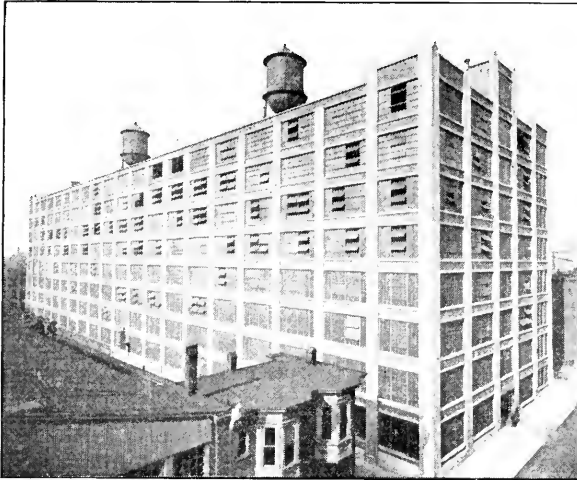
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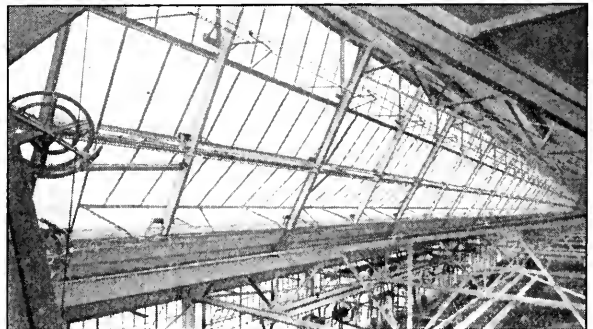
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A high-grade pivoted-ventilator sash for mills and factories. Ventilators operated separately by peg stays or chains, or in groups by Pond Operating Device for mass-controlled ventilation.

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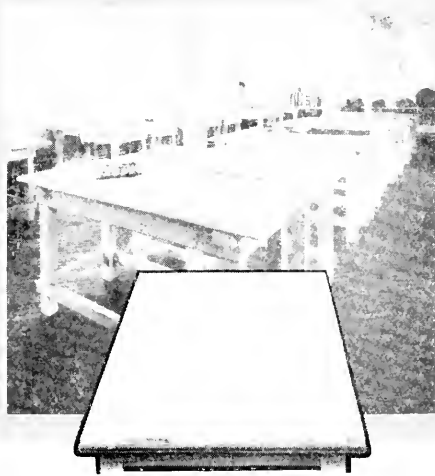
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If it's Pure White it's **VITROLITE**

C. E. KNOEPPEL & CO., INC.

Industrial Engineers

“KNOEPPEL ORGANIZED SERVICE”

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IS YOUR BUSINESS DIFFERENT?

Your Business IS Different Because—

It probably has more variable factors than others in the same industry, or—

Your industry may be more complex than others, or—

You may have a very different type of organization and personnel than others, or—

You probably have a greater variety in design, sizes, and styles of products than many, or—

Your sales opportunities may make it more difficult to develop a production schedule than some, or—

You may have more trouble than others in planning an even flow of production, or—

You probably have a greater diversity in kinds, sizes and grades of materials used than others, or—

You may have more difficulty in securing deliveries on your materials than some, or—

You may have more operations, some continuous others interrupted, than many, or—

Your great variety of operations may make it more difficult to secure accurate operation costs, or—

You may have a greater difficulty than many in maintaining a uniform force of workers—

All of which means that—

Every variable your business includes offers an additional argument in favor of coordination and control, and—

Every combination of these variables furnishes a place for an economic loss if not properly coordinated, and—

The more variables and greater number of factors the greater the opportunity for improvement, betterment, coordination and savings, and—

The greater the complexities and differences from all other business the less precedents there are to go by, and—

The less precedents there are the greater the returns which will result from investigation, researches and improvements.

We can show you how Knoepfel Organized Service particularly applies to complex businesses which are different. We have a very brief concise description of this service which we can send you.

We Can Describe Our Plan Briefly

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Domestic and Foreign Business Solicited.

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Elasticity
Tenacity
Cohesion
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for
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booklet
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and
Analyses"

Size
Measuring
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Twist
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SOAPS

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THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

CAPITAL
\$3,000,000



SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
OVER \$5,800,000

Banking for the Cotton Trade

We are exceptionally well equipped to serve depositors in the cotton trade. Our relations with this industry are intimate and extensive, placing us in a position to understand its financial methods and requirements, and to co-operate with it in many ways outside the scope of routine banking.

Our Industrial Service Department is constantly conducting investigations and rendering reports as to raw cotton, yarns, and fabrics. This service is at the disposal of our clients.

We invite accounts of individuals, firms, and corporations.

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More than \$200,000,000 of textile payroll is insured by the American Mutual.

Of the 741 textile manufacturers who are among our policyholders, 147 have been with us for more than 10 years.

On our Board of Directors of 35 men, 19 are textile manufacturers.

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A saving of \$300 has been effected by every policyholder on each \$1,000 of premium which he has paid for protection.

American Mutual is the *oldest, largest and strongest* mutual casualty company in America.

Your copy of the booklet titled "30-30" which amplifies these high points will be mailed upon request.

Protection for Employer and Employee

AMERICAN MUTUAL

LIABILITY INSURANCE CO.

OF BOSTON

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Under Massachusetts Laws

Workmen's Compensation, Public Liability, Automobile, Teams,
Landlords' and General Liability Insurance AT COST.

RATES. Minimum allowed by Insurance Department.

SERVICE that SATISFIES.

DIVIDEND 20% for 1920 business.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Premium Income for three years :

1918.....	\$ 652,603.00
1919.....	\$1,004,696.00
1920.....	\$2,041,386.00

This remarkable growth is evidence of our policy of absolute fairness to both the policy holder and the employee. It is evidence, also, of intelligent co-operation with the assured in reducing his cost of Insurance, and an economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

REINSURANCE. Our Reinsurance contracts protect policy holders against catastrophe losses.

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COTTON MERCHANTS

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Degrees of B.T.C. (Bachelor of Textile Chemistry) and B.T.E. (Bachelor of Textile Engineering) offered for completion of prescribed four-year courses.

Scientific and practical training in all processes of textile manufacture, including all commercial fibres. Complete three-year diploma courses in Cotton Manufacturing, Wool Manufacturing, Textile Designing.

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Mill vice-presidents	3
Mill treasurers and agents	17
Mill superintendents	39
Mill assistant superintendents	16
Mill foremen of departments	13
Assistants to agents and superintendents	4
Mill auditors and accountants	2
Mill clerks	1
Manufacturers	6
Managers	14
Textile designers and fabric experts	16
Purchasing agents	3
In commission houses	4
Salesmen	13
Chemists, dyers, and chemical salesmen	65
In U.S. Civilian Service	7
Inspectors	3
Textile manufacturing, unassigned	18
Industrial engineering	12
Mill engineering	15
Civil engineering	1
Chemical engineering	2
Trade journalists	4
In business, textile distributing or incidental thereto	7
Other business	28
Employment not known	35
Married women	4
Deceased	20
TOTAL	383

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For catalogue address Charles H. Eames, S.B., President, Lowell, Mass.

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AN INSTITUTE OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

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Instruction given in every phase of cotton manufacturing from the raw cotton to the finished cloth by trained and experienced instructors in every department.

Day and Evening Classes

Tuition free to residents of Massachusetts

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CARDING AND SPINNING

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LATCH NEEDLE UNDERWEAR KNITTING

Diplomas awarded for regular courses three years in length. Shorter special courses may be arranged for which certificates are granted.

Free catalogue, giving in detail courses of study, terms of admission, etc., furnished on application.

The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL

E. W. FRANCE, Director

BROAD AND PINE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Internationally accredited as an Institution which combines Theory and Practice in a Unique and Successful Manner.

Graduates of Former Years are Numbered Among the Leaders in the Textile Industry.

Recent Graduates are in Demand—in Manufacturing and Mercantile Pursuits.

COTTON — WOOL — WORSTED — SILK

Two DIPLOMA COURSES of Three Years Each

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Men whose time is restricted may enter for any of the following Abridged Courses:

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SILK COURSE — Two Years.

38th SEASON OPENS SEPTEMBER 21, 1921.

Details of all Courses of Study, as well as a statement of Fees, and other general information, are contained in the Illustrated Circular which will be sent on request.

Mr. France will consult with applicants, advising them as to suitable courses of study.

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11 WATERMAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FOUNDED 1877

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First, in its location in the center of not one but all of the great textile industries, cotton, wool, and silk;

Second, in its training in Color and Design, given by specialists in its Design Department. This is supplemented by its Library and Museum, both rich in the Textiles of all periods;

Third, in its large amount of modern machinery, enabling each student actually to execute his designs.

GENERAL TEXTILE COURSE

3 Years With Diploma

Weave Formation, Fabric Analysis, Calculations, Color and Design, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Warp Preparation, Hand-loom and Power-loom Weaving, Jacquard Design and Weaving, Loom Fixing, Elementary and Textile Chemistry, and Dyeing.

EVENING COURSES

With Certificate

Textile Design (Weave Formation, Fabric Analysis, Calculations, Warp Preparation and Weaving) 3 years; Elementary Textile Chemistry, 3 years (with diploma); Textile Dyeing, 2 years; Cotton Spinning, 2 years; Worsted Spinning (Theory) 1 year; Loom Fixing, 1 year.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.

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This school was founded, and is maintained, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Fall River for the purpose of giving its students a broad knowledge of the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, also to offer students an opportunity to study subjects closely allied to cotton manufacturing, such as Engineering, and Chemistry and Dyeing.

Four courses of study are offered

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3. Chemistry and Dyeing Course 2 years
4. Engineering Course 2 years

The training given by these different courses enables the students to take much greater advantage of the many opportunities that are open in these fields of industry. Being situated in the very center of the largest cotton manufacturing city in the country, a city which contains one hundred and twelve mills, representing an investment of over sixty million dollars, this school offers exceptional advantages to the young man who is in earnest. The positions for which the graduates of the courses offered, are in line, and the chances of advancement, are not surpassed by any other field.

To any one interested in the work offered by this school, a catalogue, giving detailed information of all courses, will be sent upon request.

BUYERS INDEX

OF

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Page numbers refer to advertisements

ACIDS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 238
Harrison Works, Wilmington, Del.

AGEING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234
Braemer Air Conditioning Corp'n, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carrier Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Kauffman Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Normalair Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3

ALKALIES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Ford Co., The J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Solvay Process Co., The, Syracuse, N.Y. p. 243
Wing & Evans, New York, N.Y. p. 243

AMMETERS

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Newark, N.J.

APRONS, CARRIER

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259

APRONS, COMB

Foulds & Sons, Inc., Hudson, Mass.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

ARCHITECTS AND MILL ENGINEERS

(See Engineers, Industrial)

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Carey Co., Philip, Cincinnati, O.
Ehret Magnesite Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
General Asbestos & Rubber Co., Charleston, S.C.
Greene, R. L., Paper Co., Providence, R.I. p. 231
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Kearbey Co., Robert A., New York, N.Y.
Kearbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
McLeod & Henry Co., Troy, N.Y.
Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.

BALLERS

Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187

BANDING MACHINERY, AUTOMATIC

Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 193

BANKING

Merchants National Bank of Boston. p. 280

BASKETS

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Hardy, Frank H., Andover, Mass.
Lane & Bro., W. T., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Morris & Co., Inc., Groveville, N.J.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

BATTENS

Robert G. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.

BEAM HEADS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY

Altemus, J. K., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Lever, Oswald, Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Warp Compressing Mach. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

BEAMS

—Pressed Steel

Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p. 204

BEARINGS

—Ball

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
Auburn Ball Bearing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Bantam Ball Bearing Co., Bantam, Conn.
Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa.
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Gurney Ball Bearing Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
Gwilliam Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Hess-Bright Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn.
Norma Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
S K F Ball Bearing Co., Hartford, Conn.
Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Roller

American Roller Bearing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gwilliam Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, N.J. p. 262

Norma Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
Royerstord Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

BEETLING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BELT DRESSING

Cling-Surface Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Gandy Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Ladew Co., Inc., Glen Cove, N.Y.
Rhoads & Sons, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.
Schultz Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

BELT FASTENERS

Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Crescent Belt Fastener Co., New York, N.Y.
Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Greene, Tweed & Co., New York, N.Y.
Main Belting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.

BELT TIGHTENERS

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Sellers & Co., Inc., William, Philadelphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Woods' Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

BELTING

—Canvas

Acme Belting Co., Niles, Mich.
Burrell Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chesapeake Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Imperial Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Johnson Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Main Belting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rosendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co., Newark, N.J.
Sawyer Belting Co., Cleveland, O.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.

—Conveyor

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Cotton

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

—Fabric

Acme Belting Co., Niles, Mich.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Rosendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Co., Newark, N.J.
Stanley Belting Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.

—Leather

Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Larnes, Henry K., Co., Boston, Mass.
Chicago Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gandy Belting Co., Baltimore, Md.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn.
Ladew Co., Inc., Edward R., Glen Cove, N.Y.
Moloney Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.
Page Belting Co., Concord, N.H.
Rhoads & Sons, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.
Schultz Belting Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Williams & Sons, I. B., Dover, N.H.

—Rubber

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N.J.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Hamilton Rubber Mfg. Co., Trenton, N.J.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N.J.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Revere Rubber Co., Chelsea, Mass.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 293-4

BLEACHING KIERS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Jefferson, E. D., & Son, Boston, Mass.
New England Tank & Tower Co., Everett, Mass.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BLEACHING MACHINERY

(See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery)

BLEACHING MATERIALS

American Diamalt Co., New York, N.Y.
American Dyewood Co., New York, N.Y.
Andreykovicz & Dunk, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bannon & Co., W. H., Providence, R.I.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cone, Frederick H., New York, N.Y.
Electric Smelting & Alum Co., Lockport, N.Y.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 242
Ford Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
Malt Diastase Co., New York, N.Y.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236
Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Southern Chemical Laboratory, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wolfe, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N.J.
Worden Chemical Works, New York, N.Y.

BLOWERS

—Fan

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Clarage Fan Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Coppus Engineering & Equip. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Garden City Fan Co., Chicago, Ill.
Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
Hlg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sterling Blower Co., Hartford, Conn.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

—Steam Jet

American Steam Conveyor Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.
Coe Co., C. T., Newark, N.J.
Eynon-Evans Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Green Engineering Co., E. Chicago, Ill.
Sauer Power Generating Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDS, CUTTING

Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

BOARDS, DRYING

Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paramount Hos'y Form Dry'g Co., Chicago, Ill.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDS, WINDING

Chaffee Bros. Co., Oxford, Mass. p. 230
Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson Bros., New York, N.Y.

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SHUTTLES, ETC.

Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
New Bedford Shuttle Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co., Lewiston, Me.
Shamlow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
Tebbetts, E. L., Spool Co., Locke's Mill, Me.
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216
Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Burlington, Vt.
Williams, J. H., Co., Chicago, Ill.

BOILERS

—Internal Furnace

Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Kingsford Foundry & Machine Works, Oswego, N.Y.
Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.
Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Pa.
Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.

—Return Tubular

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Co., New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chandler & Taylor Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Coatsville Boiler Works, New York, N.Y.
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D., Newnan, Ga.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.
Springfield Boiler & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.
Stewart Boiler Works, Worcester, Mass.
Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246
Ward Engineering Works, The Charles, Charleston, W.Va.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

—Vertical Tubular

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Co., New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D., Newnan, Ga.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Textile Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R.I. p. 223
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.
Stewart Boiler Works, Worcester, Mass.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

—Water Tube

Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York, N.Y.
Badenhausen Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bass Foundry & Mach. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Connolly Boiler Co., D., Cleveland, O.
Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del.
Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
Ladd Co., George T., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.
Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Ia.
Page Boiler Co., Chicago, Ill.
Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.
Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry, Louisville, Ky.
Ward Engineering Works, The Charles, Charleston, W.Va.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

BOXES, BOX SHOOKS, ETC.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Chaffee Bros. Co., Oxford, Mass. p. 239

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, Pa.
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Pearson, J. T., Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

BRAIDING MACHINERY

Era Narrow Fabric Co., Providence, R.I.
Franklin Machine Co., Inc., Providence, R.I.
New England Butt Co., Providence, R.I.
Reynolds, Jr., Wm., Providence, R.I.
Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202

BREAKERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

BRICK

—Fire
American Enameled Brick & Tile Co., New York, N.Y.
Detrick Co., M. H., Chicago, Ill.
Didier-March Co., Perth Amboy, N.J.
Fiske & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maurer & Son, Henry, New York, N.Y.
McLeod & Henry Co., Troy, N.Y.
Washburn & Granger, New York, N.Y.

BRUSHES

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Hardy, Frank H., Andover, Mass.
Mason Brush Works, Worcester, Mass.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

BRUSHING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(See Contractors, Building)

BUNTERS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

BURNERS

—Oil

Anthony Co., Long Island City, N.Y.
Best, Inc., W. N., New York, N.Y.
De La Vergne Machine Co., New York, N.Y.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Gwynn Gas Burner & Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co., Providence, R.I. p. 252
Kenworthy, Charles F., Waterbury, Conn.
MacLeod Co., Cincinnati, O.
National Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N. Y. p. 253
Rockwell Co., W. S., New York, N.Y.
Spray Engineering Co., Boston, Mass.
Tate-Jones & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CALENDERS

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

CALENDERS, for Knit Goods

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

CALENDER ROLLS

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227

CALENDER ROLL GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

CALORIMETERS

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Emerson Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CANS, DYE HOUSE

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Hill, James, Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

CANS, ROVING

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Cronkrite Co., The, Boston, Mass.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, Pa.
Hill, James, Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
National Veneer Products Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.

CARBONIZING MACHINERY

Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

CARD CLOTHING

American Card Clothing Co., Worcester, Mass.
Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass. p. 196
Crabb, Wm., & Co., Newark, N.J.
Davis & Furber Mach. Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 194
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192

CARD GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

CARD MACHINERY

—Jacquard

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

CARD STRIPPERS

Abington Textile Machinery Trustees, Abington, Mass.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

CARDING MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CARS

—Industrial Railway

Atlas Car & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
Chase Foundry & Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
Chattanooga Car & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Eastern Car & Construction Co., Easton, Pa.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Stuebner Iron Works, G. L., Long Island City, N.Y.
Youngstown Steel Car Co., Youngstown, O.

CEMENT

—Belt

Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Bradford Belting Co., Cincinnati, O.
Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Holyoke Belting Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218
Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn.
Lawrence Belting Co., New York, N.Y.
Moloney Belting Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHAINS

—Power Transmission

Abell-Howe Co., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAINS

—Silent (Rocker Joint)

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES

Abell-Howe Co., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

CHAIRS

—Lunch Room

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

CHEMICALS

(See Dyestuffs and Chemicals)

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 279

CHLORINE, LIQUID

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 242

CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Condit Electrical Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Roller-Smith Co., New York, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

CLOTH MEASURING MACHINES

Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.

CLOTH TESTERS

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227

CLUTCHES

—Friction

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Johnson Machine Co., Carlyle, Manchester, Conn.
Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COAL AND ASH HANDLING MACHINERY

American Steam Conveyor Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.
Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.
Industrial Workers, Bay City, Mich.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., The, Columbus, O.
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Mead-Morrison Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

COILS, PIPE

Cox Engineering & Tube Bending Machine Works, Bayonne, N.J.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Pipe Coiling, Bending & Welding Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.

COLORS

(See Dyestuffs and Chemicals, Paints)

COMBERS

Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
Hetherington & Sons, John, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. p. 193
Hood Co., R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler Co., Boston, Mass. p. 192
Loom Reed & Harness Co., The, Charlotte, N.C.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

COMBUSTION (CO.) RECORDERS

Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Uehling Instrument Co., New York, N.Y.

COMPOUNDS

—Boiler

Binghamton Boiler Compound Co., Binghamton, N.Y.
Bird-Archer Co., New York, N.Y.
Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
Engineering Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris Oil Co., A. W., Providence, R.I.
International Boiler Compound Co., Chicago, Ill.
North American Chemical & Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
Paige & Jones Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Perolin Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.
Shawmut Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

COMPRESSORS

—Air

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Bury Compressor Co., Erie, Pa.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Hamilton, O.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, N.Y.
Nordberg Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Norwalk Iron Works Co., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Sullivan Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Vilter Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

(See Contractors)

CONDENSERS

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
Alberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York, N.Y.
Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Blake Pump & Condenser Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Davidson Co., M. T., New York, N.Y.
Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.
Wheeler Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

CONDENSORS

—Cotton

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CONERS AND WINDERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Keystone Winding & Twisting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
LeBon Bleach & Dye Works, Pawtucket, R.I.
Scientific Textile Co., Morrisville, Pa.
Textile Service Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONES AND TUBES, PAPER

Alpha Cone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Consolidated Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pairpoint Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. p. 206
Philadelphia Cone Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sinclair Cone Co., Norristown, Pa.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

CONTRACTORS

—Building

Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Mass. pp. 270-1
Aladdin Company, The, Bay City, Mich. p. 275
Austin Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Casper Ranger Construction Co., Holyoke, Mass. p. 274
Crowell-Lundoff-Little Co., The, Cleveland, O.
Ferguson Co., John W., Paterson, N.J.
Ferro Concrete Construction Co., Cincinnati, O.
Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass. p. 273
Ford, Bacon & Davis, New York, N.Y.
General Building Company, Boston, Mass. p. 272

Guarantee Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
Hennelique Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
Ley & Co., Inc., Fred T., Springfield, Mass.
Robinson, Dwight P., New York, N.Y.
Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. p. 269
Turner Construction Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Co., Inc., J. G., New York, N.Y.

CONTROLLERS

—Electric

Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Electric Controller & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
Fort Wayne Engineering & Mfg. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Industrial Controller Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

CONVEYING MACHINERY

—Cotton

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

CONVEYING MACHINERY

American Conveyor Co., Chicago, Ill.
Alvey Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Barber-Greene Co., Aurora, Ill.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gifford-Wood Co., Hudson, N.Y.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West Brighton, N.Y.
Jones Foundry & Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.
Lamson Co., The, Boston, Mass.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Ellwood City, Pa.
Robins Conveying Belt Co., New York, N.Y.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wilcox Engineering Co., Saginaw, Mich.

COOLING TOWERS (Natural and Forced Draft)

Cooling Tower Co., New York, N.Y.
Seymour, Jr., J. M., Newark, N.J.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.
Wheeler Co., C. H., No. Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

COP TUBES

(See Cones)

COPPER PRINTING ROLLERS

Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

COPPERSMITHS

Badger & Sons Co., E. B., Boston, Mass.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

COTTON MACHINERY

Abington Textile Machinery Trustees, Abington, Mass.
Ashworth Bros., Fall River, Mass. p. 196
Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 213
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Davis & Furber Machine Co., No. Andover, Mass. p. 226
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R.I.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
 Elliott & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
 Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
 Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
 Fifth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
 Greist Manufacturing Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199
 Harrison, Herbert, Boston, Mass. p. 193
 H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Hetherington & Son, John, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. p. 193
 Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 194
 Houghton, L. T., Worcester, Mass.
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Lever Co., Inc., Oswald, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
 Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 185
 Mettallie Drawing Roll Co., The, Indian Orchard, Mass.
 National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 201
 Pairpoint Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. p. 206
 Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
 Perkins Company, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
 Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
 Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
 Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
 Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214
 Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
 U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216
 U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I. p. 200
 Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. p. 198
 Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188
 Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R.I.

COTTON MERCHANTS

Weld, Stephen M., & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 283

COUNTERS

—Revolution

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Durant Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lonergan Co., J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Root & Co., C. J., Bristol, Conn.
 Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTERSHAFTS

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COUNTING MACHINES

Durant Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Root, C. J., & Co., Bristol, Conn.
 Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

COUPLINGS

—Shaft

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

COVERINGS

—Steam Pipe

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
 Carey Co., Philip, Cincinnati, O.
 Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.
 Fibre Cell Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
 Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
 Keasbey Co., Robert A., Ambler, Pa.
 Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Air Cell Covering Co., Jersey City, N.J.
 Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.
 Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wyckoff & Son Co., A., Elmira, N.Y.

CRAYONS

American Crayon Co., Waltham, Mass.
 Binney & Smith Co., New York, N.Y.
 Dixon Crucible Co., Jos., Jersey City, N.J.
 Howe Mill Crayon Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Lowell Crayon Co., Lowell, Mass.

CREELS

Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

CUTTING MACHINES, CLOTH

Cameron Machine Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Eastuan Machine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Grand Rapids Tex. Machy. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ireland Mach. & Fdry. Co., Norwich, N.Y.
Metropolitan Sewing Mach. Co., Nyack, N.Y.

DAMPENERS

American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234

DEXTRINE

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Nicol, J. M. & J. S., North Paterson, N.J.
Stein, Hirsh & Co., New York, N.Y.
Tanner & Co., Charles, Providence, R.I.

DOBBIES

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Halton's Sons, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

DOBBY CORDS—BRAIDED HARNESS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

DOFFING CARS

Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.

DOUBLING AND ROLLING MACHINES

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DOUBLING AND WINDING MACHINES

Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.

DRAWING FRAMES

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

DRIVES

—Silent Chain

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

DROP WIRES, LOOM

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212

DRYING MACHINERY

(See also Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery)
American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Drying Systems, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
New York Blower Co., Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225

Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DUST COLLECTORS

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

DYE BASES

du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. p. 237

DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Bailey, Frank, Camden, N.J.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Delahanty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.
Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass. p. 222
Electro Chemical Co., Dayton, O.
Elliott & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R.I.
Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Groveville, N.J.
Kenyon & Son, D. R., Raritan, N.J.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Mach. Co., Yardley, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Paramount Hos'y Form Dry'g Co., Chicago, Ill.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Reliance Machine Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
Salem Iron Works, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Suter, Alfred, New York, N.Y.
Tait, G. W., Providence, R.I.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tollhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

DYE KETTLES

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Delahanty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

DYE STICKS

Bailey, Frank, Cedar Brook, N.J.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co., Yardley, Pa.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Adelphia Dye & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, N.Y.
American Dyewood Co., Boston, Mass.

Arabol Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I., p. 238

Bayer Co., Inc., The, New York, N.Y.
Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y., p. 240
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass., p. 241
 Cassella Color Co., New York, N.Y.
 Chemical Co. of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Cronkhite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del., p. 237

Gibson, F. Swift, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Klipstein & Co., A., New York, N.Y.
Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y., p. 239

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.J.
 Roessler & Hasslach Chemical Co., New York, N.Y.

Saxe Chemical Co., New York, N.Y.
Solvay Process Co., The, Schenectady, N.Y., p. 243

Sterling Color Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Wing & Evans, New York, N.Y., p. 243
 Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.

ECONOMIZERS, FUEL

Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

EJECTORS

American Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Hancock Inspirator Co., New York, N.Y.
 Hayden & Derby Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., pp. 256-7
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., p. 255

ELEVATORS

—Passenger and Freight

Albro-Clem Elevator Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 American Elevator & Machine Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Gurney Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.
 McLaughlin Co., Geo. T., Boston, Mass.
 Mason Co., Inc., Volney W., Providence, R.I.
 Moore & Wyman Elevator & Machine Works, Boston, Mass.
 Otis Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.
 Ridgway & Son Co., Craig, Coatesville, Pa.
 Standard Electric & Elev. Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Standard Plunger Elevator Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Wetherill & Co., Inc., Robt., Chester, Pa.
 Wheeler-McDowell Elevator Co., New York, N.Y.

—Portable

Economy Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
 N. Y. Revolving Portable Elevator Co., Jersey City, N.J.

ENGINEERS

—Consulting

(See also Engineers, Industrial)
 Archer and Associates, W. G., New York, N.Y.
 Cary, Albert A., New York, N.Y.
 Emerson Company, New York, N.Y.
 Estes, Incorporated, L. V., Chicago, Ill.
 Fish, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
 French & Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
Green Co., Samuel M., Springfield, Mass., p. 264
 Hooper-Falkenau Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
 Jackson, D. C. & Wm. B., Boston, Mass.
 Little, Inc., Arthur D., Boston, Mass.

Main, Charles T., Boston, Mass., p. 265

Meyer, Jr., Henry C., New York, N.Y.

Monks & Johnson, Boston, Mass., p. 266

Moore, Frederick C., Cleveland, O.
 Sanderson & Porter, New York, N.Y.
Sirrine, J. E., & Company, Greenville, S. C., p. 268

Suter, Alfred, New York, N.Y.

Thompson & Lichtner, Boston, Mass.

Woodwell, J. E., New York, N.Y.

ENGINEERS

—Industrial

Allen & Co., A. M., Cleveland, O.
 Arnold Company, The, New York, N.Y.
 Chase, Frank D., Chicago, Ill.
 Baker, Sutton & Harrison, New York, N.Y.
 Day & Zimmenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dean, Inc., Francis W., Boston, Mass.
 DeWolf & Co., John O., Boston, Mass.
 Dyer, W. E. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fletcher, Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Ford, Bacon & Davis, New York, N.Y.
 French & Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
 Gardner & Lindberg, Chicago, Ill.
 Gray, Arthur F., Boston, Mass.
Green Company, Samuel M., Springfield, Mass., p. 264

Hooper-Falkenau Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.

Kimball, Herbert S., Boston, Mass.

Knoepfel & Co., C. E., New York, N.Y., p. 278

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
p. 267

Main, Charles T., Boston, Mass., p. 265

Marvell, Edward I., Fall River, Mass.

Makepeace, C. H., Providence, R.I.

Monks & Johnson, Boston, Mass., p. 266

Peuckert & Wunder, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prather, H. B., Cleveland, O.

Robinson, Dwight P., New York, N.Y.

Scotfield Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seabury, Dwight, Pawtucket, R.I.

Sellers, Philip, New Haven, Conn.

Sheldon Co., F. P., Providence, R.I.

Sirrine, J. E., & Company, Greenville, S.C., p. 268

Stevens, John A., Lowell, Mass., p. 263

Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass., p. 269

Suck, Adolph, Hyde Park, Mass.

Tenney, Chas. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.

Watson Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.

White & Co., Inc., J. C., New York, N.Y.

Woodmansee-Davidson Engrg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., p. 255

Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa.

Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brown Engine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.

Fitchburg Steam Engine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

Fulton Iron Works Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Hardie-Tyres Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harris-Corliss Engine & Machine Co., Providence, R.I.

Hewes & Phillips Iron Works, Newark, N.J.

Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Hamilton, O.

Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.

Ide & Sons, A. L., Springfield, Ill.

Lane & Bodley Co., Cincinnati, O.

Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Murray Iron Works Co., Burlington, Ia.

Nordberg Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Providence Engineering Corp'n, Providence, R.I.

Reeves-Cubberly Engine Co., Trenton, N.J.
 Ridgway Dynamo & Engine Co., Ridgway, Pa.
 Rollins Engine Co., Nashua, N.H.
 Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
**Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East
 Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258**
 Wetherill & Co., Inc., Robt., Chester, Pa.

—Gas

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 p. 255

—Oil

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 p. 255

EXHAUST HEADS

Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, O.
 Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Hoppes Mfg. Co., The, Springfield, O.
 Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
 Patterson & Co., Frank L., New York, N.Y.
 Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

EXPANDERS, CLOTH

Leyland, Thos., & Co., Readville, Mass.

EXPANSION JOINTS

Alberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York,
 N.Y.
 Badger & Sons, E. B., Boston, Mass.
 Tyler Underground Heating System, Pittsburgh,
 Pa.

EXTRACTORS, HYDRO-

(See Hydro-Extractors)

EXTRACTS

(See Dyestuffs & Chemicals)

FANS, EXHAUST

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Barney Ventilating Fan Works, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
 Dixie Mfg. Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
 Garden City Fan Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
 Howard & Morse, New York, N.Y.
 Indiana Fan Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
 National Blow Pipe & Mfg. Co., Ltd., New
 Orleans, La.
Perkins & Son, B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadel-
 phia, Pa.
 Sterling Blower Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
 Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

FEEDS, AUTOMATIC

Curtis & Marble Mach. Co., Worcester,
 Mass. p. 228
 Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia,
 Pa.
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Granitville, Mass.
 Schofield, Wm., Co., Manayunk, Philadelphia,
 Pa.
**Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadel-
 phia, Pa. p. 221**
**Tatham, William, Ltd., Rochdale, England
 (Wm. Firth, Agent). p. 191**
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
 p. 184
**Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket,
 R.I. p. 188**

FENCES, WIRE AND IRON

Anchor Post Iron Works, New York, N.Y.
 Cyclone Fence Co., Waukegan, Ill.
 Enterprise Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Page Steel & Wire Co., Adrian, Mich.
 Stewart Iron Works Co., Covington, Ky.
 Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp., Worcester, Mass.

FILTERS

—Water

American Water Softener Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Beggs & Co., James, New York, N.Y.
 Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia,
 Pa.
 Hungerford & Terry, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hygeia Filter Co., Detroit, Mich.
 International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Loomis-Manning Filter Distributing Co., Phila-
 delphia, Pa.
 New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co.,
 New York, N.Y.
 Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
 Pittsburgh Filter Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Roberts Filter Mfg. Co., Darby, Pa.
**Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 p. 250**

FINISHING MACHINERY

(See also Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finish-
 ing)
**Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadel-
 phia, Pa. p. 224**
**Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass.
 p. 222**
Proctor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 225
**Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Prov-
 idence, R.I. p. 223**

FIRE DOOR FIXTURES (Automatic)

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York,
 N.Y.
 Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass.
 Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.
 Stowell Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.,
 Elmira, N.Y.
 Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York,
 N.Y.
 Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
 Montgomery & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

FLYERS

Bodden, Wm., & Son, Ltd., Providence, R.I.
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
**H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
 R.I. p. 183**
**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
 N.C. p. 197**
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
 p. 184
**Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
 socket, R.I. p. 188**

FLYER PRESSERS

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
 N.C. p. 197

FOLDING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
 Mass. p. 228
 Elliot & Hall, Worcester, Mass.

FRAMES, UNIVERSAL

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p.
 214

FUEL ECONOMIZERS

(See Economizers, Fuel)

FUSES

D & W Fuse Co., Providence, R.I.
Detroit Fuse & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7

Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Pratt Co., Hartford, Conn.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

FUSTIC

Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 239
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236

GARNETT GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

GASKETS

(See Packing)

GASSING MACHINES

(See Singeing Machines)

GAUGE GLASSES

Ashton Valve Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Chesterton Co., A. W., Boston, Mass.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Durable Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Magee Valve Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

GAUGES

—Pressure

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Ashcroft Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Ashton Valve Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Bacharach Industrial Instrument Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.
Lonergan Co., J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh Gauge & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Star Brass Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Uehling Instrument Co., New York, N.Y.
United States Gauge Co., New York, N.Y.

GEARS

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

GENERATING SETS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Ide & Sons, A. L., Springfield, Ill.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Terry Steam Turbine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

GENERATORS

—Electric

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
C & C Electric & Mfg. Co., Garwood, N.J.
Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N.J.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7

Reliance Electric & Eng. Co., Cleveland, O.
Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, O.
Sprague Electric Works, New York, N.Y.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

GIGS

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

GOVERNORS

—Engine and Pump

Fisher Governor Co., Marshalltown, Ia.
Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
Gardner Governor Co., Quiney, Ill.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
Northern Equipment Co., Erie, Pa.
Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Waters Governor Co., Lawrence, Mass.

GRATES

—Shaking

Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Casey-Hodges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247
Keeler Co., E. Williamsport, Pa.
McClave-Brooks Co., Scranton, Pa.
Marshall Foundry Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin Grate Co., Chicago, Ill.
New England Roller Grate Co., Springfield, Mass.
Shelvin Engineering Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.
Wicks Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

GREASE

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y.
Philadelphia Grease Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York, N.Y.
Swan & Finch, New York, N.Y.
Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
Valvoline Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
Wolverine Lubricants Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.

GREASES

—Textile

Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y. p. 240
Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRINDING MACHINERY, CARD

Davis & Furber Mach. Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Entwistle, T. C., Co., Lowell, Mass.
Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
Hubbard Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Roy & Son Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass. p. 195
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

GUIDERS, CLOTH

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Leyland, Thos., & Co., Readville, Mass.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

GUMS

(See Sizing, Starch and Gums)

HANGERS

—Shaft

Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 262
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

HARNESSES

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Loom Reed & Harness Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Moore, C., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214

HEATERS

—Feed Water

Alberger Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
Griscom Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
Stewart Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

HEATERS AND PURIFIERS

—Feed Water

Elliott Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Griscom Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoppes Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.
National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
Stewart Heater Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEATING SYSTEMS

—Vacuum

Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dunham Co., C. A., Chicago, Ill.
Illinois Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Keeler Co., E., Williamsport, Pa.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American District Steam Co., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.
American Radiator Co., Chicago, Ill.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.
Consolidated Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.
Massachusetts Blower Co., Watertown, Mass.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3
Smith Co., H. B., Westfield, Mass.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

HEDDLES AND FRAMES

Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Gowdey Reed & Harness Mfg. Co., J. A., Providence, R.I.
Loom Reed & Harness Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214
Walker Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Williams, J. H., Co., Chicago, Ill.

HOBGING MACHINES

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

HOBBS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

HOSE

—Rubber

Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York, N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Revere Rubber Co., Chelsea, Mass.

HUMIDIFIERS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234
Braemer Air Conditioning Corp'n, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carrier Air Conditioning Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Carrier Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Normalair Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3
Tillotson Humidifier Co., Providence, R.I.

HYDRANTS, FIRE

Darling Pump & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Williamsport, Pa.
Eddy Valve Co., Waterford, N.Y.
Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y.
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., Troy, N.Y.
Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

HYDRO-EXTRACTORS

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Street and Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

INDICATORS

—Engine

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
Powell Co., The Wm., Cincinnati, O.
Robertson & Sons, James L., New York, N.Y.
Thompson & Co., Richard, New York, N.Y.
Trill Indicator Co., Corry, Pa.

INDIGO

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 238
Cronkrite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York, N.Y.
Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236
Zobel Company, Inc., Ernst, Brooklyn, N.Y.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Mass. pp. 270-1
Aladdin Company, Bay City, Mich. p. 275
Casper Ranger Construction Co., Holyoke, Mass. p. 274
Flynt Building & Construction Co., Palmer, Mass. p. 273
General Building Co., Boston, Mass. p. 272

INJECTORS

American Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hancock Inspirator Co., New York, N.Y.
Jenkins Bros., New York, N.Y.
Nathan Mfg. Co., Flushing, N.Y.
Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.

INSTRUMENTS

—Electrical Measuring

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Jewell Electrical Instrument Co., Chicago, Ill.
Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pyroelectric Instrument Cos., Trenton, N.J.
Robert Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester, N.Y.
Thompson-Levering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N.J.

INSULATING MATERIALS

—Heat and Cold

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bosch Felt Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Celite Products Co., New York, N.Y.
Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.
Fibre Cell Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
Magnesia Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass.
Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
United States Mineral Wool Co., New York, N.Y.

INSURANCE, LIABILITY

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 281
Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 282

INTERMEDIATES

Chemical Co. of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. p. 237

JACQUARDS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Haltom's, Thomas, Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

KETTLES, STEAM JACKET

E. B. Badger & Sons Co., Boston, Mass.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Duriron Castings Co., New York, N.Y.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

KIERS

(See Bleaching Kiers)

KNITTING MACHINES

Scott & Williams, Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 220

KNOTTERS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

LACERS

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

LAMPS

—Electric

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N.Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
Westinghouse Lamp Co.
Whitelite Electric Company, New York, N.Y.

LEADERS

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

LEATHERS

—Textile

Bond Co., Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graton & Knight Mtg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218
Schieren Co., Chas. A., New York, N.Y.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. p. 281
Federal Mutual Liability Ins. Co., Boston, Mass. p. 282

LISTINGS

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

LOCKERS

—Metal

Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.
Durand Steel Locker Co., Chicago, Ill.
Edwards Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 270
Manufacturing Equip. & Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
Narragansett Machine Co., Providence, R.I.

LOGWOOD

Kuttruff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. p. 236

LOOM DROP WIRES

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212

LOOM HARNESS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. p. 215
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 214

LOOM PICKERS

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOMS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass. p. 211
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

—Circular

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

LOOM STRAPS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOM SUPPLIES

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

LOOM SUPPLIES, for Narrow Fabrics

Pratt, Robert G. Worcester, Mass.

LUBRICANTS

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
Borne, Scrymser Co., New York, N.Y. p. 240
Indian Refining Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Harris, A. W., Co., Providence, R.I.
Kellogg & Co., E. H., New York, N.Y.
Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244
Philadelphia Grease Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Richardson-Phenix Co., The, Milwaukee, Wis.
Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Baltimore, Md.
Standard Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

LUBRICATORS

—Force-Feed

Detroit Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich.
Greene, Tweed & Co., New York, N.Y.
Inter-State Machine Products Co., Rochester, N.Y.
McCord Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Madison-Kipp Lubricator Co., Madison, Wis.
Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MARKING MACHINES

American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.

MEASURING AND FOLDING MACHINES

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

Elliot & Hall, Worcester, Mass.
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

Root & Co., C. J., Bristol, Conn.
Smith, Wm., & Sons, Lawrence, Mass.
Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.

MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
Engineer Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Green Fuel Economizer Co., New York, N.Y.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

MERCERIZING MACHINERY

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co., Yardley, Pa.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Standard Processing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

METERS

—Steam

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
Bailey Meter Co., Boston, Mass.
Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, R.I.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
New Jersey Meter Co., Plainfield, N.J.
Republic Flow Meters Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sargent Steam Meter Co., Chicago, Ill.

—Water

Bailey Meter Co., Cleveland, O.
Buffalo Meter Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hersey Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
National Meter Co., New York, N.Y.
Neptune Meter Co., New York, N.Y.
Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.
Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
Union Water Meter Co., Worcester, Mass.
Willcox Engineering Co., Saginaw, Mich.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Yarnall-Waring Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILL BOXES, FIBRE

Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.

MILL PAINTING

Locke Co., Charles H., Boston, Mass.
Marshall, H. Newton Co., Boston, Mass.

MILL SUPPLIES

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

MILL VILLAGE LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

MILLING CUTTERS

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSIS

United States Testing Co., New York, N. Y. p. 279

MOTORS

—Electric

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255

Burke Electric Co., Erie, Pa.
C & C Electric & Mfg. Co., Garwood, N.J.
Crocker-Wheeler Co., Amperre, N.J.
Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N.J.
Electro-Dynamic Co., Bayonne, N.J.
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 250-7

Kimble Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Peerless Electric Co., Warren, O.
Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, O.
Roth Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Stuttevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Triumph Electric Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

NAPPER ROLL GRINDERS

(See Grinding Machinery)

NAPPING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 220
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
Schwartz, L. H. A., & Co.
Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R.I.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT

Anthony Co., Long Island City, N.Y.
Best, Inc., W. N., New York, N.Y.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Gwynn Gas Burner & Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hammel Oil Burning Equipment Co., Providence, R.I. p. 252

Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
Lockett & Co., A. M., New Orleans, La.
National Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N.Y. p. 253
Production Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rockwell Co., W. S., New York, N.Y.
Tate-Jones & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL REGULATORS

Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York, N.Y. p. 253

OIL SEPARATING MACHINES (Centrifugal)

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
D'Olier Centrifugal Pump & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Separator & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Oil & Waste Saving Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.

OIL STORAGE SYSTEMS

Bowser & Co., Inc., S. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.
Richardson-Phenix Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

OILS

—Lubricating

Albany Lubricating Co., New York, N.Y.
Eagle Oil & Supply Co., Boston, Mass.
Harris, A. W., Co., Providence, R.I.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Indian Refining Co., New York, N.Y.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244

Petroleum Refining Co., Houston, Tex.
Standard Oil Co., of New York, New York, N.Y.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Texas Co., New York, N.Y. p. 245
Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
Valvoline Oil Co., New York, N.Y.
White & Bagley Co., Worcester, Mass.

—Textile

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Borne, Scrymser Company, New York, N.Y. p. 240

Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cone & Co., Frederick II., New York, N.Y.
Cooper & Cooper, New York, N.Y.
Crew, Leveck Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Drew & Co., Inc., E. F., Boston, Mass.
Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass.
Fancourt & Co., Inc., W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Garnet Co., The, Allentown, Pa.
Harding, Inc., H. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jordan, Inc., W. H. & F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, N.Y. p. 239

Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
Marden, Orth & Hastings, Boston, Mass.
Miller Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.J.

N.Y. & N.J. Lubricant Co., New York, N.Y. p. 244

Rub-No-More Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Swan & Finch Co., New York, N.Y.
Uleo Oil Co., Detroit, Mich.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.
Zurn Co., O. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPENERS

Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

OVERSEERS DESKS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

OXIDIZING MACHINERY

Delahanty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.

PACKAGING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

PACKING

—Asbestos

Asbestos & Rubber Works of America New York, N.Y.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Federal Asbestos Co., Paterson, N.J.
Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Pratt Co., Hartford, Conn.
Kearsbey Co., Robert A., New York, N.Y.
Kearsbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
New Jersey Asbestos Co., Camden, N.J.

—Sheet

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
Boston Belting Co., Boston, Mass.
Caneos Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Endura Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N.Y.
Goetze Gasket & Packing Co., New Brunswick,
N.J.
Goodrich Co., B. F., Akron, O.
Hamilton Rubber Mfg. Co., Trenton, N.J.
Janlin Bros., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N.Y.
New York Belting & Packing Co., New York,
N.Y.
New York Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PACKING LEATHER

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester,
Mass.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Arco Company, Cleveland, O.
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R.I.
Chicago White Lead & Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos., Jersey City, N.J.
Hamnden Paint & Chemical Co., Springfield,
Mass.
Harrison Works, Wilmington, Del.
Lowe Bros. Co., The, Dayton, O.
Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Toch Brothers, New York, N.Y.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R.I.
U. S. Varnish Co., New York, N.Y.
Wadsworth, Howland Co., Boston, Mass.

PAINTING, MILL INTERIORS

Locke Co., Charles H., Boston, Mass.
Marshall, H. Newton Co., Boston, Mass.

PAPER AND TWINE

Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
Consolidated Paper Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I. p. 231
Kelley Co., Henry C., New York, N.Y.
Lane, Albert A., New York, N.Y.
Merwin Paper Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
O'Meara Co., Maurice, New York, N.Y.
Richardson Bros., New York, N.Y.

PAPER TUBES

Lowell Paper Tube Corp., Lowell, Mass.
Pairpoint Corp., New Bedford, Mass. p. 200
U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

PICKER COLLARS & LOOPS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

PICKERS, BURR

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221

PICKERS, LEATHER

Foulds & Sons, Inc., Hudson, Mass.
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester,
Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

PICKERS, RAG

Curtis & Marble Mach. Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Dodge, C. N., Lowell, Mass.
Schofield, Wm., Co., Manayunk, Philadelphia,
Pa.

Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 221
Tatham, William, Ltd., Rochdale, England
(Wm. Firth, Agent). p. 191

PICKING ROOM MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
socket, R.I. p. 188

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255
American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Baldwin Chain & Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Birmingham Iron Foundry, Derby, Conn.
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cresson-Morris Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis & Furbush Mach. Co., North Andover,
Mass. p. 226
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga
Falls, O.
Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y.
p. 262
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 263-1
Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore,
Md.
Royersford Foundry & Machine Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 221
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
socket, R.I. p. 188

PRESSES

Alsteel Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 224
Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Dodge, C. S., Lowell, Mass.
Lorimer, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Reliance Machine Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Mach. Co., Philadelphia,
Pa. p. 221
Spence & Rideout, Nashua, N.H.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Provi-
dence, R.I. p. 223
U. S. Hoffman Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

PRESSES (Baling)

Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Garrett & Co., Sylvester S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Klein Co., H. J., Louisville, Ky.
Sullivan Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.

PRESS BOARDS AND PAPERS

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I.
p. 231

Merwin Paper Co., Hartford, Conn.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229

PULLEYS

—Iron

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.

Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cork Insert Co., Boston, Mass.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md.

Standard Pulley Co., Cincinnati, O.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Wood's Sons Co., T. C., Chambersburg, Pa.

—Wood

Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Pulley Co., Detroit, Mich.

Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Eclipse Wood Pulley Co., Inc., Berlin, Pa.

Jones Foundry & Machine Co., W. A., Chicago, Ill.

Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co., Menasha, Wis.
Reading Wood Pulley Co., Reading, Pa.

Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind.
Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PUMPS

—Acids and Chemicals

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Bleaching

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Boiler Feed

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York, N.Y.

Davidson Co., M. T., New York, N.Y.

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Douglas, W. & B., Middletown, Conn.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

Hall Steam Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

International Steam Pump Co., New York, N.Y.

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Reilly Mfg. Co., J. J., Louisville, Ky.

Seranton Steam Pump Co., Seranton, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

—Centrifugal

Advance Pump & Compressor Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Allberger Pump & Condenser Co., New York, N.Y.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

p. 255

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Bagley & Sewall Co., Watertown, N.Y.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York, N.Y.

Dayton Turbine Pump Co., Cleveland, O.

De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J.
p. 254

D'Olier Centrifugal Pump & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

Kingsford Foundry & Machine Works, Oswego, N.Y.

Lawrence Pump & Engine Co., Lawrence, Mass.

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

Morris Co., I. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pelton Water Wheel Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Rumsey Pump Co., Ltd., Seneca Falls, N.Y.

United Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Wilson-Snyder Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

—Dyeing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Filter Service

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Finishing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Fire

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York, N.Y.

De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J.
p. 254

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

Platt Machine Works, Dayton, O.

—Fuel Oil

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Humidifier

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Power

Advance Pump & Compressor Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

American Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cameron Steam Pump Works, A. S., New York, N.Y.

Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.

Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works, Indianapolis, Ind.

Deming Co., Salem, O.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill.

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Sizing

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

—Water Supply

Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249

Luitwieler Pumping Engine Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich.

Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.

Seranton Steam Pump Co., Seranton, Pa.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

PYROMETERS

—Electric

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.
Eimer & Amend, New York, N.Y.
Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.
Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Taylor Instrument Co.'s., Rochester, N.Y.
Thwing Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East
Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

QUILLERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
Payne, G. W., & Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p.
202
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

REEDS, LOOM

American Supply Co., Providence, R.I.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence,
Mass. p. 215
Knowles Loom Reed Works, New Bedford, Mass.
Schmidt & Co., II. E., New Bedford, Mass.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
p. 214
Whitaker Reed Co., The, Worcester, Mass.

REELS

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp.
185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Paw-
tucket, R.I. p. 193
Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p.
204
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184

REGULATORS

—Damper

American District Steam Co., North Tonawanda,
N.Y.
D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.
Locke Regulator Co., Salem, Mass.
Standard Regulator Co., Newark, N.J.
Watts Regulator Co., Lawrence, Mass.

—Feed Water

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Bos-
ton, Mass.
Boston Steam Specialty Co., Boston, Mass.
Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
Jarvis Engineering Co., Boston, Mass.
Northern Equipment Co., Erie, Pa.
Sorge, Jr. & Co., A., Chicago, Ill.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.

—Oil

Petroleum Heat & Power Co., New York,
N.Y. p. 253

—Pressure

American District Steam Co., No. Tonawanda,
N.Y.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
Davis Regulator Co., G. M., Chicago, Ill.
Foster Engineering Co., Newark, N.J.
Ideal Automatic Governor Co., Newark, N.J.
Leslie Co., Lyndhurst, N.J.
Mason Regulator Co., Boston, Mass.
Mueller Mfg. Co., H., Decatur, Ill.
National Regulator Co., New York, N.Y.
Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Watts Regulator Co., Lawrence, Mass.

RINGS, SPINNING

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp.
185, 209
Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitins-
ville, Mass. p. 198

RING TRAVELERS

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 201
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 200

RINGS, TWISTER

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
p. 184
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitins-
ville, Mass. p. 198

ROLLING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co., Orange, Mass.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield,
Vt. p. 229

ROLLS, CALENDER

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 224
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.
p. 227
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Provi-
dence, R.I. p. 223

ROLLS, FLUTED

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
p. 189
Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket,
R.I. p. 183
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard,
Mass.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N.C. p. 197
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woon-
socket, R.I. p. 188

ROLLS, TOP

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p.
213

ROOFING MATERIALS

Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrett Co., The, New York, N.Y.
Certain-teed Products Corp., New York, N.Y.
Penn Metal Co., Boston, Mass.

ROPE

—Transmission

American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N.Y.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Hunt Co., Inc., C. W., West New Brighton, N.Y.

Lambeth Rope Corp'n, New Bedford, Mass.
 Macomber & Whyte Rope Co., Kenosha, Wis.
 Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass.
 St. Louis Cordage Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
 Waterbury Co., New York, N.Y.

ROVING MACHINERY

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
 Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SASH OPERATING DEVICES

Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Drouve Co., G., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Hitchings & Co., Elizabeth, N.J.
 Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276

SCALES

—Automatic

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Conveying Weigher Co., New York, N.Y.
 Howe Scale Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.
 National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N.J.
 Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

—Conveyer

Electric Weighing Co., New York, N.Y.
 Link-Belt, Chicago, Ill. p. 259

—Dormant

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Buffalo Scale Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
 Fairbanks Co., New York, N.Y.
 Jones of Binghamton, Inc., Binghamton, N.Y.
 Standard Scale & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

—Platform

American Kron Scale Co., New York, N.Y.
 Buffalo Scale Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
 Chatillon & Sons, John, New York, N.Y.
 Fairbanks Co., New York, N.Y.
 Howe Scale Co. of N. Y., New York, N.Y.
 Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, O.

SCHOOLS

—Textile

Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass. p. 288
 Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass. p. 284
 New Bedford State Textile School, New Bedford, Mass. p. 285
 Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 286
 Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R.I. p. 287

SCREENS

(See Wire, Woven)

SEPARATORS

—Oil

Austin Separator Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Baragwanath & Son, Wm., Chicago, Ill.
 Boston Steam Specialty Co., Boston, Mass.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Griscom-Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Standard Steam Specialty Co., New York, N.Y.
 Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

—Steam

Anderson Co., V. D. W., Cleveland, O.
 Austin Separator Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.
 Direct Separator Co., Syracuse, N.Y.
 Griscom-Russell Co., New York, N.Y.
 Hardie-Tyues Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hoppes Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.
 National Pipe Bending Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

SEWING MACHINES

Dinsmore Mfg. Co., The, Salem, Mass. p. 222

SHAFTING

American Tool & Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 Brown Co., A. & F., New York, N.Y.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Columbia Steel & Shaiting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.
 Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York, N.Y. p. 262
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa.

SHEAVES

—Rope

American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Caldwell & Son Co., H. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
 Falls Clutch & Machinery Co., Cuyahoga Falls, O.
 Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. p. 259
 Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.

SHELVING

—Metal

Berger Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.
 Bernstein Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Edwards Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276
 Manufacturing Equip. & Supply Co., Framingham, Mass.

SHUTTLES

(See also Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles, etc.)

Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. p. 212
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
 U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Providence, R.I. p. 216

SHUTTLES, for Narrow Fabrics

Robert C. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.

SINGEING MACHINES

Butterworth, H. W., Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203

Hessa, Theodore F., New York, N.Y.
Kump Mfg. Co., C. M., Baltimore, Md.
Phila. Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

SIZING, STARCH AND GUMS

American Diamalt Co., New York, N.Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N.Y.
Leyland, Thos., Co., Readville, Mass.
Malt-Diastase Co., New York, N.Y.
Morningstar, Chas., & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Sizing Specialties Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York, N.Y.
Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N.J.
Worden Chemical Works, New York, N.Y.

SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

SLUBBERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SOAPS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Cronkhite Co., The Leonard W., Boston, Mass.
Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Draper, J. O., Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass.
Electric Smelt. & Alum. Co., Lockport, N.Y.
Fancourt & Co., W. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harding, Inc., H. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenney Mfg. Co., F., Boston, Mass.
Rome Soap Co., Rome, N.Y.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Standard Soap Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R.I.
Warren Soap Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

SODA

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Ford Co., The J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.

SOFTENERS

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass. p. 241
Harding & Fancourt, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Holbrook Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Houghton & Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jackson & Co., Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leyland & Co., Thos., Readville, Mass.
Marston, John P., Boston, Mass.
McMeekan Mfg. Co., David, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Quaker City Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The, Jersey City, N.J.
Southern Chemical Laboratory, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tanner Co., Chas. S., Providence, R.I.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N.J.
Zurn Co., O. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPEEDERS

H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SPINDLES

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
Bodden, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., Providence, R.I.
Buckley's Sons, Benjamin, Paterson, N.J.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
Textile Supply Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

SPINNING FRAMES

Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. p. 186
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R.I. p. 188

SPINNING RINGS

(See Rings, Spinning)

SPINNING RING HOLDERS

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn. p. 199

SPINNING TRAVELERS

(See Travelers, Ring)

SPOOLERS

Allen, A. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
Lindsay, Hyde & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Payne, George W., & Co., Pawtucket, R.I.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
Spindler, E. O., New York, N.Y.
Warp Compressing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

SPOOLS

(See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles, etc.)

—Pressed Steel

Mossberg Co., Frank, Attleboro, Mass. p. 204

SPREADING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, New York, N.Y.
General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R.I.
Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Mass., Worcester, Mass.

SPROCKETS

—Silent Chain

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N.Y. pp. 260-1

SPROCKET WHEELS for Valve Operation
Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.

STACKS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

Rust Engineering Co., New York, N.Y.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

STARCHES

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R.I. p. 238

STOKERS

American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Combustion Engineering Corp'n, New York, N.Y.
Coxe Traveling Grate Co., Hazleton, Pa.
Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich.
Greene Engineering Co., East Chicago, Ill.
Illinois Stoker Co., Alton, Ill.
Keystone Stoker Co., Greenfield, Mass.
Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Lehigh Stoker Co., Fullerton, Pa.
Murphy Iron Works, Detroit, Mich. p. 251
Riley Stoker Co., Ltd., Sanford, Worcester, Mass. p. 251

Unfederated Stoker Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

STRAPS, LUG

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., The, Worcester, Mass.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

STRAPS—ROUND HARNESS

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p. 218

STRIPPERS, CARD

Abington Textile Mach. Trustees, Abington, Mass.

Firth, Wm., Boston, Mass. p. 191

SUPERHEATERS, STEAM

Babeock & Wilcox Co., New York, N.Y.
Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Power Specialty Co., New York, N.Y.

SWEEPERS, BROOMLESS FLOOR

Wm. Firth, Boston, Mass. p. 191

TABLES

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

—Cafeteria

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

—Lunch

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

TANKS

—Steel

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.

Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Bigelow Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
Coatesville Boiler Works, New York, N.Y.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

Koven & Brother, L. Co., Jersey City, N.J.
Mohr & Sons, John, Chicago, Ill.
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250

Shevlin Engineering Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Struthers-Wells Co., Warren, Pa.
Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.

Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

Washburn & Granger, New York, N.Y.
Wickes Boiler Co., The, Saginaw, Mich. p. 248

Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

TANKS, TUBS AND VATS

Allen Sons Co., Wm., Worcester, Mass.
Bigelow Company, The, New Haven, Conn.
Biggs Boiler Works, East Akron, O.
Caldwell Co., W. E., Louisville, Ky.
Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, New York, N.Y.
Dillon Steam Boiler Works, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.

Hall & Sons, Amos H., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Engineering Works, Inc., Framingham, Mass. p. 247

New England Tank & Tower Co., Everett, Mass.
Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223

Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N.Y.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250

Stearns, A. T., Lumber Co., Neponset, Mass.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., The, Chattanooga, Tenn. p. 246

TAPE

—Spinning

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

TAPE MACHINERY

Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

TAPES, BRAIDS, CORDS AND NARROW FABRICS

American Textile Binding Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gates, T. B. M., New York, N.Y.
Germantown Braid Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Goff & Sons, D., Pawtucket, R.I.
Hooper Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Industrial Tape Mills Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Krou & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maenungie Silk Co., Maenungie, Pa.
Small Bros., Fall River, Mass.
Steinthal & Co., M., New York, N.Y.
Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.
Wright Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Mass.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Automatic Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Couch, Inc., S. H., Boston, Mass.
Screw Machine Products Corp., Providence, R.I.
Western Electric Co., New York, N.Y.

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLERS

American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. p. 234

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. pp. 232-3

TENTERING MACHINES

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadel-
phia, Pa. p. 224

TESTING APPARATUS, FABRIC

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp.
185, 209

Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.
p. 227

Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.

Scott, Henry L. & Co., Providence, R. I.

Shuttle Machine Co., New York, N.Y.

Torsion Balance Co., New York, N.Y.

TESTING SERVICE

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y.
p. 279

TEXTILE STRAPS

Barnes Co., Henry K., Boston, Mass.

Grafton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.

Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. p.
218

TEXTILE TESTING

United States Testing Co., New York, N.Y.
p. 279

THERMOMETERS

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Bos-
ton, Mass.

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Combustion Appliances Co., Chicago, Ill.

Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.

Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass.

Precision Thermometer & Instrument Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Standard Thermometer Co., Boston, Mass.

Tagliabue Mfg. Co., C. J., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Taylor Instrument Co's., Rochester, N.Y.

THREAD, METAL

Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks,
Conn. p. 219

TIME RECORDERS

Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cincinnati Time Recorder Co., Cincinnati, O.

Howard Clock Co., The E., Boston, Mass.

International Time Recording Co., Endicott,
N.Y.

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Simplex Time Recorder Co., Gardner, Mass.

Stromberg Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

TINSEL, COTTON

Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks,
Conn. p. 219

TOP BEAM HEADS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p.
205

TOP ROLLS

Campbell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. p.
213

TOPS, VITROLITE TABLE

Vitrolite Co., The, Chicago, Ill. p. 277

TRADEMARKING MACHINERY

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester,
Mass. p. 228

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield,
Vt. p. 229

TRAPS

—Steam

Albany Steam Trap Co., Albany, N.Y.

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.

Anderson Co., V. D. N., Cleveland, O.

Automatic Steam Trap & Specialty Co., Cleve-
land, O.

Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.

D'Este Co., Julian, Boston, Mass.

Lytton Mfg. Corp'n, Franklin, Va.

Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Nashua Machine Co., Nashua, N.H.

Nason Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.

Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pitts-
burgh, Pa.

Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Sarco Company, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.

Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

Webster & Co., Warren, Camden, N.J.

TRAVELER CLEANERS

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitins-
ville, Mass. p. 198

TRAVELERS, RING

Greist Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
p. 199

National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 201

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 200

TRAVELERS, TWISTER

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R.I.
p. 200

TRUCKS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

Barrett-Cravens Co., Chicago, Ill.

Clark Co., Geo. P., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Cowan Truck Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.

Elwell-Parker Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

Fairbanks Co., Boston, Mass.

Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, O.

Lewis-Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

National Scale Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Stuebing Truck Co., Cincinnati, O.

TUBE CLEANERS, BOILER

Chesterton Co., A. W., Boston, Mass.

Lagonda Mfg. Co., Springfield, O.

Monarch Steam Blower Co., Troy, N.Y.

Pierce Co., Wm. B., Buffalo, N.Y.

Roto Co., Hartford, Conn.

Spencer Turbine Cleaner Co., Hartford, Conn.

TUBE WINDERS

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203

TUBES FOR WINDING

Lowell Paper Tube Corp., Lowell, Mass.

Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p.
202

U. S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Mass.

TUBING MACHINES

—Rubber

Royle & Sons, John, Paterson, N.J. p. 217

TURBINES

—Hydraulic

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
p. 255

Holyoke Machine Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.

Hydraulic Turbine Corp'n, Camden, N.J.

Leffel & Co., James, Springfield, O.
 Pelton Water Wheel Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
 Smith Co., S. Morgan, York, Pa.
 Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O.

—Steam

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. p. 255
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Southark Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sturtevant, Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
 Terry Steam Turbine Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Whiton Machine Co., D. E., New London, Conn.

TURBO-BLOWERS

Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, N.Y.
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Power Turbo-Blower Co., New York, N.Y.
 Southark Foundry & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Wing Mfg. Co., L. J., New York.
 Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, New York, N.Y.

TURBO-PUMPS

Coppus Engineering & Equipment Co., Worcester, Mass.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N.J. p. 254
 Goulds Mfg. Co., Seneca Falls, N.Y. p. 249
 Kerr Turbine Co., Wellsville, N.Y.
 Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.
 Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O.
 Terry Steam Turbine Co., The, Hartford, Conn.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258
 Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N.J.

TWINE

(See also Paper and Twine)

Greene Paper Co., R. L., Providence, R.I. p. 231
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202

TWISTING MACHINERY

Allen Spindle Corp., Boston, Mass.
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 189
 Haskell-Dawes Machine Co., Boston, Mass.
 H. & B. American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 183
 Saco-Loewell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184

TWISTING TRAVELERS

(See Travelers, Ring)

TYING MACHINES, WARP

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. p. 208

UNDERWEAR PRESSES

American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.

UNIONS

Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dart Mfg. Co., Providence, R.I.
 Jefferson Union Co., Lexington, Mass.
 Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.

VALVE OPERATING MECHANISM

Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.

VALVES

Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
 Coffin Valve Co., Neponset, Mass.
 Crane Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Crosby Steam Gate & Valve Co., Boston, Mass.
 Darling Pump & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Williamsport, Pa.
 Dole Valve Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Eddy Valve Co., Waterford, N.Y.
 Homestead Valve Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Jenkins Bros., New York, N.Y.
 Kelly & Jones Co., Greensburg, Pa.
 Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y.
 Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., Troy, N.Y.
 Lunkenheimer Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
 McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.
 Marsh Valve Co., Erie, Pa.
 Morris Machine Works, Baldwinsville, N.Y.
 Nelson Valve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve & Fittings Co., Barberton, O.
 Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry & Const. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Powell Co., William, Cincinnati, O.
 Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
 Simmons Co., John, New York, N.Y.
 Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass.
 Wheeler Mfg. Co., C. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wood & Co., R. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

VARNISHES

(See Paints)

VENTILATING APPARATUS

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y. p. 235
 Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N.Y.
 Ohio Blower Co., Cleveland, O.
 Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. p. 227
 Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.

VOLTMETERS

Biddle, James G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 256-7
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 258

WARP COMPRESSORS

Warp Compressing Mch. Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 207

WARP ROLLS

Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205

WARP STOP MOTIONS

Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks., Worcester, Mass. p. 210

- Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. pp. 185, 209
 Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
- WARPERS**
 (See Beaming and Warping Machinery)
- WARPS, COTTON**
 Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks, Conn. p. 219
- WASH ROOM EQUIPMENT**
 Manufacturing Equip. & Engrg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
 Mott Iron Works, J. L., Trenton, N.J.
 Speakman Supply and Pipe Co., Wilmington, Del.
 Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- WASHERS (Cloth)**
 Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 224
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney, Orange, Mass.
 Hunter Machine Co., James, North Adams, Mass.
 Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Street & Co., R. R., Chicago, Ill.
 Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R.I. p. 223
- WASTE CANS, FIBRE**
 Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass.
- WASTE CARDING MACHINES**
 Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. p. 226
- WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY**
 American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
 Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. p. 184
- WATER PURIFYING PLANTS**
 Detroit Steam Appliance Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hungerford & Terry, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Loomis-Manning Filter Distributing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co., New York, N.Y.
 Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
 Pittsburgh Filter Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
- WATER SOFTENERS**
 American Water Softener Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Detroit Steam Appliance Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Industrial Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Michigan Engineering Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Permutit Co., New York, N.Y.
 Refinite Co., Des Moines, Ia.
 Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 250
 Solvay Process Co., The, Syracuse, N.Y. p. 243
- WATER WHEELS**
 (See Turbines, Hydraulic)
- WELDING, ACETYLENE**
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
- WELDING, ELECTRIC**
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N.C. p. 197
- WHEELS, SPROCKET, FOR VALVES**
 Babbitt Steam Specialty Co., New Bedford, Mass.
- WINDERS**
 Allen, A. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Altemus, J. K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. p. 210
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R.I. p. 190
 Firth, William, Boston, Mass. p. 191
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
 General Processing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grosser Knitting Machine Co., New York, N.Y.
 Jefferson, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leigh & Butler, Boston, Mass. p. 192
 Lever Co., Inc., Oswald, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lindsay, Hyde & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Payne Co., Geo. W., Pawtucket, R.I.
 Pratt, Robert G., Worcester, Mass.
 Saco-Loell Shops, Boston, Mass. p. 187
 Smith & Furbush Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. p. 221
 Spindler, E. O., New York, N.Y.
 Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass. p. 202
 Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.
- WINDERS AND DOUBLERS, CLOTH**
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. p. 228
 Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. p. 203
 Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
 Windle, J. E., Worcester, Mass.
- WINDOWS**
 —Metal
 Badger & Sons, E. B., Boston, Mass.
 Drouve Co., G., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Lupton's Sons Co., David, Philadelphia, Pa. p. 276
- WIRE, WOVEN**
 Morss & Whyte Co., The, Cambridge, Mass.
 Page Steel & Wire Co., Adrian, Mich.
 Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp., Worcester, Mass.
- WIRES AND CABLES, ELECTRICAL**
 American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.
 American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Electric Cable Co., The, New York, N.Y.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. pp. 250-7
 Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., New York, N.Y.
 Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass.
 Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
- WORK BENCHES**
 Allen Company, New Bedford, Mass. p. 205
- YARD NUMBERING MACHINERY**
 Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. p. 229
- WRINGERS**
 American Laundry Machinery Co., The, Cincinnati, O.
- YARNS, COTTON**
 Catlin & Co., New York, N.Y.
 Eastern Yarn Co., Boston, Mass.

Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Hawes & Bro., O. S., Fall River, Mass.
Hofmann & Ellrodt, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Hooper Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnston Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lings & Co., G. S., New York, N.Y.
Littauer & Co., Inc., Ludwig, New York, N.Y.
Manley & Johnson, New York, N.Y.
Miller & Co., H. K., Boston, Mass.
Mitchell Co., James E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Montgomery Co., J. R., Windsor Locks,
Conn. p. 219

Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass.
Orswell Mills, Fitchburg, Mass.
Paulson, Linkroun & Co., New York, N.Y.
Plowman & Co., C. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Quisset Mill, New Bedford, Mass.
Robison & Son, Inc., G., New York, N.Y.
Salkeld & Bro., Inc., A. D., New York, N.Y.
Simons, H. F., New York, N.Y.
Street & Co., John F., Providence, R.I.
Turner Co., J. Spencer, New York, N.Y.
Webb Co., Chas. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitmore Co., R. D., New York, N.Y.

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